

ANTHONY'S
DENTAL DICTIONARY

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A DICTIONARY OF DENTAL SCIENCE

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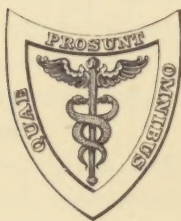
WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN DENTAL LITERATURE AND SUCH
WORDS OF THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES AS RELATE TO THE ART
AND SCIENCE OF DENTISTRY, WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION,
DERIVATION AND DEFINITION

✓ BY

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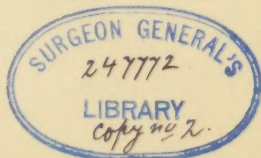
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PREFACE.

THE aim of the author of this work has been to produce an up-to-date dental dictionary sufficiently full to meet the requirements of all classes of dental practitioners and students of dentistry. Only those words from the collateral sciences have been included with which it is felt the dentist and dental student should be familiar as relating definitely to his own specialty.

In some instances, however, words have been included that do not come strictly within the scope of dentistry, but they have been incorporated for the purpose of aiding those interested in dental nomenclature in making use of the root words and combinations in the formation of new words related particularly to the technical phase of dentistry.

Realizing, as must all who have had to do with dental literature, the need of a definite place of record of distinctly technical dental terms, the author has had the temerity, at the risk of criticism that comes to all authors, to undertake a task that presented numerous obstacles which had to be surmounted before the work could come to fruition. The helpful advice and kindly encouragement he has received from numerous professional friends, to say nothing of the personal benefit that the pursuit of such a work has afforded, more than recompenses the energy expended and the sacrifice consequent upon the drudgery of the task.

Special consideration has been given to the matter of pronunciation, adopting the simple and easily comprehended plan of dividing the words into their natural syllabic divisions, with the acute accent mark to designate the accented syllable, thus eliminating the confusion so often attendant upon the phonetic method of pronunciation, yet indicating with accuracy the exact pronunciation of the words.

The derivation of the words has been given as fully as the dictionary style permits. The derivative words from the Greek language have been transliterated to the Italic characters for the sake of the increasingly large class of students who are unfamiliar with the Greek characters.

No effort has been made to produce a work of an encyclopedic nature, the words being defined in as concise manner as is consistent with clearness. Many phrases have been included and these are given both under the noun and the qualifying word to facilitate convenience of consultation.

The author is fully conscious of the shortcomings of his effort, but presents it to the profession with the sincere hope that it may contribute in its modest way to the nation-wide effort that is at present being put forth for the elevation of the educational status of the profession as a whole.

The author welcomes this opportunity to express publicly his sincere appreciation of the assistance afforded him in the compilation of the present work by the late Dr. George H. Wilson, Dr. J. L. Appleton, Jr., Dr. Arthur Hopewell-Smith, Dr. William K. Gregory, Dr. John O. McCall, Mrs. Carrie Kirk Bryant, Dr. Arthur D. Black, Dr. Hermann Prinz, Dr. Edward C. Kirk, Dr. J. P. Buckley and others, without which kindly assistance he would not have been able to present the work in its present form. He also wishes to express his deep appreciation of the material aid in proofreading and helpful suggestions volunteered by his friend and associate, Mr. John Langdon, of the Dental Cosmos staff, and to the publishers for their many courtesies which have aided in surmounting some of the obstacles that beset the path of the lexicographer.

L. P. A.

PHILADELPHIA, 1922.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Abbr.	Abbreviation.	N. L.	New or Modern Latin.
At. wt.	Atomic weight.	neg.	Negative.
A. S.	Anglo-Saxon.	O. E.	Old English.
av.	Avoirdupois.	O. F., O. Fr.	Old French.
C.	Centigrade.	Pers.	Persian.
cc.	Cubic centimeter.	pl.	Plural.
cf.	(<i>L. Confero</i>) Compare.	priv.	Privative.
cm.	Centimeter.	R.	Réaumur.
cwt.	Hundred-weight.	℞.	Recipe.
dim.	Diminutive.	sp. gr.	Specific Gravity.
ext.	Extract.	Sp.	Spanish.
F.	Fahrenheit.	sym.	Symbol.
fl. dr.	Fluidrachm.	U. S. P.	U. S. Pharmacopeia.
fl. oz.	Fluidounce.	wt.	Weight.
fl. ext.	Fluidextract.		
Fr.	French.		
gen.	Genitive.		
Ger.	German.		
gm.	Gram.		
Gr.	Greek.		
gr.	Grain.		
Ital.	Italian.		
L.	Latin.		
μ.	Micron.		
min.	Minim.		
N. F.	National Formulary.		

SIGNS.

°	Degree.
℥	Dram.
<	From.
℥	Ounce.
+	Plus or and.
'	Accent.
℥	Scruple.
:	To.
=	Equal.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

In designating the dosage of drugs, where the metric unit is not specifically indicated, the dosage is understood to be cubic centimeter (cc.) for fluid and gram (gm.) for dry measure.

As a means of distinguishing a hyphenated compound from the syllable division of words, the German double hyphen (=) is used as the hyphen and the ordinary hyphen (-) for the syllabic division.

ANTHONY'S

DENTAL DICTIONARY

A

A

a- or **an-**. 1. Used as a prefix in words of Greek origin to signify *without* or *not*. 2. Used as a prefix in words of Latin origin to indicate separation.

AA, **aa** (G. *ana*, of each). An abbreviation used in prescription-writing, signifying of *each*.

ab. Latin preposition meaning *from*.

ab- (L. *ab*, from, away). A prefix indicating *from* or *away*.

ab-a-li-en-a'tion (L. *ab*, from + *alienare*, to estrange). Mental derangement.

ab-ar-thro'sis (L. *ab*, from + Gr. *arthrosis*, a joint). A joint that is freely movable, as the shoulder joint.

ab-ar-tic'u-lar (L. *ab*, from + *articulare*, to join). Away from a joint.

ab-ar-tic-u-la'tion (L. *ab*, from + *articulare*, to join). 1. A dislocation. 2. A freely movable joint.

a-ba'sia (Gr. *a*, without + *basis*, step). Defective coördination of the lower limbs; inability to walk.

ab-ax'i-al, **ab-ax'ile** (L. *ab*, from + *axis*, axis). Away from the axis of the body or any part.

Abbott's method [Alexander C. Abbott, contemporary Philadelphia bacteriologist]. A method of staining spores: the specimen is covered with methylene-blue and brought to boiling point several times; it is then decolorized with 2 per cent solution of nitric acid in 80 per cent alcohol, and

ABIOSIS

dipped in a saturated alcoholic solution of eosin 10 parts and water 90 parts. The spores are stained blue, and the bodies of the bacilli, pink.

A. B. C. liniment. A liniment composed of equal parts of liniments of aconite, belladonna, and chloroform.

ab-do'men (L. *abdere*, to hide). That part of the body lying between the diaphragm and the pelvis. The belly.

ab-dom'i-nal. Relating to the abdomen.

ab-du'cens (L., leading away). A term applied to muscles that draw the related part away from the median line of the body.

a. oris. The levator anguli oris muscle.

ab-duct' (L. *ab*, from + *ducere*, to draw). To draw away from the median line.

ab-duc'tion (L. *ab*, from + *ducere*, to lead). The act of drawing away from the axis of the body.

ab-duc'tor. See *Table of Muscles*.

ab-er-ra'tion (L. *ab*, from + *errare*, to wander). An abnormal or disordered state of the intellect.

ab-i-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *a*, without + *bios*, life + *genesis*, generation). Spontaneous generation; the production of living beings from matter not alive.

ab-i-o'sis (Gr. *a*, without + *bios*, life). Absence of life.

ab-i-ot'ic. Opposed to life.

ab-ir'ri-tant (L. *ab*, from + *irritare*, to irritate). 1. Relieving irritation; soothing. 2. An agent that relieves irritation.

ab-ir-ri-ta'tion. Lessened responsiveness to stimulation.

ab-late' (L. *ab*, from + *latum*, from *ferre*, to carry). To remove, especially by cutting.

ab-la'tion. The act of removing a part, as a tumor, by excision.

ab'lu-ent (L. *ab*, away + *luere*, to wash). 1. Cleansing. 2. An agent that cleanses; a detergent.

ab-lu'tion. The act of cleansing or washing the body.

ab-nor'mal (L. *ab*, from + *norma*, rule). Not normal; contrary to the usual.

ab-nor-mal'i-ty, ab-nor'mi-ty. That which is abnormal; a malformation.

ab-o'ral (L. *ab*, from + *os, oris*, the mouth). Away from the mouth.

a-bort' (L. *ab*, from + *ortus* from *oriri*, to grow). 1. To bring to an end before complete development. 2. To miscarry.

a-bor'tion. The arrest of a process before its normal completion, as the abortion of an abscess.

a-bor'tive. Incompletely developed.

ab-ra'dant. An agent that causes abrasion.

ab-rade' (L. *abradere*, to scrape). 1. To rub or scrape off. 2. To wear away from mechanical rubbing.

ab-ra'sion 1. A rubbing or wearing away of the teeth. 2. A spot that has been rubbed bare.

a. of enamel. A term applied to the rapid wasting and destruction of enamel and dentin by friction set up by foreign bodies. [Hopewell-Smith.]

ab-ra'sive. 1. An abrading substance. 2. Tending to abrade.

abs= (L. *ab*, away, from). A prefix meaning *away* or *from*. The form which *ab-* takes before *c, q, t*.

ab'scess (L. *abscessus*, from *abs*, from, + *cedere*, to go). A collection of pus in a cavity in the body formed by the disintegration of tissue.

acute a. An abscess resulting from an acute inflammation of the part in which it is formed.

alveolar a., apical a. An abscess located in the periodontal membrane and bony tissues immediately surrounding the apex of the root of a tooth, usually resulting from the death of the pulp.

blind a. An abscess without a fistulous or other opening. See *granuloma*.

chronic a., cold a. An abscess of comparatively slow development with little evidence of inflammation.

dento-alveolar a. See *alveolar a.*

diffuse a. One in which the pus is diffused through the surrounding tissues.

dry a. One that disappears without pointing.

gangrenous a. One accompanied by gangrene of the surrounding parts.

lateral a. Same as *periodontal a.*

parietal a. Same as *periodontal a.*

periapical a. An abscess at the apex of the root of a tooth.

pericemental a. An abscess located in the periodontal membrane other than at the apical area.

peridental a., periodontal a. An abscess located in the periodontal membrane.

abs. feb. Abbr. for L. *absente febre*, in the absence of fever.

ab-sorb' (L. *ab*, from + *sorbere*, to suck). The process of taking material into the body through the lymphatics or blood-vessels.

ab-sor-be-fa'ci-ent (L. *absorbere*, to absorb + *facere*, to make). 1. Promoting absorption. 2. An agent that promotes absorption.

ab-sor'bent (L. *ab*, from + *sorbere*, to suck). 1. An agent that takes up moisture. 2. An agent that promotes absorption.

a. cotton. A specially prepared cotton, as absorbent cotton, spunk or bibulous paper used for drying cavities in teeth.

a. organ. The delicate vascular structure spread over portions of the roots of the deciduous teeth, during the period when they are about to be

shed. It is derived from the outer layer of the dental capsule of the permanent teeth.

ab-sorp'tion (L. *ab*, from + *sorbere*, to suck). The taking up of fluids by the skin, mucous surfaces or walls of the alimentary canal. Applied particularly to the taking up of nourishment as compared to *resorption*, which means the taking up of products or tissues originating in the body.

ab-ster'gent (L. *abstergere*, to cleanse). 1. Cleansing. 2. A cleansing medicine.

ab'stract (L. *abstractum*, from *abstrahere*, to draw away). A powder made from a drug or its fluidextract representing twice the strength of the original drug or extract.

a-but'. To touch; come in contact with.

a-but'ment. 1. A structure which supports. 2. In dentistry, a tooth to which a bridge is anchored; a natural tooth or root utilized as an attachment for a bridge; also called pier.

a. c. Abbr. for L. *ante cibum*, meaning *before meals*.

Aca'cia (L. *acacia*; Gr. *akakia*). 1. A genus of leguminous trees of many species, some producing gum arabic and others catechu. 2. Gum arabic.

ac-cel-e-ra'tion (L. *acceleratis*, a hastening). Increased activity of a bodily function.

ac-cel'e-ra-tor. Any nerve or muscle that hastens the performance of a function.

ac-ces-so'ri-us or-bic-u-la'ris in-fe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

ac-ces-so'ri-us or-bic-u-la'ris su-pe'ri-or. See *Tables of Muscles*.

ac-ces'so-ry (L. *accessorius*). Additional; supplementary or affording aid to another and generally more important organ.

ac-cip'i-ter (L., hawk). A bandage with tails like the talons of a hawk.

ac-cre'tion (L. *ad*, to + *crescere*, to grow). 1. The process by which nutrient particles are added to a tissue. 2. An accumulation of foreign matter in a cavity or on the teeth.

A. C. E. mixture. An anesthetic mixture of one part of alcohol, two of chloroform and three of ether.

a-ce-pha'lia, a-ceph'a-lism, a-ceph'a-ly, a-ceph'a-lous (Gr. *a*, without + *kephale*, head). Congenital absence of the head.

a-ce-tan'i-lid (acetic + anilin). A white crystalline solid produced by combining glacial acetic acid with anilin. Analgesic and antipyretic, used in neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose, 2 to 10 gr. [0.133 to 0.666 gm.].

a-ce'tic (L. *acetum*, vinegar). Relating to vinegar; sour.

a. acid. See *acid*. The acid principle $C_2H_4O_2$ that characterizes vinegar.

ac'e-tol. 1. A proprietary remedy for toothache. 2. A ketone alcohol, derived from sugars by the action of alkalis.

ac'e-to-mor-phin. Heroin.

ac'e-tone. An inflammable, colorless liquid with an acrid taste and penetrating odor; dimethyl-ketone, CH_3COCH_3 . It is an anesthetic and anthelmintic and is used as a solvent in making oleoresins. Dose, 1 cc [15 mins.]. Used for dissolving gutta-percha in making a coating for the hands of the surgeon.

ac-e-to-ni'tril. Methyl cyanid; CH_3CN , a colorless volatile liquid.

ac-e-to-py'rin. A white, crystalline compound of antipyrin and acetosalicylic acid; used in rheumatism and neuralgia. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.333 to 0.65 gm.].

ac-e-tor-tho-tol'u-id. An antipyretic, $C_9H_{11}NO$; less toxic than acetanilid. Dose, 2 to 5 gr. [0.1 to 0.3 gm.].

a-cet'o-zone. A crystalline compound soluble in alcohol, oils and ether. Used as a germicide and antiseptic, and as a dusting powder and ointment. Dose, 3 to 5 gr. [0.2 to 0.33 gm.].

a-cet-phe-net'i-din. The official name for *phenacetin*.

ac-e-tral'. A solution of acetate of aluminum; used in dilution as an astringent and antiseptic mouthwash.

ac'e-tum, pl. *aceta*, (L.). 1. Vinegar; acetic acid. 2. A medicinal solution of a drug in vinegar.

a-cet'y-lene. A colorless inflammable gas, C_2H_2 , a constituent of coal gas.

ache [āk]. A continuous fixed pain.

a-chei'lia, **a-chi'lia** (Gr. *a*, without + *cheilas*, lip). Congenital absence of one or both lips.

a-chei'lous. Having no lips.

a-chon-dro-pla'sia (Gr. *a*, without + *chondros*, cartilage + *plassein*, to form). Defective formation of cartilage at the epiphyses of long bones, producing a form of dwarfism; sometimes seen in rickets.

a-chro-ma'sia (Gr. *achromas*, colorless). 1. Lack of normal skin pigmentation. 2. Absence of usual staining reaction in a tissue or cell.

a-chro-mat'ic (Gr. *a*, without + *chromatikos*, pertaining to color). 1. Producing no discoloration; staining with difficulty. 2. Containing achromatin. 3. Color-blind.

a-chro'ma-tin, **achromatism**. (Gr. *a*, without + *chroma*, color). The faintly staining portion of the cell nucleus.

a-chro-mat'o-phil (Gr. *a*, without + *chroma*, color + *philein*, to love). Having no affinity for stains. Tissue that does not stain easily.

a-chy'lia (Gr. *a*, without + *chylos*, chyle). 1. Absence of chyle. 2. Absence or lack of any of the digestive ferments.

a-chy'lous. Deficiency of chyle.

ac'id (L. *acidum*, from *acere*, to be sharp). 1. Sour; having properties opposed to those of alkalis. 2. In chemistry, a compound of an electro-negative element or radical with hydrogen, having the property of combining with an alkali or base to form a new compound. The acid terminations vary according to the quantity of oxygen contained; those having the maximum amount of oxygen terminate in -ic; those having a lesser amount end in -ous. Acids that end in -ic form salts terminating in -ate; those ending in -ous form salts terminating in -ite. Acids are called monobasic, dibasic, tribasic and

tetrabasic, depending on whether they contain one, two, three or four replaceable hydrogen atoms.

acetic a. A product of the oxidation of alcohol. It is used locally as a counterirritant and is caustic in action on hypertrophied tissues.

acetic a., diluted [vinegar]. Dilute acetic acid, containing approximately 6 per cent of acetic acid.

acetyl-salicylic a. See *aspirin*.

aconitic a. A crystalline acid obtained from aconite.

arsenous a. Arsenic trioxid.

aseptic a. A combination of peroxid of hydrogen, boric and salicylic acids.

benzoic a. A white crystalline acid obtained from benzoïn and coal tar; it is antiseptic and diuretic. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.333 to 1 gm.].

boric a. boracic a. A white crystalline powder made by the action of chlorhydric acid on sodium borate; it is antiseptic, used in skin diseases generally in the form of a lotion or ointment.

borobenzoic a. See *benzoic a.*

butyric a. A product of the fermentation of protein, found in the feces, urine and sweat.

camphoric a. A colorless crystalline substance obtained from camphor.

carbolic a. A colorless crystalline substance obtained by the distillation of coal tar; phenol. It is a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant and germicide, and very poisonous. The pure acid is caustic and a local anesthetic.

carbonic a. Carbon dioxid.

chinovic a. A white crystalline powder obtained from cinchona bark.

chloracetic a. An acid produced by the substitution of chlorin for the hydrogen radical in acetic acid; used as a caustic.

chromic a. A crystalline solid substance, used as an escharotic.

citric a. A crystalline acid obtained from lemons, limes, etc.; it is diuretic and refrigerant.

cresotic a. An antipyretic in the form of sodium cresolate.

cresylic a. See *cresol*.

diacetic a. An acid found in the urine in some conditions of diabetes.

dichloroacetic a. An acid formed by substitution of chlorin for two atoms of hydrogen in acetic acid. It is used as an escharotic in skin diseases.

eugenic a. See *eugenol*.

formic a. Acid obtained from oxalic acid and glycerin. It is a vesicant and counterirritant.

gallic a. Acid obtained from nutgalls; also from tannic acid. It is an astringent and disinfectant.

glacial phosphoric a. A monobasic acid, the liquid ingredient of oxyphosphate of zinc cement.

glycosuric a. An acid found in the urine in certain conditions.

gummic a. See *arabin*.

hydrobromic a. A gaseous acid used in aqueous solution for congestive headaches.

hydrochloric a. A colorless gas used in solution with water 31 to 69, as a digestant; it is also used in dentistry to remove the oxidation from metals, by the pickling process.

hydrocyanic a. A colorless liquid used in 2 per cent aqueous solution as an antispasmodic. Dose, 1 to 3 min. [0.066 to 0.2 cc].

hydrofluoric a. A compound of hydrogen and fluorin. Used in dentistry in combination with ammonium carbonate (ammonium fluorid), for removing tartar from the teeth. Also used for dissolving porcelain teeth from an artificial denture.

iodosalicylic a. An antiseptic, antipyretic and analgesic acid. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.333 to 0.666 gm.].

lactic a. An acidulous liquid produced by the fermentation of milk.

malic a. An acid found in apples.

monobasic a. An acid containing one replaceable hydrogen atom.

muriatic a. See *hydrochloric acid*.

nitric a. A colorless liquid acid, exceedingly caustic and escharotic.

nitrohydrochloric a. A combination of nitric and hydrochloric acid and water.

nitromuriatic a. See *nitrohydrochloric*.

oleic a. An acid found in fats and oils; it forms oleates.

orthophosphoric a. Ordinary phosphoric acid.

osmic a. (Incorrectly so called) Osmium tetroxid, OsO_4 . An acid used in histology as a fixing and staining agent of fats.

oxalic a. An odorless crystalline substance with a very acid taste; used in dentistry as a bleaching agent.

oxy=a. An acid that contains oxygen.

phenolsulphonic a. An acid formed by union of phenol and sulphuric acid; an oily disinfectant and antiseptic. Used in 1 to 10 per cent solutions.

phosphoric a. An acid resulting from the oxidation of phosphorus, H_3PO_4 . In diluted form, 10 per cent solution, it is used in rickets, dyspepsia, etc.

prussic a. See *hydrocyanic acid*.

quinic a. An acid obtained from cinchona.

saccharic a. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on carbohydrates.

salicylic a. A crystalline acid made from phenol, oil of gaultheria, etc.; it is antiseptic, antipyretic and antirheumatic. Its salts are used in articular rheumatism and neuralgia.

silicic a. An acid of which silicon is the base, and from which are formed the silicates.

stearic a. An acid obtained from animal fats.

succinic a. An acid obtained from amber; a diuretic, antispasmodic and stimulant.

sulphocarbolic a. See *phenolsulphonic a.* or *aseptol*.

sulphuric a. An oily, corrosive acid used as a caustic; oil of vitriol.

sulphurous a. An acid produced by combining sulphurous anhydrid, SO_2 , with water. It is a bleaching agent and disinfectant and is used in medicine in cases of stomatitis, diphtheria, etc.

tannic a. A yellow powder obtained from tan bark and nut-galls. It is an astringent, styptic and hemostatic.

tartaric a. An astringent acid obtained from grapes.

thiocyanic a. Its salt, potassium thiocyanate, is found in the saliva.

trichloracetic a. A crystalline substance, escharotic and astringent.

uric a. An acid found in the urine, and in the blood in gouty conditions.

valerianic a., valeric a. An acid obtained from valerian, or by oxidizing amyl-alcohol. Its salts have medicinal properties supposedly as nervous sedatives.

a-ci-de'mia (acid + Gr. *haima*, blood). Abnormal acidity of the blood.

acid-fast. Term applied to bacteria that are not easily decolorized by acids when stained.

acid-gland. One of the glands of the stomach that secretes the gastric juice.

acid-intoxication. A disease condition produced by the toxic effect of an excess of acids formed in the system or taken in from without.

a-cid'i-ty (L. *aciditas*). The quality of being sour or acid.

a. of the stomach. A condition marked by heartburn, gastric distress and acid eructations.

a-ci-do'sis. Increased acidity, or rather a lessened alkalinity in an organism inducing intoxication: acid-intoxication. A metabolic disorder.

a-cid'u-late. To render acid.

a-cid'u-lous. Possessing a sourish taste.

a-ci-dum, pl. *acida*. Latin for acid.

a-ci-du'ric (L. *acidum* + *durare*, to endure). Growing in acid media.

a-ci-nus, pl. *acini*. (L., grape). The smallest lobules of a gland. One of the small air-sacs of the lungs.

ac'ne (Gr. *akne*, point). A general name applied to various eruptions arising from the sebaceous glands, often pustular in character, and sometimes caused by drugs.

a. artificialis. Acne due to external irritation.

a. generalis. Acne over the whole body.

a. rosacea. Chronic inflammation of the nose and face due to too free use of alcohol.

a. scorbutica. A papular eruption in scurvy.

a. vulgaris. Common acne.

epileptic a. Acne in an epileptic person.

iodin a. Acne caused by too free use of iodine.

ac'o-in. A white crystalline powder derived from guanidin; used in infiltration anesthesia and as a bactericide.

ac'o-nite (L. *aconitum*; Gr. *akoniton*). A drug prepared from the dried roots and leaves of *Aconitum napellus*. It is a cardiac depressant and respiratory sedative; it is also an analgesic, diaphoretic and diuretic. The tincture is used in dentistry in combination with tincture of iodine, equal parts, as an anodyne and counterirritant in periodontitis. Dose of the abstract, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. [0.016 to 0.033 gm.].

ac'o-ni-tin. A very poisonous white crystalline alkaloid, the active principle of aconite. Dose, $\frac{1}{320}$ gr.

ac-o-ni'tum. Latin for aconite, which see.

ac'ro- (Gr. *akros*, uppermost). A prefix indicating uppermost or extreme.

ac'ro-blast (Gr. *akros*, extreme + *blastos*, germ). The external layer of the mesoblast.

ac'ro-dont (Gr. *akron*, extremity + *odous*, tooth). Characterizing a genus of animals having the teeth attached to the edge of the jaws, rather than in alveoli. *Paleontological* term.

ac'ro-lein (L. *acer*, acrid + *oleum*, oil). An oily liquid from the decomposition of glycerol.

ac-ro-me-ga'lia, **ac-ro-meg'a-ly** (Gr. *akros*, extremity + *megale*, great). Enlargement of the bones and soft tissues of the hands, feet and face, associated with disease of the pituitary body or the thyroid gland.

ac'ro-tism (Gr. *a*, without + *krotos*, a striking). Failure or imperceptibility of the pulse.

ac-tin'ic (Gr. *aktis*, ray). Possessing the power of inducing chemic action; said of rays of light.

ac-tin'ium. A radio-active metallic substance found in the ore of uranium.

ac-ti-no- (Gr. *aktis*, ray). A prefix indicating relation to a radiate structure or the presence of tentacles; also relation to light rays in inducing chemical action.

ac-tin'o-gram (Gr. *aktis*, ray + *gramma*, a writing). The record made with an actinograph.

ac-tin'o-graph (Gr. *aktis*, ray + *graphein*, to write). 1. Same as *skiagraph*. 2. An instrument for measuring the actinic effect of the sun's rays.

ac-ti-nol'o-gy. The science of the chemic effects of light.

Ac-ti-no-my'ces (Gr. *aktis*, ray + *mykes*, fungus). A genus of branching filamentous bacteria, exhibiting radiating clusters of the spores; vegetable parasitic microorganisms producing tumors in the jaws of cattle, and from them it may be transmitted to man.

A. bovis. Species causing actinomycosis or lumpy-jaw.

A. buccalis. A non-pathogenic species found in the mouth.

A. interproximalis [Fennel]. An obligate microaërophile found in the human mouth.

ac-ti-no-my-co'sis. A disease of cattle characterized by lumpy tumors of the jaws and tongue; sometimes transmitted to man; caused by *Actinomyces bovis*.

ac-ti-no-ther'a-py (Gr. *aktis*, ray + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease by light rays; particularly the violet and ultra-violet rays.

ac'tion (L. *actio*, from *agere*, to do). The function of a part or organ or of the whole body.

reflex a. An involuntary action produced by a stimulus that is conveyed to the nervous system and reflected to the periphery.

ac'ti-va-tor. A substance which renders some other substance active.

ac'tol. A white tasteless powder used as an antiseptic in infectious dis-

eases, sore throat, gonorrhea, etc., in 2 per cent solution; silver lactate.

a'cus (L.). A needle.

a-cute' (L. *acutus*, from *acuere*, to sharpen). 1. Sharp. 2. In medicine, diseases having a short and severe course.

a. abscess. One which runs a short course as opposed to chronic.

ad., add. Abbr. for Latin *adde*, add; used in writing prescriptions to indicate that a sufficient amount of the drug named be added to make the mixture the amount stated.

ad= (L. *ad*, to). A prefix indicating to, toward. For the sake of euphony *ad* becomes *ab*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, before *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*.

=ad (Latin preposition meaning *to*). Used in anatomical nomenclature as a suffix meaning toward, in the direction of; especially related to a part or origin indicated by the root word on which the suffix is used. Ex.: *Dorsad*, toward the back; *Labiad*, toward the lip; *Linguad*, toward the tongue.

A. D. A. Abbr. for American Dental Association.

ad'a-man-tine (L.). Pertaining to the tooth-enamel.

ad-a-man-ti-no'ma. A tumor from the remains of the enamel organ.

ad-a-man'to-blast. One of the cells from which the enamel is formed.

Addison's disease [Thomas Addison, an English physician, 1793-1860]. Tubercular disease of the suprarenal capsules, characterized by pigmentation of the skin and anemia.

ad-du'cens. A term applied to muscles which draw the related part toward the center of the body.

ad-duct' (L. *adducere*, to draw toward). To draw toward the center or median line of the body.

ad-duc'tion. The act of drawing toward the axis of the body.

ad-e-nal'gia (Gr. *aden*, gland + *algos*, pain). Pain in a gland.

ad-e-nec'to-my (Gr. *aden*, gland + *ektome*, excision). 1. Surgical excision of a gland. 2. Removal of adenoid growths.

ad-e-ni'tis (Gr. *aden*, gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a gland.

ad'e-no= (Gr. *aden*, gland). A combining form or prefix meaning, pertaining to a gland.

ad'e-no-blast (Gr. *aden*, gland + *blastos*, germ). The embryonic cell from which the gland tissue is formed.

ad'e-no-cele (Gr. *aden*, gland + *kele*, tumor). A glandular tumor.

ad'e-no-cyst (Gr. *aden*, gland + *kystis*, bladder). A glandular cyst of embryonic origin.

ad-e-no-fi-bro'ma. An adenoma with marked increase of interacinar fibrous tissue.

ad-e-nog'ra-phy (Gr. *aden*, gland + *graphein*, to write). A treatise on the glands.

ad-e-noid (Gr. *aden*, gland + *eidos*, form). 1. Resembling a gland. 2. Pl. *adenoids*, refers especially to the adenoid tissue in the nasopharynx. 3. An adenoma.

ad-e-noi-dec'to-my (adenoid + Gr. *ektome*, excision). Surgical removal of adenoid growths.

ad-e-noi-di'tis (adenoid + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of an adenoid.

ad-e-no'ma, pl. *adenomata* (Gr. *aden*, gland + *oma*, tumor). 1. A glandular tumor. 2. A tumor of gland-like structure. 3. An abnormal enlargement of a gland.

ad-e-no'ma-tome, **ad'e-no-tome** (adenoma + Gr. *tome*, cut). A cutting instrument used in removing adenoid growths.

ad-e-not'o-my (Gr. *aden*, gland + *tome*, cut). 1. Dissection of the glands. 2. Excision of adenoids.

ad-here' (L. *ad*, to + *haerere*, to stick). To stick together; to stick to.

ad-he'sion (L. *adhaerere*, to stick to). 1. The union of substances that differ in their nature. 2. The union of bodies by their surfaces.

ad-he'sive (L. *adhaerere*, to stick to). Having the quality of stickiness.

a. plaster. A sticking plaster employed in dressing wounds as a retaining dressing.

ad-he'sol. A surgical dressing containing copal resin, 350 parts; benzoin, 30 parts; oil of thyme, 20 parts; alphanaphthol, 3 parts; tolu balsam, 30 parts; and ether, 1000 parts. When applied to the skin the ether evaporates, leaving a coating similar to collodion.

ad'i-pose (L. *adiposus*, fatty). 1. Of the nature of fat; fatty. 2. Fat in cells of adipose tissue.

ad'ju-vant (L. *adjuvans*, aiding). A remedy that aids other remedies. An auxiliary remedy.

ad lib. Abbr. of Latin phrase *ad libitum*, meaning, at pleasure.

ad-max'il-la-ry gland. An accessory salivary gland.

ad nausea. Latin phrase meaning, until nausea is produced.

ad-ne'phrin. A 1 to 1000 solution of the active principle of the suprarenal glands. Same as *epinephrin*.

ad-o-les'cence (L. *adolescere*, to grow up). The period of life or growth of an individual between puberty and adult life.

ad-o'ral (L. *ad*, at or near + *os*, *oris*, mouth). Near or at the mouth. Opposed to aboral.

ad-ra'l'gin. A local anesthetic composed of adrenalin, cocain and thymol.

ad-re'nal (L. *ad*, near + *ren*, kidney). 1. The suprarenal capsule. 2. Near the kidney.

a. extract. A principle extracted from the suprarenal glands of animals, which is a powerful hemostatic. See *epinephrin*.

ad-ren'a-lin. The trade name for the active principle of the suprarenal gland, discovered by Takamine. A very powerful astringent and hemostatic, used externally in a 1 to 10,000 to 1 to 1000 solution. Internally it is a cardiac tonic and hemostatic. Dose, 0.001 gm. [$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.].

a. chlorid. A salt of adrenalin used in solutions of 1:10,000 to 1:1000, in surgical operations as an astringent, hemostatic, and heart stimulant.

a=inhalant. An oily solution of adrenalin chlorid used as a nasal spray in hay fever.

ad'rin. Epinephrin hydrate, an active principle of suprarenal gland; used locally as a hemostatic and astringent.

ad-sorp'tion (L. *ad*, to + *sorbere*, to suck). The property possessed by some substances of sucking up fluids.

ad-ven-ti'tious (L. *ad*, to + *venire*, to come). 1. Accidental or acquired as opposed to natural or hereditary. 2. Out of proper or usual place.

æ= Words beginning thus and not found here see under *e=*.

aër=, aero= (Gr. *aer*, air). A prefix denoting relation to or growth in air.

a-ë-ro'bia (Gr. *aer*, air + *bios*, life). Bacteria which require air or free oxygen for growth.

facultative a. Bacteria which normally do not grow in air, but acquire the power to live in it.

obligate a. Bacteria which always require oxygen to live.

a-ë-ro'bic, a-ë-ro-bi-ot'ic (Gr. *aer*, air + *bios*, life). Requiring air or oxygen for growth; applied particularly to bacteria which grow only in air.

a-ë-ro-bi-o'sis. Same as *aërobia*.

a-ë-ro'gen. A gas-producing bacterium.

a-ë-ro-ge-ne'sis (Gr. *aer*, air + *genesis*, formation). Gas-production.

a-ë-ro-gen'ic. Producing gas.

a-ë-ro-ther-a-peu'tics, a-ë-ro-ther'a-py (Gr. *aer*, air + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease by the use of air.

æs=, æt=. For words beginning *æs* and *æt*, see *es=*, *et=*, the newer form of spelling.

Æs-cu-la'pi-an. Pertaining to *Æsculapius*, the god of medicine; medical.

æt'as (L.). Age. Abbr. *æt*.

af-fec'tion. A diseased or morbid condition.

affer-ent (L. *ad*, to + *ferre*, to carry). Carrying toward the center.

a. blood-vessels. Blood-vessels, as arteries, carrying blood to the tissues.

a. lymphatics. Lymphatic vessels entering the glands.

a. nerves. Nerves conveying sensation to the central nervous system.

a. veins. Veins carrying blood direct to the heart.

af-fin'i-ty (L. *affinitas*, relationship). 1. An attraction by which two different substances combine to form new substances, called chemical affinity. 2. Morphological relationship.

af'flux, af-flux'ion (L. *ad*, to + *fluere*, to flow). Rush of blood to a particular part.

Ag. Chemical symbol for *silver* (L. *argentum*).

ag'am-ete (Gr. *a*, without + *gamos*, marriage). A protozoan that produces spores asexually.

ag'ar, agar-agar. A jelly-like substance made from Asiatic seaweed; used in making culture media for bacteriologic work.

blood a. A culture medium made from blood and agar.

glucose a. Nutrient agar with glucose added.

glycerin a. Agar to which 6 to 8 per cent of glycerin has been added.

nutrient a., peptone a. Culture medium consisting of agar and peptone.

serum a. A culture medium made by mixing blood-serum and agar.

slant a. An agar culture with a slanting surface.

ag'a-thin (Gr. *agathos*, good). A greenish-white, crystalline compound used like salicylic acid for neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose, 8 to 10 gr. [0.52 to 0.65 gm.].

AgCl. Chemical formula for *silver chlorid*.

AgCN. Chemical formula for *silver cyanid*.

a'gent (L. *agere*, to perform). A substance that produces changes in the body, as a medicinal or other remedy.

ag-glom'e-rate (L. *agglomerare*, to gather together). Crowded together into a mass.

ag-glu-ti-na'tion (L. *ad*, to + *glutinare*, to glue). 1. A gluing or joining together. 2. A process of repair by adhesion. 3. The phenomena of the grouping together in clumps of cells distributed in a fluid; supposed to be caused by agglutinins.

ag-glu'ti-nin. A substance formed in the blood as a result of infection, capable of producing agglutination of the bacteria that produced the infection.

AgI. Chemical formula for *silver iodid*.

aging amalgam. A process of heating an alloy and aging it artificially to lengthen the setting time. The process of aging is claimed to lessen the tendency to expansion and contraction and to increase the edge strength of the amalgam.

ag-ma-tol'o-gy (Gr. *agmos*, fracture + *logos*, treatise). The science of fractures.

ag-na'thia (Gr. *a*, without + *gnathos*, jaw). Congenital absence of jaws.

AgNO₃. Chemical formula for *silver nitrate*.

Ag₂O. Chemical formula for *silver oxid*.

a-gom-phi'a-sis (Gr. *a*, without + *gomphios*, a tooth). 1. Being without teeth. 2. Looseness of the teeth.

a-gom'phi-ous. Being without teeth.

a-gom-pho'sis. Same as *agomphiasis*.

Ag₃PO₄. Chemical formula for *silver phosphate*.

a-gra'phia (Gr. *a*, without + *graphein*, to write). The lack of ability to express thoughts in writing.

Ag₂S. Chemical formula for *silver sulphid*.

AgSO₄. Chemical formula for *silver sulphate*.

a'gue (Fr. *aigu*, sharp). A severe recurrent symptom of malarial fever, beginning with a chill.

face a. Tic douloureux.

Al-lan'thus. A genus of rubaceous trees. The bark of *A. glandulosa* is purgative, tonic and anthelmintic. Dose, fl. ex., 10 to 60 min.

ail'ment. A disease or affection of the body.

Ainsworth's rubber dam punch [Geo. C. Ainsworth, contemporary Boston dentist]. An instrument for punching various size holes in the rubber dam, to facilitate its application and adaptation to the teeth.

air chamber. A recess in the palatal portion of upper dentures, made for the purpose of assisting in retention of the denture.

Al. Chemical symbol for *aluminum*.

-al. Suffix denoting derivation from an aldehyd.

a'la, pl. *alæ* (L., wing). A wing-like process.

a. nasi, the cartilaginous border of the outside of the nostrils.

al'ba. Latin for *white*.

al-bi'o-din. Iodin in a glycerin base in a 12.5 per cent solution.

al-bo-fer'rin. A tonic preparation of iron, phosphoric acid and albumin.

al-bo'lene (L. *albus*, white + *oleum*, oil). A white oily substance obtained from petroleum, used as a base for salve ointment, etc.

liquid a. A spray for the nose and throat.

al-bu'men (L. *albus*, white). 1. White of eggs. 2. The nutritive material stored in a seed. 3. Albumin.

al-bu'min. A simple protein found in animal and many vegetable tissues. It is soluble in water and coagulable by heat, and contains carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur.

alkali a. Albumin that has been treated with an alkali.

egg a. That derived from eggs.

vegetable a. That derived from plants.

al-bu'mi-noid (albumin + Gr. *eidos*, form). Resembling albumin.

al-bu'mi-nose. Same as *albumose*.

al-bu-mi-nu'ria (albumin + Gr. *ouron*, urine). Presence of albumin in the urine, which may indicate a diseased condition of the kidneys, permitting albumin to pass from the blood, or it may be a simple mixture of albuminous matter, as blood with urine.

al'bu-mose. A primary product of the digestion of protein; not coagulable by heat. Albumose is converted by further digestive process into peptones.

al'co-hol (Arabic *al-kohl*, something very subtle). Ethyl hydrate, C₂H₅OH, a volatile colorless liquid distilled from various products of

vinous fermentation. It is used internally as a cardiac stimulant; locally as an antiseptic and astringent.

wood a. Methyl alcohol.

al'co-hol-ase. A ferment that converts lactic acid into alcohol.

al-cre'sol. A proprietary preparation of cresylic acid; a germicide and disinfectant, used externally.

alcresta ipecac. A compound of the ipecac alkaloids emetin and cephaelin with hydrated aluminum silicate. Used internally to destroy amebæ.

al'de-hyd (L. *alcohol dehydratus*, dehydrated alcohol). The generic term for a class of bodies intermediate between the alcohols and the acids derived from them.

al-em'bic (Arabic *al*, the + Gr. *ambix*, cup). A vessel used to receive the volatile products in distilling.

a-leu-ke'mia (Gr. *a*, neg. + *leukos*, white + *haima*, blood). Deficiency in white corpuscles in the blood.

a-leu-ko-cy-to'sis (Gr. *a*, neg. + *leukos*, white + *kytos*, cell). Deficiency in white corpuscles in the blood.

Alexander crown [Charles L. Alexander, contemporary Charlotte, N. C., dentist]. A metal hood or half cap conforming to the lingual, proximal and occlusal surfaces of a tooth, and used as an abutment or attachment in bridgework. See also *hood crown*.

A. gold [C. L. Alexander, contemporary Charlotte, N. C., dentist]. A sponge form of gold into which a wax-like material is incorporated to make it plastic. The gold is first shaped to the cavity form, removed and invested and the wax binder removed under heat, after which the gold form is solidified by the incorporation of gold solder.

a-lex'in (Gr. *alexein*, to ward off). Any defensive protein. Same as *complement*.

a-lex-i-phar'mac (Gr. *alexein*, to ward off). 1. Warding off the ill effects of poison. 2. Antidote for poisoning.

a-lex'o-cyte (Gr. *alexein*, to ward off + *kytos*, cell). A microbicide cell.

A protective cell of the animal organism that secretes alexins or antitoxins.

al-ge'sia (Gr. *algosis*, pain). Sensitiveness to pain; hyperesthesia.

al-ge'sic. Painful.

al-go-pho'bia (Gr. *algos*, pain + *phobos* dread). Morbid dread of pain.

al'i-ment (L. *alimentum*, from *alere*, to nourish). Food; that which affords nourishment.

al-i-men'tary. Pertaining to aliment.

al-i-men-ta'tion. The act of taking nourishment.

a-line', a-lign' (L. *ad*, to + *linea*, line). To bring into line. To arrange the teeth in proper relation to the line of occlusion.

a-line'ment, a-lign'ment. The adjustment line of the teeth. The arrangement of the teeth in proper relation to the line of occlusion.

al-ka-les'cent. Having a slight quality of alkalinity.

al'ka-li (Arabic *al*, the + *kali*, soda plant). A class of compounds which form salts with acids and soaps with fats.

al'ka-line. Having the reaction of an alkali.

al'ka-li-ni-ty. The quality of being alkaline.

al-ka-lith'ia. A proprietary preparation, an effervescent remedy used in rheumatism.

al'ka-loid (alkali + Gr. *eidōs*, form).

1. Resembling an alkali.
2. An alkaline principle of vegetable origin.
3. The active principle of a medicinal plant. Morphine, quinine, caffeine, nicotine, atropine and strychnine are alkaloids.

al'ka-sal, al'ka-sol. An aluminum potassium salicylate; an astringent and antiseptic.

Allen's cement [John Allen, New York dentist, 1810-1892]. A fusible silicious cement for uniting porcelain teeth to the plate and to each other in the construction of continuous gum dentures.

al-ler'gy, al-ler'gia (Gr. *allos*, other + *ergon*, energy). A term coined by von Pirquet to indicate an altered

susceptibility under which the individual would react differently to a second inoculation from the reaction to the first inoculation.

al-lo-cain'. A proprietary preparation composed of novocain, alypin, suprarenin and thymol; a local anesthetic.

al-lo-mor'phism (Gr. *allos*, other + *morphe*, form). A change of form without change in chemical constitution.

al'lo-path, al-lop'a-thist. Incorrect designation for the regular practitioner of medicine.

al-lo-path'ic. Pertaining to allopathy.

al-lop'a-ty (Gr. *allos*, other + *pathos*, affection). The curing of disease by producing a different kind of action, but not necessarily a diseased one.

al-lo-tox'in (Gr. *allos*, other + *toxikon*, poison). A substance formed within the body that acts as a defense against toxins by neutralizing their poisonous properties.

al-lo-tri-o-don'ti-a (Gr. *allotrios*, strange + *odous*, tooth). 1. The occurrence of teeth in abnormal positions, as in tumors. 2. Transplanting of teeth from one person to another.

al-lo-troph'ic (Gr. *allos*, other + *trophe*, nourishment). Having modified nutrient characters.

al-lot'ro-pism (Gr. *allos*, other + *tropos*, manner). The existence of an element in different forms with different physical properties.

al-lot'ro-py (Gr. *allos*, other + *tropos*, manner). The existence of certain elements in different conditions and with different physical properties.

al-loy' (Fr. *aloyer*, to mix metals). 1. A mixture of two or more metals, excluding mercury, effected by the process of fusion. 2. To mix metals. 3. To reduce the purity of a metal.

Al₂O₃. Chemical formula for *aluminum oxid*.

al'oes. The bitter juice of various species of *Aloe*. Cathartic and stimulant. Dose, 1 to 10 gr. [0.065 to 0.65 gm.].

al'oin. A crystalline powder of extremely bitter taste, soluble in hot water and alcohol. A laxative, dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. [0.032 gm.] and purgative, dose, 2 gr. [0.13 gm.].

al-o-pe'cia (Gr. *alopez*, fox, because that animal is subject to loss of hair). Natural or abnormal deficiency of the hair; baldness.

a. areata. Baldness occurring in patches; probably caused from nervous disturbance, sometimes resulting from impacted third molar teeth.

al'pha-eu-cain'. See *eucaïn*.

al'phol. Alpha-naphthol salicylate; an internal antiseptic and anodyne used in articular rheumatism and gonorrhea. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.324 to 0.972 gm.].

al'pho-zone. Succinic dioxide; a white crystalline powder derived from hydrogen dioxide. An antiseptic used for disinfecting instruments and the hands; also used in abscesses and ulcers, in 1 to 1000 solution.

al'te-ra-tive (L. *alterare*, to change). A medicine that tends to reestablish healthy functions of the body.

al'um (L. *alumen*). Aluminum and potassium sulphate, a colorless crystalline substance with styptic and astringent properties.

al-u-min'ium. Same as *aluminum*.

al-u'mi-num. An exceedingly light, whitish, lustrous metallic element obtained from clay. Symbol, Al. It is very malleable and ductile; is used in the manufacture of instruments and as a base for artificial dentures.

a. acetate. An antiseptic and astringent compound.

a. acetoglycerate. An astringent and antiseptic used in diseases of the nose and throat.

a. and potassium sulphate. Ordinary alum.

a. bromid. AlBr₃. Used as an antiseptic gargle in diphtheria.

a. bronze. An alloy consisting of copper, 90 parts; aluminum, 10 parts, used as a substitute for low carat gold plate; fuses at 1800° F.

a. hydrate, a. hydroxid. A mildly astringent powder used as a drying powder; internally as an antacid and absorbent. Dose, 3 to 15 gr. [0.2 to 1 gm.].

a. nitrate. An antiseptic compound used in pruritus.

a. oleate. An ointment used in burns, ulcers, etc.

a. silicate. See *feldspar*.

a. sulphate. Antiseptic in 5 per cent solution, caustic in stronger solution.

al-un'nal. A white non-hygroscopic powder. In mild solutions it is antiseptic and astringent; in strong solutions (10 to 20 per cent) it is caustic.

al-un'dum. A form of alumina prepared especially to resist severe heat temperatures. Trade name for an abrasive much the same as carborundum.

al-ve'o-lar (L. *alveolaris*). Relating to the alveoli or sockets of the teeth.

a. abscess. An abscess occurring at the apex of the root of a tooth, usually resulting from infection following the death of the pulp.

a. arches. The arches formed by the alveolar process of the jaws.

a. artery. See *Table of Arteries*.

a. border. The thin edge of the alveolar process surrounding the necks of the teeth.

a. index. The degree of projection of the maxillæ; the relation of the distance from the basion to the alveolar point, to the distance from the basion to the nasion, the latter being taken as 100.

a. membrane. The periodontal membrane.

a. plates. The inner and outer walls of the alveolar processes.

a. point. The center point of the lower edge of the upper alveolar arch.

a. process. The projection of the maxillæ and mandible which envelops the roots of the teeth and forms their alveoli.

a. ridge. The summit of the alveolar process of either jaw.

a. septum. The alveolar process wall which separates the alveoli of two teeth.

al-ve'o-lec-to-my (L. *alveolus*, a socket + Gr. *ektome*, excision). The operation of excising or cutting away any portion of the alveolar process.

al-ve'o-li, pl. of *alveolus*. A. *dentales*, the sockets of the teeth.

al-ve-o-li'tis (L. *alveolus*, socket + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the tooth socket.

al-ve-o-lo-cla'sia (L. *alveolus*, socket + Gr. *klasis*, a breaking). A breaking down or absorption of the inner wall of the alveolus.

al-ve-o-lo-den'tal. Relating to the teeth and their sockets. Designating the membrane which lines the alveoli and invests the roots of the teeth.

a-d. ligament. The periodontal membrane.

a-d. periosteum. The periodontal membrane.

al-ve-o-lo-la'bi-al. Relating to the outer wall of the tooth socket or alveolar process; the labial surface of the alveolar wall.

al-ve-o-lo-lin'gual. Relating to the inner wall of the tooth socket or alveolar process. The lingual surface of the tooth socket or alveolar process.

al-ve-o-lot'o-my (L. *alveolus*, a socket + Gr. *temnein*, to cut). The operation of incising or cutting through the bony wall of the tooth socket.

al-ve'o-lus, pl. *alveoli* (L. a small cavity). 1. The bony socket of the tooth. 2. The terminal air-sac of the lungs. 3. The minute cell of the gastric mucous membrane.

al've-us (L., a trough). A trough; a canal.

al-y'pin. A local anesthetic used in eye operations; used in a 10 per cent solution locally; for the eye, 1 to 2 per cent and hypodermatically 1 to 4 per cent solution.

A. M. A. Abbr. for American Medical Association.

am-al'gam (O. F., amalgam; Gr., *malagma*, a soft mass). Any combination of mercury with other metal or metals. Amalgams may be binary, ternary, quaternary, etc., according as they contain two, three, four metals.

aging a., annealing a. Lengthening the setting time of an amalgam by aging the alloy for a period of time or aging it artificially by heating it in an oven.

a. burnisher. An instrument for finishing an amalgam filling.

a. carrier. An instrument used to carry the freshly mixed amalgam to the tooth cavity.

contraction of a. The volume change by which the mass of amalgam becomes smaller, *i. e.*, shrinkage of amalgam.

dental a. An amalgam of silver, tin, copper or other metals like gold, platinum, zinc in varying combinations with mercury, used in filling teeth.

edge strength of a. The resistance of amalgam to the stress of mastication.

expansion of a. The volume change of an amalgam through which the mass grows larger.

flow of a. The lateral spreading or flattening out of amalgam under pressure, after it has set.

a. mixer. An instrument used to mix amalgams.

palming a. Manipulating the amalgam in the palm of the hand.

setting of a. The hardening of amalgam so that it will resist pressure.

trituration of a. The mulling of alloy and mercury in a mortar.

a-mal'ga-mate. To unite a metal in an alloy with mercury. To form an amalgam.

a-mal-ga-ma'tion. The process of combining mercury with one or more metals; mixing of mercury with an alloy of other metals.

am-ar-thri'tis (Gr. *ama*, together + *arthron*, joint). The inflammation of several joints occurring at one time.

am-a-se'sis (Gr. *a*, without + *masesis*, chewing). Inability to chew.

am-au-ro'sis (L. from Gr. *amauroein*, to darken). Blindness from disease of the optic nerve, or brain.

reflex a. Blindness caused by the reflex action of a remote irritation.

am-au-rot'ic. Pertaining to amaurosis.

am'ber (L. *succinum*). A fossil resin, yellowish in color, the gum of several varieties of coniferous trees.

a. acid. Succinic acid.

oil of a. A volatile oil obtained by distilling amber.

am-bi-dex'ter, am-bi-dex'trous (L. *ambi*, on both sides + *dexter*, right-handed). Ability to use either hand equally well.

am-bo-cep'tor (L. *ambo*, both + *capere*, to take). One of the active elements found in the blood serum in cytology, the other element being the complement. The amboceptor connects the invading cell with the complement. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

bacteriolytic a. One that takes part in bacteriolysis.

hemolytic a. One that takes part in hemolysis.

a-me'ba, A-mœ'ba, pl.-bæ (Gr. *ameibein*, to change). A single-celled nucleated mass of protoplasm, a protozoan organism, constantly changing its shape by extending from its surface pseudopodia; by this process it moves and absorbs nourishment, bacteria, etc.

a-me'bic, a-mœ'bic. Having the nature of amebæ.

a-me-bi-ci'dal. Capable of destroying amebæ.

a-me-bi-cide (ameba + L. *caedere*, to kill). An agent destructive to amebæ.

a-me'bi-form. Having the shape of an ameba.

a-me'bi-o-sis. Infection from amebæ.

a-me'bism, a-mœ'bism. Invasion of the system by amebæ.

a-me'bo-cyte, a-mœ'bo-cyte (ameba + *kytos*, cell). An ameba cell found in the tissues of invertebrate animals.

am-e'boïd (Gr. *ameibein*, to change + *eidos*, form). Resemblance to an ameba in form.

am-e-boï'dism. The occasional property in nerve cells to perform ameboid movements. A condition sometimes exhibited by nerve cells to perform ameboid movements.

a-mel-i-fi-ca'tion (O. Fr. *amel*, enamel + L. *facere*, to make). The formation of enamel by the enamel cells.

a-mel'o-blast (O. Fr. *amel*, enamel + Gr. *blastos*, germ). The enamel-forming cell.

amelo=dentinal junction. Junction of the enamel and dentin.

am'i-do=. See *amino*.

amido=acid. An acid in which one hydrogen atom has been replaced by the radical NH_2 .

am'in. Any one of a group of chemical compounds formed from ammonia by the replacement of one or more of its hydrogen atoms by an alcohol radical. Amins combine with acids to form salts and are called primary, secondary and tertiary according as one, two or three hydrogen atoms are replaced by the alcohol radical.

am'i-no=. A prefix used in chemical names to indicate that the substance has been modified by the substitution of the radical NH_2 for one or more of the hydrogen atoms.

am'i-no=acid. An acid characterized by the presence of the acid radical $COOH$ and the amino radical NH_2 . These are regarded as the chief constituents of the protein molecule.

am-mo'nia (L. *sal ammoniac*, salt of Ammon, found near the temple of Jupiter in Libya). Symbol, NH_3 . An alkaline gas, with strong odor, soluble in water forming ammonia-water. Ammonia preparations are antacid and stimulant in stomach acidity, headache, hysteria, etc. Dose, spiritus ammoniac aromaticus (aromatic spirit of ammonia), 15 to 60 min. [1 to 4 cc].

am-mo'ni-ac-al. Containing ammonia.

am-mo'ni-a-ted. Combined with ammonia.

am-mo'ni-um. A hypothetical radical of ammonia, NH_4 . It exists only in combination, and the salts are cardiac stimulants, expectorants and antacids.

a. acetate. Dilute acetic acid neutralized with ammonia; a diaphoretic and refrigerant.

a. bromid. A crystalline compound, used in rheumatism, epilepsy and whooping cough.

a. carbonate. A compound of ammonium and carbonic acid; an expectorant and cardiac stimulant.

a. chlorid, (sal ammoniac). A stimulant and expectorant, used in bronchitis, neuralgia and rheumatism.

a. hydrogen fluorid. Hydrofluoric acid neutralized with ammonium carbonate to form ammonium fluorid; used in dentistry as a tartar solvent. Suggested by Joseph Head, contemporary Philadelphia dentist.

a. iodid. White crystalline substance used as an antisyphilitic and antirheumatic.

am-ne'sia (Gr. *amnesia*, forgetfulness). Inability to remember proper words; loss of memory.

a-mœ'ba, pl. *amoebæ*. See *ameba*.

a-mor'phism, **a-mor'phia**. The quality of being amorphous.

a-mor'phous (Gr. *a*, without + *morphe*, form). Without form; shapeless.

am'père (From Ampère a French physician). The unit of measurement of electrical current strength. The current produced by an electromotive force of one volt passing through a conductor with one ohm of resistance.

am-phi-ar-thro'sis (Gr. *amphi*, both + *arthrosis*, joint). A form of articulation intermediate between diarthrosis and synarthrosis, as in the vertebræ; it admits of very limited motion.

am-phib'ia (Gr. *amphi*, both + *bios*, life). A species of vertebrate animals that are able to live both on land and in water.

am-phi'bi-ous. Capable of living on land or in water.

am-phi-di-ar-thro'sis (Gr. *amphi*, both + *dia*, through + *arthrosis*, joint). An articulation having the nature of both the ginglymus and arthrodial joints; as the articulation of the mandible with the temporal bone.

am-pho'ter-ic, **am-pho'ter-ous**, **am-pho'ter-ism** (Gr. *amphoteros*, pertaining to both). Having opposite characters; possessing both acid and basic properties.

am'poule [ahm-pool'] (Fr.). A small glass container which may be sealed so as to preserve its contents in a sterile condition. It is used for containing preparations to be used hypodermically.

am-pul'la, pl. *-læ* (L., a flask). The dilated flask-like portion of a canal; especially the semicircular canal of the ear.

am-pul'lu-la, pl. *-læ* (L.). Any minute ampulla, such as those connected with the lymphatic system in the villi of the intestine.

am-pu-ta'tion (L. *amputare*, to cut off). Surgical removal of a limb or part of the body.

linear a. Straight division of the tissue.

root a. Removal of the apical portion of a tooth root surgically.

subperiosteal a. One in which the cut end of the bone is covered with a periosteal flap.

a-my-e-lin'ic (Gr. *a*, without + *myelos*, marrow). The condition of being without marrow or having no medullary sheath.

a-myg'da-la, pl. *-læ* (L. from Gr. *amygdale*, almond). 1. The tonsil. 2. The lobules of the cerebellum, situated on the lower surfaces of the hemispheres. 3. An almond.

a. amara. The bitter almond.

a. dulcis. The sweet almond.

a-myg-da-lec'to-my (Gr. *amygdale*, almond + *ektome*, excision). Excision of the tonsil.

a-myg-da-lo-glos'sus. See *Table of Muscles*.

a-myg'da-loid (Gr. *amygdale*, almond + *eidos*, form). Like a tonsil or almond.

a-myg-da-lot'o-my (Gr. *amygdale*, almond + *tome*, cut). Incision of a tonsil or excision of a part or the entire tonsil.

am'yl (Gr. *amylon*, starch). The hypothetical radical C_5H_{11} .

a. chlorid. A profound anesthetic.

a. nitrite. A yellowish volatile liquid. A powerful heart stimulant administered by inhalation. Dose 3 to 5 drops upon a napkin.

am'y-lase (Gr. *amylon*, starch + *ase*). A ferment that converts starch into sugar.

am-yl-o-dex'trin. A substance produced during the conversion of starch into sugar.

am-yl-ol'y-sis (Gr. *amylon*, starch + *lysis*, solution). The digestion of starch.

am-yl-op'sin (Gr. *amylon*, starch + *opsis*, appearance). A ferment of the pancreatic juice that converts starch into maltose.

a-myx'ia (Gr. *a*, without + *myxa*, mucus). Deficiency of mucus.

a-myx-or-rhe'a (Gr. *a*, without + *myxa*, mucus + *rhoia*, flow). Absence of the normal mucous secretion.

ana (Gr. *ana*, so much of each). Used in prescription-writing to mean of each and written *āā*. Gr. prep. meaning again.

an-ab'o-lism (Gr. *anaballein*, to build up). Physiologic assimilation; the building up of healthy tissue.

an-ac-id'i-ty (Gr. *an*, neg. + *acidity*). Lack of normal acidity.

an'a-cin. Trade name of preparation used to prevent post-operative pain following tooth extraction.

an-a-dol'. A proprietary preparation of acetanilid.

a-næ'mia, **a-næ'mic.** See *anemia*, *anemic*.

an-a-ë-ro-be, **an-a-ë-ro'bion** (Gr. *an*, neg. + *aer*, air + *bios*, life). A microorganism having the power to live without air; also inability to live in the presence of free oxygen.

facultative a. A microorganism ordinarily requiring oxygen, but is able to live without it.

an-a-ë-ro'bi-a. Plural of *anaërobion*.

an-a-ë-ro'bic, **an-a-ë-ro-bi-ot'ic.** Indicating a microorganism that lives best without oxygen.

an-a-ë-ro-bi-o'sis (Gr. *an*, without + *aer*, air + *bios*, life). Existence without oxygen.

an-a-ë-ro-phyte' (Gr. *an*, without + *aer*, air + *phyton*, plant). A anaërobic microorganism.

an-æs-the'sia, **an-æs-thet'ic.** See *anesthesia*, *anesthetic*.

a'nal (L. *anus*, *analisis*). Pertaining to the anus.

an-al-ep'tic. A restorative medicine.

an-al'gen (Gr. *an*, without + *algos*, pain). A white crystalline powder, anti-pyretic, analgesic, used in rheumatism and neuralgia. Dose, 7 to 15 gr. [0.46 to 1 gm.].

an-al-ge'sia (Gr. *an*, without + *algos*, pain). Insensibility to pain.

an-al-ge'sic. 1. Relieving pain. 2. A remedy that allays pain.

an-al'gia, **an-al'gic**. Absence of pain.

an-al'gin. See *creolin*.

an'al-ogue (Gr. *analogos*, proportionate). An organ or part having the same function as another, but of different structure.

ho-mol'o-gous a. A part similar to another in both structure and function.

an-al'y-sis, pl. *-ses* (Gr. *ana*, apart + *lyein*, to loosen). The process of separating a substance into its elemental component parts.

colorimetric a. A qualitative analysis by means of color tests.

gravimetric a. A quantitative analysis, obtained by weighing bodies or their products.

qualitative a., **qualitive a.** Determination of the number and character of elements composing a body.

quantitative a., **quantitive a.** Determination of the proportionate amounts of the elements composing a body.

volumetric a. A quantitative analysis, by determining the components of a body by volume.

an-a-mor'pho-sis (Gr. *ana*, up + *morphe*, to form). Gradual progression from one type into another.

an-a-phy-lac'tic. Pertaining to anaphylaxis.

an-a-phy-lac'tin. A substance supposed to be present in blood of animals that have survived a small dose of foreign protein, causing a higher power of assimilation for the toxin.

an-a-phy-lax'is (Gr. *ana*, against + *phylaxis*, guardian). Induction of disease; opposed to prophylaxis; in-

creased susceptibility to intoxication from union of a foreign substance with antibodies produced by previous introduction of the same substance.

an-a-plas'tic (Gr. *ana*, up + *plassein*, to form). Restoring a lost part.

an-a-plas'ty. Plastic surgery.

a-nar'co-tin (Gr. *a*, against + *narke*, stupor). Narcotin; a non-narcotic antiperiodic.

an-a-stal'tic (Gr. *ana*, upward + *stel-lein*, to contract). An astringent or styptic drug.

a-nas'to-mose, **a-nas-to-mo'sis** (Gr. *ana*, by or through + *stoma*, a mouth). Communication of branches of vessels with one another. Communication between two vessels.

a-nas-to-mot'ic. Having the nature of anastomosis.

anat. Abbr. for anatomy.

a-nat'o-my (Gr. *ana*, apart + *temnein*, to cut). 1. That science which has for its object the study of the structure of organized bodies. 2. Dissection of organized bodies.

applied a. Application of anatomy to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

comparative a. A comparative study of the structures of different animals one with another.

dental a. Study of the teeth and their contiguous parts.

descriptive a. Anatomical description of the parts of the body.

general a. Study of the structure and composition of the body, its tissues and fluids in general.

gross a. Structures that can be studied with the eye.

histologic a. Study of the histologic structure of the parts of the body.

macroscopic a. Same as *gross anatomy*.

microscopic a., **minute a.** The structures of the parts of the body studied under the microscope.

morbid a., **pathologic a.** Study of the tissues and parts of the body in disease.

regional a. Study of the anatomy of the particular regions of the body.

special a. Study of particular parts or organs of the body.

surgical a. Study of portions or particular regions of the body with a view to surgical intervention.

topographic a. Study of parts or organs of the body in relation to the surrounding parts.

an'chor-age (Gr. *ankyna*, hook).

1. A means of support or security.

2. The points of fixation of crowns, bridges or fillings. 3. In orthodontia teeth used for supports of a regulating appliance.

an'do-lin. A local anesthetic containing beta-eucain, stovain and suprainin.

an-drol'o-gy (Gr. *aner*, man + *logos*, treatise). That branch of medicine which treats of diseases of the male sex.

an-e-lec'trode (Gr. *ana*, up + *electrode*). The positive pole of the galvanic battery.

a-ne'mia (Gr. *an*, without + *haima*, blood). Deficiency in either quantity or quality of the blood. Anemia is marked by paleness of the skin and mucous membrane, lack of energy, palpitation of the heart, and other general symptoms.

a-ne'mic. Pertaining to anemia.

an-er'gic (Gr. *an*, without + *ergon*, energy). The state of being lethargic or sluggish.

an'er-gy (Gr. *an*, not + *ergon*, work). Opposed to anaphylaxis.

an'es-on. See *chloretone*.

an-es-the-ci-ne'sia (Gr. *a*, without + *aisthesis*, sensation + *kinesis*, movement). Loss of sensibility; loss of motor power.

an-es-the'sia (Gr. *an*, without + *aisthesis*, sensation). Loss of sensation, particularly loss of tactile sensibility.

Credit for the discovery of anesthesia is due to Horace Wells, a Hartford, Conn., dentist, in 1842, who produced anesthesia by inhalation of nitrous oxid gas. The promoting of the anesthetic process is credited to Wm. T. G. Morton, a Boston dentist, who

received his suggestions from Wells and C. T. Jackson, a Boston chemist, and produced anesthesia by the inhalation of sulphuric ether. Crawford T. Long, a Georgia physician, is also credited with the discovery of the anesthetic properties of sulphuric ether, even before Morton, but it was not made known to the world until after Morton's discovery was being exploited.

The anesthetic process is divided into: *General a.*, and *Local a.*

Local a. is divided into: *Block or Conduction a.*, and *Terminal or Infiltration a.*

Block or Conduction a. is further divided into: *Endoneural a.*, and *Perineural a.*

Perineural a. is further divided into: *Intra-osseous a.*, *Regional or Circular a.*, and *Deep nerve blocking a.*

Terminal or Infiltration a. is further divided into: *Submucous a.*, *Subperiosteal a.*, *Peridental a.*, *Pressure a.*, *High Pressure a.*, and *Insufflation a.*

block or conduction a. Anesthesia of a part produced by blocking the nerve trunk supplying the part, by injection of an anesthetic agent at a point distant from the field of operation.

circular a. Same as *regional a.*

conduction a. Same as *block a.*

deep nerve blocking a. Anesthesia of a part or parts produced by injecting the anesthetic agent near the trunk of the nerve supplying the part or parts with sensation.

endoneural a. Anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic agent directly into the nerve trunk.

facial a. Anesthesia of the parts supplied by the facial nerve.

general a. Anesthesia of the whole body.

high pressure a. Anesthesia of a tooth produced by forcing the anesthetic agent into the dentin of the tooth under high pressure.

infiltration a. Same as *terminal a.*

insufflation a. Anesthesia produced about the upper anterior teeth by application of the anesthetic agent to the tissues in the floor of the nose.

intra-neural a. Injection of the anesthetic agent directly into the nerve.

intra-osseous a. Anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic agent into the bone structure proper.

local a. Anesthesia of a part of the body.

peridental a. Anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic agent into the periodontal membrane between the tooth root and the alveolar wall.

perineural a. Anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic agent around the nerve trunk.

pressure a. Anesthesia of the pulp of a tooth by forcing the anesthetic agent into the tooth pulp through a tooth cavity or an exposed point of the nerve.

regional or circular a. Anesthesia produced in an area zone around the point of deposit of the anesthetic agent, by the infiltration of the anesthetic into the tissues.

spinal a. Anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic agent into the spinal column.

submucous a. Anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic agent under the surface of the mucous membrane.

subperiosteal a. Anesthesia produced by injecting the anesthetic agent just under the periosteum and along the surface of the bone.

surgical a. Anesthesia produced for the purpose of preventing pain during a surgical operation.

terminal a. Anesthesia produced by the injection of the anesthetic at the nerve terminals.

an-es'the-sin. A white, tasteless and odorless powder, soluble in alcohol; used as an anesthetic like cocaine and orthoform and said to be non-toxic; ethyl-para-amidobenzoate. Dose, internally, 5 to 8 gr. [0.3 to 0.5 gm.].

an-es-the'tic. Any drug that produces anesthesia; a drug having the power of producing anesthesia.

general a. An anesthetic that produces anesthesia of the whole body.

local a. An anesthetic that produces anesthesia of a local or circumscribed area or part.

an-es'the-tist. One who administers an anesthetic.

an-es-thet-i-za'tion. The production of anesthesia by means of an anesthetic.

an-es-the-tize'. To put under the influence of an anesthetic.

an-es-the-tom'e-ter. An instrument for measuring and mixing anesthetic gases.

an-es'thile. An anesthetic mixture of equal parts of methyl and ethyl chlorid.

an-es'thol. A general anesthetic mixture containing chloroform, ether and ethyl chlorid.

an-es'thyl. A local anesthetic containing 1 part methyl chlorid with 5 parts of ethyl chlorid.

an'eu-rism, an'eu-rysm (Gr. *aneurysma*, a widening). A circumscribed dilatation of an artery, forming a sac filled with blood.

an-eu-rys'mal. Pertaining to an aneurysm.

an-eu-rys-mat'ic. Of the nature of aneurysm.

an-eu-rys-mec'to-my (Gr. *aneurysma* + *ektome*, excision). Extirpation of an aneurysmal sac.

an-eu-rys-mot'o-my (Gr. *aneurysma* + *tome*, to cut). Incision into the sac of an aneurysm.

an-ge-i'tis, an-gi-i'tis (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a blood or lymph vessel.

an-gi'na (L. *angere*, to strangle). Any disease attended with spasmodic suffocating attacks; especially a disease of the fauces or pharynx.

Ludwig's a. An inflammatory ulcerous condition of mucous membrane of the mouth over the submaxillary gland.

a. pectoris. Paroxysmal neurosis associated with diseased conditions of the heart and aorta; it is marked by a sensation of suffocation and intense pain in the chest.

Plaut's a. Same as *Vincent's a.*

ulceromembranous a. Same as *Vincent's a.*

Vincent's a. An inflammatory ulcerous condition of the mucous membrane of the throat, caused by *B. fusiformis*, and a spirochete.

an'gi-nal, an'gi-noid, an'gi-nose, an'gi-nous. Pertaining to or resembling an angina.

an'gi-o-blast (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *blastos*, germ). An embryonic tissue from which the blood-vessels and blood cells are derived.

an-gi-o-car-di'tis (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *kardia*, heart). Inflammation of the heart and large blood-vessels.

an-gio-fi-bro'ma (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *L. fibra*, fiber + Gr. *oma*, tumor). A fibrous degenerating angioma. An angioma containing fibrous tissues.

an'gi-o-lith (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *lithos*, stone). A calcareous deposit in a blood-vessel.

an-gi-ol'o-gy (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *logos*, treatise). The sum of knowledge concerning the blood- and lymph-vessels.

an-gi-o'ma, pl. angiomata (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *oma*, tumor). A tumor consisting of blood- or lymph-vessels.

an-gi-o'ma-tous. Of the nature of angioma.

an-gi-o-neu-rec'to-my (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *neuron*, nerve + *ektome*, excision). Excision of vessels and nerves, particularly the operation for enlarged prostate.

an-gi-o-neu-rot'o-my (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *neuron*, nerve + *tome*, to cut). The operation of cutting vessels and nerves.

an-gi-op'a-thy (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *pathos*, affection). Disease of the vessels.

an-gi-o-plas-ty (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *plassein*, to form). Plastic surgery of the blood-vessels.

an'gi-o-pres-sure. Control of hemorrhage by the application of pressure.

an-gi-ot'o-my (Gr. *angeion*, vessel + *tome*, to cut). Dissection of the blood-vessels.

an'gle (L. *angulus*). The degree of divergence of two lines which meet.

cavity a's. See *cavity angles*.

a. of the jaw. The angle formed by inferior surface of the body of the mandible and the posterior surface of the ramus.

line a. Angle formed by union of two tooth surfaces.

point a., solid a. Angle formed by union of three tooth surfaces.

tooth a. The point or line at which two or more surfaces of the tooth meet.

Angle's chin retractor. A swaged metal cup to fit the chin, and connected by rubber bands with a cap fitted to the back of the head.

Angle's classification. A classification of the various types of malocclusion; made by Edward H. Angle, contemporary American orthodontist. See *malocclusion*.

angles of teeth. Black has given a complete classification and nomenclature of the surface angles of the teeth as follows:

angles of surfaces of the teeth. Each surface of the cuspids, bicuspid and molar teeth has four angles: (1) Those of the occlusal surfaces being mesio-buccal, disto-buccal, mesio-lingual and disto-lingual; those of the buccal (2) and lingual (3) being mesio-occlusal, disto-occlusal, mesio-gingival and disto-gingival; (4) those of the mesial and distal surfaces being bucco-occlusal, linguo-occlusal, bucco-gingival and linguo-gingival. The angles of the surfaces of the incisor and cuspid teeth are, of the labial and lingual surfaces; the mesio-incisal, disto-incisal, mesio-gingival and disto-gingival. On account of the triangular form of the mesial and distal surfaces of the incisors, these surfaces have but three angles: the labio-gingival, linguo-gingival and incisal. [Black.]

angles of the teeth. The angles of the teeth are named as if the teeth were cubes. Compounds of the names of the surfaces are used in designating the angles. There are three sets of angles: (1) Those formed by the junction of the axial surfaces with each other and form line angles extending from the occlusal surface to the gingival line, namely, mesio-

buccal, disto-buccal, mesio-lingual and disto-lingual angles. (2) Those formed by the junction of the axial surfaces with the occlusal surface, namely, mesio-occlusal, bucco-occlusal, disto-occlusal and linguo-occlusal angles. (3) Those formed by the junction of three surfaces at a point; also called point angles, namely, mesio-bucco-occlusal, mesio-linguo-occlusal, disto-bucco-occlusal and disto-linguo-occlusal angles. The shapes of the incisors and cuspids are such that they have only the first set of angles, mesio-labial, disto-labial, mesio-lingual and disto-lingual angles; and mesio-incisal and disto-incisal angles. [Black.]

an'gu-lus. Latin for *angle*.

an-his'tic, an-his'tous (Gr. *an*, without + *histos*, web). Structureless; not organized.

an-hy'drid (Gr. *an*, without + *hydor*, water). A chemical compound derived from an acid by the abstraction of a molecule of water.

an-hy-dro'sis. Deficiency of sweat.

an-hy'drous. Deprived of water.

an'i-lid. A compound formed from anilin by the substitution of an acid radical for the hydrogen of the amine radical NH_2 .

an'-i-lin (Fr. *anil*, indigo). A colorless oily liquid made by reducing nitrobenzene; combined with chlorin and the chlorates it forms the anilin dyes. A poisonous drug used in chorea and epilepsy. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. [0.03 gm.].

an-i-li-py'rin. A proprietary preparation of acetanilid 1 part and antipyrin 2 parts, used in rheumatism and influenza. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.3 to 1 gm.].

an-i-mal'cule (L. *animalculum*). Any microscopic animal organism.

a-ni'o-dol. A proprietary antiseptic used in sterilizing dressings and instruments.

an'i-on (Gr. *ana*, up + *ion*, going). In electrolysis the element, or radical SO_4 , which is liberated at the positive pole; an ion carrying a charge of negative electricity.

an'ise (L. *anisum*). The ripe fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*. It is a car-

minative and expectorant. Dose, 10 to 20 gr. [0.666 to 1.333 gm.].

an-i'so-dont (Gr. *anisos*, unequal + *odontos*, tooth). Having teeth of irregular length.

an-i-sog'nath-ous (Gr. *anisos*, irregular + *gnathos*, jaw). Having the upper jaw of greater transverse diameter than the lower.

an'i-sol. A fragrant colorless liquid obtained from phenol by heating with potassium and methyl iodid.

a-ni-so-mer'ic. Containing the same elements but in different proportions; opposite of isomeric.

an'i-sum, gen. *anisi*. Latin for *anise*.

an'ky-losed, an-ky-lot'ic. Pertaining to ankylosis.

an-ky-lo'sis (Gr. *ankylosis*). Adhesion of the articulating ends of bones that form a joint; a stiff joint.

bony a. Ankylosis due to the actual osseous union of the articular ends of the bone.

false a. Ankylosis caused by fibrous bands of the joint.

a. of the jaws. A closure of the jaws with inability to open them, resulting from muscular spasm, traumatism, or adhesions in the temporomandibular articulation.

true a. Same as *bony a.*

an-ky-lot'o-my (Gr. *ankyle*, loop + *temnein*, to cut). Cutting operation for tongue-tie.

an'la-ge (German), pl. *anlagen* or *anlages*. The undifferentiated rudimentary mass of cells in the developing embryo.

an-neal' (Saxon *annelan*, to heat). To heat and cool slowly. The heating of gold foil for filling teeth to drive off surface impurities and restore the cohesive qualities.

an-neal'ing amalgam. A process of heating an alloy to lengthen the setting time, and increase edge strength.

a. lamp. An alcohol lamp used for annealing gold.

a. tray. A device heated by electricity used for annealing gold uniformly.

an-nex'a (L. *annectare*, to annex). Appendages or adjunct parts to a main organ or structure.

a-no'ci-as-so-ci-a'tion. The condition in which pain, fear, shock and neuroses are blocked and so excluded in surgical cases. A condition described by W. Crile, an American physician, of Cleveland.

an'ode (Gr. *ana*, up + *hodos*, way). The positive pole of the galvanic battery.

an-o-don'tia (Gr. *an*, without + *odous*, tooth). Absence of teeth.

an'o-dyne (Gr. *an*, without + *odyne*, pain). Any medicament that relieves pain *e. g.*, morphin, opium, codein, atropin, ether, etc.

a-nom'a-ly, a-nom'a-lous (Gr. *an*, without + *omalos*, even, regular) Marked deviation from the normal, irregular, contrary to the regular order.

an-o-rex'ia (Gr. *an*, without + *orexis*, appetite). Loss of appetite for food.

an-os'mia (Gr. *an*, priv. + *osme*, smell). Loss of the sense of smell.

an-os-to'sis (Gr. *an*, without + *osteon*, bone). Defective development of bone; atrophy of bone.

an-ox-e'mia, an-ox-ae'mia, an-oxy-e'mia (Gr. *an*, without + oxygen + *haima*, blood). Deficient supply of oxygen to the blood.

an'sa, pl. *ansæ* (L., a handle). A wire loop used in bacteriologic technique.

ant-ac'id (Gr. *anti*, against + L. *acidum*, sour). A substance that neutralizes acidity.

an-tag-o-niz'er. Same as *articulator*.

ant-al'gic (Gr. *anti*, against + *algos*, pain). A remedy that relieves pain. Relieving pain.

ant-al'ka-line (Gr. *anti*, against + *alkali*). An agent that neutralizes an alkali.

ant-ar-thrit'ic (Gr. *anti*, against + *arthritikos*, gouty). A remedy used for gout. Opposed to gout.

an'te-. Latin prefix meaning *before*.

ante cibum. Latin phrase meaning *before meals*.

an-te-flex'ion (L. *ante*, before + *flexis*, bend). A displacement in which the upper part of the organ is bent forward.

ante mortem. Latin phrase meaning *before death*.

an-te-na'tal (L. *ante*, before + *natus*, born). Occurring before birth.

an-te'ri-ad. Toward the anterior surface of the body.

an-te'rior (L., before). Situated in front of.

a. teeth. The six front teeth in either jaw.

an'te-ro= (L. *anterior*, before). A prefix meaning *before*.

an-te-ro-in-fe'rior. Located in front of and below.

an-te-ro-in-te'ri-or. Located in front of and internally.

an-te-ro-in-ter'nal. Located in front of and to the inner side.

an-te-ro-lat'er-al. Located in front of and to one side.

an-te-ro-pos-te'ri-or. Extending from before backward.

an-te-ro-su-pe'ri-or. Located in front of and above.

an-te-ver'sion (L. *ante*, before + *vertere*, to turn). A displacement in which the organ is tipped forward.

an-te-ver'ted. Tipped forward.

an-thel-min'tic (Gr. *anti*, against + *elmins*, worm). A remedy used to expel worms.

an-thra'cia (L. *anthrax*, carbuncle). A disease marked by the formation of carbuncles.

an-thra'cic. Pertaining to anthrax.

an-thra'coid. Resembling anthrax.

an-thra-co'sis (Gr. *anthrakosis*). 1. A malignant ulcer. 2. A disease of the lungs caused from inhaling coal dust.

an-thra-cot'ic. Pertaining to anthrax.

an'thrax (Gr. *anthrax*, coal, carbuncle). A carbuncle.

malignant a. A fatal infectious disease of cattle due to *Bacillus anthracis*, and may occur in man.

pulmonary a. Anthrax due to inhalation of dust containing *Bacillus anthracis*.

an-thro-pog'eny (Gr. *anthropos*, man + *gennan*, to produce). The evolution of man.

an'thro-poid (Gr. *anthropos*, man + *eidōs*, form). Having the form of man.

an-thro-pol'o-gy (Gr. *anthropos*, man + *logos*, discourse). History of mankind.

an-thro-pom'e-try (Gr. *anthropos*, man + *metron*, measure). That branch of anthropology which deals with the comparative measurements of weight, dimensions, etc., of the different parts of the human body.

an'ti- (Gr. *anti*, against). A prefix meaning *against*.

an-ti-am-bo-cep'tor. A substance that opposes the action of an amboceptor.

an-ti-ar-thrit'ic. A remedy used to relieve gout.

an-ti-bac'te-ri-al. An agent that checks the growth of bacteria.

an-ti-bac-te-ri-o-lyt'ic. An agent that counteracts bacteriolytic action.

an-ti-bi-o'sis (Gr. *anti*, against + *bios*, life). Destructive to life; the process whereby one organism retards the growth of another.

an-ti-bi-ot'ic. Destructive of life.

an-ti-bod'y. A substance in the blood of animals rendered immune, that exerts an antagonistic influence on invading microbes.

an-ti-bro'mic (Gr. *anti*, against + *bromos*, smell). A deodorant. An agent that overcomes ill smells.

an'ti-brule. A proprietary antiseptic used for burns, skin diseases, etc.

an-ti-cal'cu-lous. Term applied to an agent that prevents formation of calculi.

an-ti-ca'ri-ous. Preventive of or opposed to caries.

an-ti-cath'ode. That part of the vacuum tube opposite the cathode.

an-ti-chlo'ren. A proprietary mercury albuminate used in syphilis. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. [0.01 gm.].

an-ti-cho'la-gogue. An agent that restrains the function of the liver.

an-ti-co-ag'u-lant, **an-ti-co-ag'u-la-tive**. Opposed to coagulation.

an-ti-co-ag'u-lin. A substance formed in the body whose action is opposed to coagulin.

an-ti-com'ple-ment. A substance capable of neutralizing the action of a complement. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

an-ti-com'ple-men-tary. Capable of destroying the power of a complement.

an-ti-diph'the-rin. A serum used against diphtheria.

an-ti-diph-the-rit'ic. Opposed to diphtheria.

an-ti-do-lo'rin (Gr. *anti*, against + L. *dolor*, pain). A proprietary preparation of ethyl chlorid.

an'ti-dote (Gr. *anti*, against + *didonai*, to give). A remedy that counteracts a poison. For antidotes for various poisons see under *poisons*.

chemic a. One that changes the chemical nature of the poison.

physiologic a. One that acts against a poison by producing other effects.

an-ti-e-met'ic. Relieving nausea; preventing vomiting.

an-ti-en'zyme (Gr. *anti*, against + *enzyme*). An agent that neutralizes an enzyme; or an enzyme that neutralizes the action of another enzyme.

an-ti-feb'rile (Gr. *anti*, against + L. *febris*, fever). An agent that allays fever.

an-ti-feb'r'in. Same as *acetanilid*.

an-ti-fer'ment, **an-ti-fer-men-ta'tive**. An agent that prevents the action of a ferment.

an-ti-for'min. An alkaline solution of sodium hypochlorid; it has been used under the name of *radicin* in the treatment of infected root canals.

an'ti-gen (Gr. *anti*, against + *gennan*, to form). A substance that induces the formation of antibodies in the animal organism.

an-ti-glob'u-lin. An agent that precipitates globulin.

an-ti-he-mo-ly'tic. An agent that prevents hemolysis.

an-ti-hem-or-rhag'ic. An agent that stops hemorrhage.

an-ti-hy-gi-en'ic. Opposed to the principles of hygiene.

an-ti-im-mune'. Acting to prevent immunity. An antiamboceptor.

an-ti-kam'nia. A proprietary antipyretic containing sodium bicarbonate, caffeine and acetanilid. Dose, 4 to 10 gr. [0.266 to 0.666 gm.].

an-ti-ki'nase. A substance that inhibits the action of kinase.

an-ti-lac'tase. A substance that inhibits the action of lactase.

an-ti-lith'ic (Gr. *anti*, against + *lithos*, stone). An agent that prevents the formation of calculus.

an-ti-ly'sin. A substance formed in the blood of an animal immunized against a disease, that neutralizes the lysins produced by the bacteria of the disease and enables the alexins to destroy the disease.

an-ti-mi-cro'bic. Opposed to the growth of microbes.

an-ti-mi-graine'. A proprietary headache remedy. Dose 10 to 20 gr. [0.6 to 1.2 gm.].

an'ti-mo-ny (L. *antimonium* or *stibium*). A bluish crystalline metallic element, symbol Sb. forming various medicinal salts. The salts are heart depressants, with emetic and diaphoretic properties.

an-ti-my-cot'ic (Gr. *anti*, against + *mykes*, fungus). Capable of destroying fungi.

an-ti-nar-cot'ic. An agent for preventing narcotism.

an-ti-nar'co-tin. A proprietary remedy for morphinism, etc.

an-ti-ne-phrit'ic. Capable of preventing or relieving inflammation of the kidneys.

an-ti-neu-ral'gic. An agent that relieves neuralgia.

an-ti-o-don-tal'gic. An agent that relieves toothache.

an-ti-op'so-nin. A substance that inhibits the action of opsonins.

an-ti-pa-ra-sit'ic. An agent that destroys parasites.

an-ti-path'o-gen. A substance that acts against a pathogen.

an-ti-pep'sin. An anti-enzyme which neutralizes the action of pepsin.

an-ti-pe-ri-od'ic. An agent used to prevent malarial recurrence.

an-tiph'a-gin. A substance formed by bacteria that protects them from phagocytes.

an-ti-phag-o-cy'tic. An agent opposing phagocytosis.

an-ti-phlo-gis'tic. An agent that counteracts inflammation and fever.

an-ti-phlo-gis'tine. A proprietary preparation used as an anodyne, and antiphlogistic.

an-ti-py'ic (Gr. *anti*, against + *pyon* pus). Preventing suppuration.

an-ti-py-o-gen'ic (Gr. *anti*, against + *pyon*, pus + *gennan*, to form). Opposing or hindering the development of pus.

an-ti-py-ret'ic (Gr. *anti*, against + *pyretos*, fever). An agent that relieves fever. A remedy for fever.

an-ti-py'rin (Gr. *anti*, against + *pyr*, fire). A grayish crystalline coal-tar derivative; antipyretic, antirheumatic and analgesic, used in typhoid fever, rheumatism and neuralgia. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.333 to 0.666 gm.].

an-ti-ra-chit'ic. A remedy for rickets.

an-ti-rheu-mat'ic. An agent that relieves or prevents rheumatism.

an-ti-scor-bu'tic. An agent curative of scurvy.

an-ti-sep'sis (Gr. *anti*, against + *sepsis*, putrefaction). Excluding of germs that cause putrefaction.

an-ti-sep'tic. An agent that prevents decay or putrefaction. Some of the principal antiseptics are alcohol, boric acid, phenol, creosote, corrosive sublimate, common salt, chlorin, tannic acid and vinegar.

an-ti-sep'ti-cin. Trade name of an antiseptic preparation composed of benzoic acid, boric acid, eucalyptol, thymol, and peppermint.

an-ti-sep'ti-cism. Employment of antiseptic agents.

an-ti-sep'ti-cize. To render antiseptic.

an-ti-sep'tin. A whitish powder used as an antiseptic in wounds and skin diseases.

an-ti-sep'tol. A reddish powder used externally as an antiseptic.

an-ti-si-al'ic (Gr. *anti*, against + *sialon*, saliva). An agent used to check the flow of saliva. Anything that checks the flow of saliva.

an-ti-si-al'o-gogue. An agent that checks the flow of saliva.

an-ti-spas-mod'ic. An agent that relieves spasms.

an-ti-strep-to-coc'ic. Opposed to streptococci.

an-ti-ther'min (Gr. *anti*, against + *therme*, heat). A poisonous crystalline coal-tar derivative used as an antipyretic, antiseptic and analgesic. Dose, 3 to 8 gr. [0.2 to 0.52 gm.].

an-ti-throm'bin. An antibody in the blood that prevents coagulation.

an-ti-tox'ic. Opposed to poisons.

an-ti-tox'in (Gr. *anti*, against + *toxikon*, poison). Any defensive substance existing or developed in the body as the result of the implantation of a toxin.

an-ti-tris'mus. A spasm that prevents closure of the mouth.

an-ti-tus'sin. An ointment used in the treatment of whooping cough, containing 5 per cent of difluoridiphenyl.

an-ti-zy-mot'ic. Opposing the action of ferment. A drug that inhibits fermentation.

ant-o-don-tal'gic. An agent that relieves toothache.

an'tra (L.) Plural of *antrum*.

an'tral (L. *antralis*). Pertaining to the antrum.

an-trec'to-my (Gr. *antron*, cavity + *ektome*, excision). Excision of the walls of the antrum.

an-tri'tis. Inflammation of the maxillary antrum.

an-tro-cele' (Gr. *antron*, cavity + *kele*, tumor). An accumulation of fluid in the antrum.

an-tro'na-sal. Pertaining to the antrum and the nose.

an-tro'scope (Gr. *antron*, cavity + *skopein*, to inspect). An instrument used to examine the maxillary antrum.

an-tros'cop-y. Inspection of the antrum by means of the antroscope.

an-tro'tome (Gr. *antron*, cavity + *tome*, cut). An instrument for performing antrotomy.

an-tro'to-my (Gr. *antron*, cavity + *tome*, cut). The cutting open of the maxillary antrum.

an'trum, pl. *antra* (L.; Gr. *antron*, cavity). A cavity within a bone.

maxillary a., a. of Highmore, a.

maxillare. The large cavity in the maxillary bone, communicating with the nose.

an'vil. A heavy iron or steel block on which metal may be forged or shaped in the dental laboratory.

a-or'ta (L.; Gr. *aeirein*, Fr. *aorte*, to raise up). The large artery that leads from the left ventricle and gives rise to all the arteries of the systemic circulation.

a-or'tic. Pertaining to the aorta.

a-os'mic (Gr. *a*, without + *osme*, odor). Without odor.

ap-ar-thro'sis. Same as *diarthrosis*.

ap-a-thet'ic. Indifferent.

ap-ath'ic, ap'a-thy (Gr. *a*, without + *pathos*, feeling). Lack of sensation or feeling.

a-pe'ri-ent (L. *aperiens*, opening). A mild purgative.

a'pex, pl. *apices* (L.). The point or extremity of a cone.

root a. The terminal extremity of the root of a tooth.

a-pex-o'graph (L. *apex*, the end + Gr. *graphein*, to write). An instrument for determining the apical end of a tooth root.

a-pha'sia (Gr. *a*, without + *phasis*, speech). Loss of power of speech.

a-pho'nia (Gr. *a*, without + *phone*, voice). Loss of voice.

aph'tha, pl. *aphthæ* (L.; from Gr. *aptein*, to set on fire). Thrush. An ulcer of the mouth.

aph'thous. Pertaining to *aphthæ*.

a. stomatitis. An inflammation of the mucous membranes of the mouth accompanied by the formation of whitish spots; caused by the fungus *Oidium albicans*; occurring in infants. See *thrush*.

ap'i-cal (L. *apex*). Located at or pertaining to the apex of a tooth root.

a. foramen, pl. *foramina*. The minute opening of the pulp canal at the apex of a tooth root.

a. space. A supposed space between the wall of the alveolus and the apex of the tooth root; such a space is questioned by good authorities.

ap'i-co- (L. *apex*, *apicis*, the end of a thing). The combining form indicating relation to an apex, as the apex of the root of a tooth.

ap-i-co-ec'to-my (L. *apex*, the end + Gr. *ektome*, excision). Excision of the apex of a tooth root.

ap-i-co-loc'a-tor (L. *apex*, the end + *locare*, to locate). An instrument for determining or locating the apex of a tooth root; devised by George Evans, contemporary New York dentist.

a-pla'sia (Gr. *a*, not + *plassein*, to form). Defective development.

dental a. Defective development of the teeth.

a-plas'tic (Gr. *a*, not + *plassein*, to form). Without tendency to develop into new tissue.

ap-ne'a (Gr. *a*, without + *pnea*, breath). Asphyxia.

apo- (Gr.). A prefix meaning *from*.

ap-o-lip'sin. An antipyretic, analgesic and sedative coal-tar derivative.

ap-o-mor'phin. An alkaloid derived from morphin. It is a powerful emetic.

a. hydrochlorid. An artificially prepared alkaloid of morphin. It is an emetic and expectorant. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. [0.002 to 0.006 gm.]. It is also used in a 2 per cent solution hypodermically.

ap-o-neu-ro'sis (Gr. *apo*, from + *neuron*, tendon). A fascia: a white gristly membrane that connects muscles with the parts they move.

a-poph'y-sis, pl. *apophyses* (Gr. *apo*, from + *phyein*, to grow). A process or protuberance of bone.

ap'os-tem, **ap'os-te-ma** (Gr. *apostema*). An abscess.

a-poth-e-ca-ries' weight. See *Weights and Measures*.

ap-oth'e-ca-ry (Gr. *apothēke*, storehouse). A druggist or pharmacist.

ap'o-them. The deposit from a vegetable concoction occurring on exposure to air.

ap-oth'e-sine. Trade name of a synthetic local anesthetic, hydrochlorid of gamma diethylamino-propyl cinamate, used in 0.2 to 2 per cent

solution in combination with suprarenin.

ap'o-zem, **ap'o-ze-ma**, **ap'o-zeme** (Gr. *apo*, from + *zein*, to boil). A medicated concoction.

ap-pa-ra'tus, pl. *-us* or *-ses* (L. *ad*, to + *parare*, to make ready). A mechanical appliance or appliances used in operations.

ap-pen'dix, pl. *appendices* (L. *appendare*, to hang upon). An appendage.

ap'pli-ca-tor. An instrument used for making local applications.

Ap-po-lo'ni-a, Saint. Patron saint of dentistry. Daughter of a heathen magistrate of Alexandria, Egypt. She became a Christian, and was persecuted by the extraction of her teeth one by one; and on her refusal to renounce her faith she suffered death by fire in 249 A.D. She was canonized in 300 A.D. [*Dental Cosmos*, February, 1900.]

ap-prox'i-mal, **ap-prox'i-mate** (L. *ap*, [for *ad*], to + *proximus*, next). Contiguous; close together; contiguous surfaces of adjoining teeth. See *proximal*.

ap-ty-a'lia, **ap-ty'a-lism** (Gr. *a*, without + *ptyatizein*, to spit). Deficiency of the saliva.

a'qua, gen. and pl. *aquæ*. Latin for water. A solution of medicinal substance in water. Abbr. *aq*.

a. ammoniæ. Water containing 10 per cent ammonia gas [U. S. P.]; an antacid and stimulant. Dose, 10 to 30 min. [0.6 to 2.0 cc].

a. aurantii florum. Orange-flower water [U. S. P.]. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz. [15 to 60 cc].

a. chlori. Water charged with chlorin; antiseptic. Dose, 10 to 30 min. [0.666 to 2 cc].

a. communis. Common water.

a. destillata. Distilled water.

a. fervens. Hot water.

a. fortis. Nitric acid.

a. javellensis. Javelle water.

a. menthæ piperitæ. Peppermint water.

a. pluvialis. Rain water.

a. pura, gen. *aquæ puræ* (L.). Pure water.

- a. regia.** Nitrohydrochloric acid.
- a. rosæ.** Rose water, used as a menstruum.
- a. vitæ.** Brandy.
- a'que-ous** (L. *aqua*, water). Watery; containing water.
- a'qui-nol.** A disinfectant liquor composed of formalin, glycerin, potash soap and thymol.
- arch** (L. *arcus*, a bow). In anatomy any curved or bow-like structure.
- a. wire.** A term used by orthodontists to indicate a wire extending around the dental arch used in correcting irregularities.
- alveolar a.** The arch of the alveolar process of the jaws.
- dental a.** The arch formed by the teeth in the jaw.
- expansion a.** An orthodontic appliance made of wire to conform to the arch of the jaw, and used as anchorage for the movement of the teeth.
- lingual a.** An orthodontic appliance made of wire to conform to the lingual aspect of the dental arch, used to produce movement of the teeth. The designing and application of this appliance is credited to Dr. J. V. Mershon, Philadelphia.
- mandibular a.** The arch formed by the tympanic plate of the temporal bone and the mandible.
- palatine a.** The arch formed by the anterior pillars of the fauces.
- ribbon a.** An orthodontic appliance made of flattened wire to conform to the dental arch, used as anchorage to produce movement of the teeth. The designing and application of this appliance is credited to Dr. Edward H. Angle, Pasadena, Calif.
- zygomatic a.** The arch formed by the malar and temporal bones.
- ar'cus**, pl. *arcus* (L., a bow). Any structure resembling an arch.
- a. dentalis.** The dental arch.
- a'rea** (L.). A plane surface. An open space. A limited space.
- a-re'o-la**, pl. *-lae* (L. dim. of *area*). 1. Any minute space in a tissue. 2. The ring around the nipple.

- a-re'o-lar.** Containing small interspaces.
- ar'ge-nol.** An antiseptic and bactericidal silver albuminoid preparation.
- ar-gen-tam'in.** An alkaline compound of silver phosphate and ethylenediamid; an antiseptic.
- ar-gen'tum**, gen. *argenti*. Latin for silver, which see. Abbr. Ag.
- a. nitratum.** Silver nitrate, which see.
- Argyll-Robertson pupil.** Absence of light reflex in the pupil; a symptom of paralysis.
- ar-gyr'ia** (Gr. *argyros*, silver). A bluish discoloration of the skin or mucous membrane resulting from long-continued use of silver nitrate.
- ar'gy-rol.** A silver preparation used in gonorrhea, conjunctivitis and laryngitis, in a 0.5 to 2.5 per cent solution.
- a-rhyth'mic** (Gr. *a*, without + *rythmos*, rhythm). Lack of rhythm.
- ar-is'tol** (Gr. *aristos*, best). A brownish-red powder used as a deodorant antiseptic dressing.
- Arkansas stone.** A compact hard stone used for sharpening blades of cutting instruments.
- Arkövy's mixture** [J. Arkövy, contemporary Hungarian dentist]. A mixture of phenol crystals, 8 gm.; camphor, 4 gm.; and oil of eucalyptus, 4 cc; used in the treatment of putrescent root canals.
- ar-ma-men-ta'rium** (L.). The outfit of a practitioner, including books, medicines and instruments.
- Ar-me'ni-an bole.** A reddish clay used in tooth powders, and sometimes used for aphthæ.
- ar-o-mat'ic** (L. *aromaticus*; Gr. *aromatikos*). 1. Having a spicy odor. 2. A medicinal substance of spicy fragrance and with stimulant qualities.
- a. spirit of ammonia.** See *ammonia*.
- ar-rach'ment**, (ar-ash'mong). French term used for extraction of teeth.
- ar-rest'.** To check.
- ar-sa-ben'zol.** Salvarsan.
- ar'sen-ate.** A salt of arsenic.

ar'sen-ic (L. *arsenicum*, or *arsenium*, from Gr. *arsen*, strong). A brittle, lustrous, grayish solid element, with a garlicky odor, the salts of which are medicinal. Symbol As. The salts of arsenic are used as tonics and alteratives.

a. trioxid. A salt of arsenic, As_2O_3 , used to destroy the pulps of teeth.

ar-sen'i-cal. Pertaining to arsenic.

ar'sen-i-cal-ism. Chronic arsenical poisoning.

ar'se-nid. A compound of arsenic with another element.

ar-sen'i-ous, ar'sen-ous. Containing arsenic.

ar'sen-ite. A salt of arsenic.

ar-sen'o-ben-zol. See *salvarsan*.

ar-sen-o-phe'no-l. An arsenical preparation used as a spirillicide.

arsenous acid. See *arsenic trioxid*.

ar-so-fer'rin. A proprietary preparation of iron with arsenic and glycerophosphoric acid.

ar-sot'ro-pin. A preparation of arsenous iodid and belladonna extract used in neuralgia and epilepsy.

ars-phen-am'in. The name substituted for *salvarsan* by the Federal Trade Commission of the U. S. It is a yellowish powder, paradiamidodioxarsenobenzol dihydrochlorid, used in the treatment of syphilis, pernicious malaria, pernicious anemia, and other protozoan infections. Used locally in the treatment of Vincent's stomatitis.

ar'te-fact (L. *arte*, by art + *factum*, made). Any artificial product. The term is used in histology for details, relations or appearances in a section which are not natural but which are the result of the technique.

ar-te'ri-a, pl. arteriæ (L.; Gr.). An artery.

ar-te'ri-al (Gr. *arteria*, artery). Pertaining to an artery.

ar-te-ri-al-i-za'tion. The change of venous blood into arterial blood.

ar-te-ri'a-sis. Degenerating change in the walls of the arteries.

ar-te'rio-cap'il-lary. Relating to the arteries and capillaries.

ar-te-rio-gen'e-sis (Gr. *arteria*, artery + *genesis*, production). Formation of the arteries.

ar-te'ri-ole (L. *arteriola*). A minute arterial branch.

ar-te-ri-ol'o-gy (Gr. *arteria*, artery + *logos*, discourse). The sum of knowledge concerning arteries.

ar-te-ri-or-rhex'is (Gr. *arteria*, artery + *rhexis*, a bursting). Rupture of an artery.

ar-te-rio-scle-ro'sis (Gr. *arteria*, artery + *skleros*, hard). Hardening of the coats of the arteries.

ar-te-rio-scle-rot'ic. Pertaining to arteriosclerosis.

ar-te-rio-ste-no'sis (Gr. *arteria*, artery + *stenos*, narrow). Narrowing of the caliber of an artery.

ar-te-ri-os-to'sis (Gr. *arteria*, artery + *osteon*, bone). Ossification of an artery.

ar-te-ri-ot'o-my (Gr. *arteria*, artery + *tome*, cut). Surgical division or opening of an artery.

ar-te'ri-o-ve'nous. Pertaining to an artery and a vein.

ar-te'ri-o-ver'sion (L. *arteria*, artery + *vertere*, turn). Surgical eversion of the coats of an artery to arrest hemorrhage.

ar-te-ri'tis (Gr. *arteria*, artery + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of an artery.

ar'te-ry (L. *arteria* from Gr. *aer*, air + *terein*, to keep, because the arteries were supposed in ancient times to contain air). Any one of the vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to various parts of the body.

ar'thral (Gr. *arthron*, joint). Relating to a joint.

ar-thral'gia (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *algos*, pain). Pain in a joint.

ar-thral'gic. Relating to arthralgia.

ar-threc'to-my (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *ektome*, excision). Excision of a joint.

ar'thri-fuge (arthritis + L. *fugare*, to put to flight). A remedy for gout.

ar-thrit'ic. Relating to arthritis.

ar-thri'tis (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation in a joint.

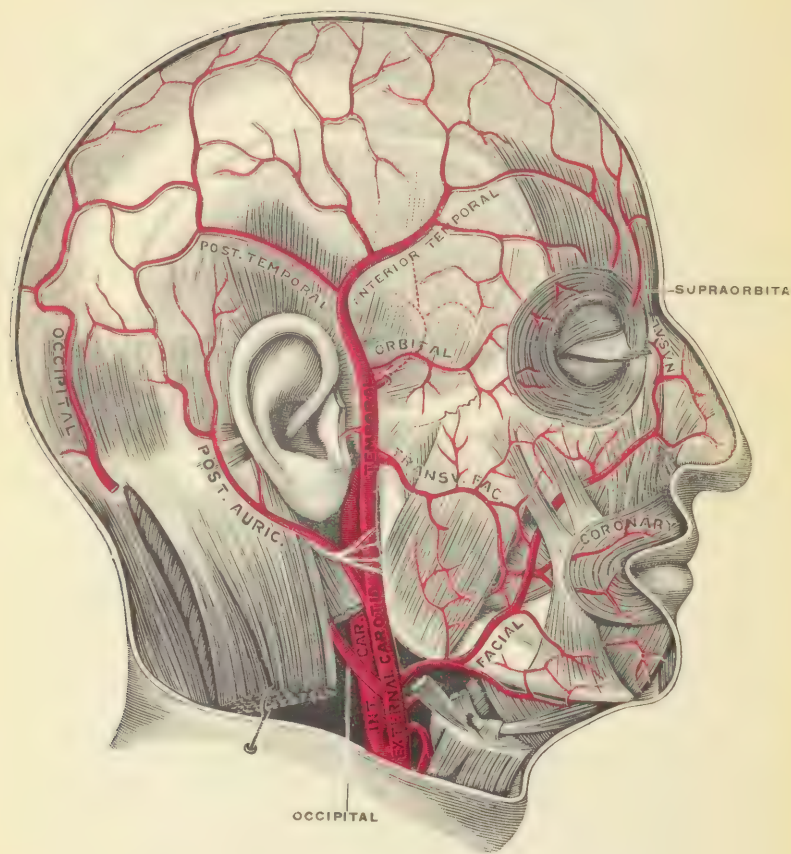
TABLE OF ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Artery.	Branch of.	Parts supplied.	Branches.
Alveolar.	Internal maxillary.	The gums and molar teeth of upper jaw.	
Angular.	Terminal branch of facial.	Lacrimal sac, muscles of the cheek and side of nose, and inferior portion of orbicularis palpebrarum.	Anastomosing with the infraorbital.
Antral.	Posterior dental.	Antrum of Highmore.	
Aorta. (arch).	The left ventricle.	.....	Right and left coronary, innominate, left common carotid, left subclavian.
Aorta (thoracic).	Arch of aorta.	.....	Pericardiac, bronchial, esophageal, posterior mediastinal, intercostal.
Auditory, internal.	Basilar.	Internal ear.	
Auricular, anterior.	Temporal.	Auricle.	
Auricular, inferior.	Posterior auricular.	Anterior portion of ear.	
Auricular, deep.	Internal maxillary.	Tympanic membrane and integument of external auditory meatus.	
Auricular, posterior.	Fifth branch of external carotid.	Middle ear, mastoid cells, auricle, parotid gland, digastric and other muscles.	Stylomastoid, auricular mastoid, parotid, and muscular.
Axillary.	Subclavian.	Upper extremity, including pectoral muscles, axilla, side of chest and shoulder.	Superior thoracic, acromi thoracic, long thoracic, alar thoracic, subscapular, anterior and posterior circumflex.
Azygos.	Temporal.	Temporomaxillary articulation.	
Basilar.	Right and left vertebral.	Cerebrum and cerebellum.	Transverse, internal auditory, anterior cerebellar, superior cerebellar, right and left posterior cerebral.
Buccal.	Facial.	Cheek muscles.	
Buccal.	Internal maxillary.	Buccinator muscle and oral mucous membrane.	
Buccal.	Posterior dental.	Buccinator muscle.	
Buccinator.	Same as Buccal a.		
Carotid, common.	Innominate (on right side), arch of aorta (on left side).		External and internal carotid.
Carotid, external.	Common carotid.	Front and back of the neck, face, side of the head, integuments, meninges, middle ear, thyroid gland, tongue, tonsils.	Ascending pharyngeal, superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, temporal, internal maxillary.

TABLE OF ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.—*Con.*

Artery.	Branch of.	Parts supplied.	Branches.
Carotid, internal.	Common carotid.	Large portion of brain, the orbit, internal ear, nose, and forehead.	Tympanic, Vidian, arteriæ receptaculi, pituitary, Gasserian, meningeal, ophthalmic, posterior communicating, anterior choroid, anterior cerebral, middle cerebral.
Celiac axis.	Abdominal aorta.	Esophagus, stomach, duodenum, spleen, pancreas, liver, and gall-bladder.	Gastric, hepatic, splenic.
Central (of retina), or of Zinn.	Ophthalmic.	Retina.	
Cerebellar, anterior.	Basilar.	Lower anterior surface of cerebellum.	
Cerebellar, inferior.	Vertebral.	Cerebellar cortex and vermiform process.	Inferior vermiform and hemispherical.
Cerebellar, superior.	Basilar.	Circumference of cerebellum and superior vermiform process.	Superior vermiform and hemispherical.
Cerebral, anterior.	Internal carotid.	Frontal lobe, corpus callosum, olfactory and optic tracts.	Anterior communicating, ganglionic, commissural, hemispherical.
Cerebral, middle.	Internal carotid.	Frontal, parietal, and temporosphenoidal lobes, basal ganglia, and island of Reil.	Ganglionic, hemispherical.
Cerebral, posterior or inferior.	Basilar.	Occipital and temporosphenoidal lobes.	Ganglionic, hemispherical.
Cervical, ascending.	Inferior thyroid.	Muscles of neck, vertebræ, and spinal canal.	Muscular, spinal, and phrenic.
Cervical, deep.	Superior intercostal.	Deep muscles of back of neck.	Muscular, anastomotic, vertebral.
Cervical, descending.	Deep cervical.	Tissues of the neck.	
Cervical, superficial.	Transverse cervical.	Muscles of back of neck and scapular region.	
Cervical, transverse (transversalis colli).	Thyroid axis.	Muscles of neck and scapular region.	Superficial cervical and posterior scapular.
Chiasmic.	Anterior cerebral.	First part of the optic nerve.	
Ciliary.	Ophthalmic.	Eye.	
Cochlear.	Internal auditory.	Cochlea.	
Commissural.	Anterior cerebral.	Callosum.	
Coronary, inferior.	Facial.	Lower lip.	
Coronary, left.	Left anterior sinus of Valsalva.	Heart.	Left auricular, anterior interventricular, left marginal, terminal.

PLATE I



Superficial Arteries of the Head. (Gray.)

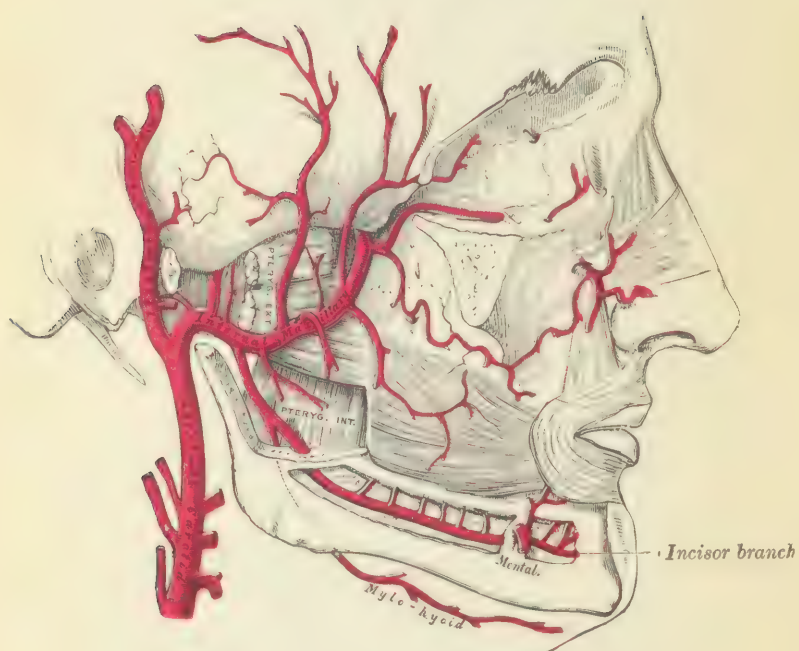
TABLE OF ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.—*Con.*

Artery.	Branch of.	Parts supplied.	Branches.
Coronary, right.	Right anterior sinus of Valsalva.	Heart.	Right auricular, pretricular, right marginal, posterior interventricular, transverse.
Coronary, superior.	Facial.	Upper lip.	Artery of nasal septum.
Cricothyroid.	<i>See</i> Laryngeal, inferior.		
Dental, anterior.	Infraorbital.	Incisor and canine teeth, and antrum.	
Dental, inferior.	<i>See</i> Mandibular.		
Dental, posterior (or alveolar).	Internal maxillary.	Maxillary antrum, teeth of upper jaw, gums, and cheek.	Antral, dental, alveolar, buccal.
Dental, superior.	Posterior dental.	Molar and bicuspid teeth of upper jaw.	
Descending, superficial.	External carotid.	Neck.	
Diploic.	Supraorbital.	Diploë of frontal sinuses.	
Dorsalis linguae.	Lingual.	Dorsum of tongue, pillars of fauces, and tonsils.	
Epigastric, superior.	Internal mammary.	Abdominal muscles, diaphragm, liver, and peritoneum.	Phrenic, xiphoid, cutaneous, muscular, hepatic, and peritoneal.
Esophageal.	Gastric.	Esophagus.	
Esophageal.	Inferior thyroid.	Esophagus.	
Esophageal.	Left phrenic.	Esophagus.	
Esophageal.	Thoracic aorta.	Esophagus.	
Esophageal, inferior.	Coronary (of stomach).	Esophagus.	
Ethmoidal, anterior.	Ophthalmic.	Anterior ethmoid cells, dura mater, nose, frontal sinuses, skin of face.	Ethmoidal, meningeal, nasal, frontal, cutaneous.
Ethmoidal, posterior.	Ophthalmic.	Posteriorethmoidal cells, dura mater, nose.	Ethmoidal, meningeal, nasal.
Eustachian.	Pterygopalatine.	Eustachian tube.	
Facial.	External carotid.	Pharynx, lower jaw, lip, nose, orbit, lacrimal sac.	Inferior palatine, tonsillar, muscular, submental, masseteric, buccal, inferior labial, inferior and superior coronary, lateralis nasi, angular.
Facial, transverse.	Temporal.	Parotid gland, masseter muscle, skin of face.	
Frenum linguae, artery of the.	Sublingual.	Frenum of tongue.	
Gasserian.	Internal carotid.	Gasserian ganglion.	
Gasserian.	Middle meningeal.	Gasserian ganglion and Meckel's space.	

TABLE OF ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.—*Con.*

Artery.	Branch of.	Parts supplied.	Branches.
Gastric (or coronary).	Celiac axis.	Esophagus and stomach.	Esophageal, cardiac, gastric.
Glandular.	Facial.	Submaxillary gland.	
Glaserian (or tympanic).	Internal maxillary.	Tympanum and laxator tympani muscle.	
Gustatory (or lingual).	Inferior dental.	Lingual nerve.	
Hyaloid.	Central artery of retina.	Crystalline lens.	
Hyoid.	See Infrahyoid and Suprahyoid.		
Incisive.	Mandibular.	Incisor teeth.	
Infrahyoid.	Superior thyroid.	Infrahyoid bursa and thyrohyoid muscle.	
Infraorbital.	Internal maxillary.	Upper lip, lower eyelid, lacrimal sac, side of nose.	Orbital, anterior dental, nasal.
Innominate.	Arch of the aorta.	Right side of head and neck, right side of trunk, and right arm.	Right carotid, right subclavian, thyroidea ima.
Intercostal, superior.	Subclavian.	Neck and upper part of thorax.	Deep cervical, first intercostal, aberrant.
Labial, inferior.	Facial.	Lower lip.	
Labial, superior.	Facial.	Upper lip.	
Lacrimal.	Middle meningeal.	Orbit.	
Lacrimal.	Nasal.	Lacrimal sac.	
Lacrimal.	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal gland, eye muscles, cheek, and eyelids.	Recurrent lacrimal, muscular, palpebral, malar, ciliary.
Laryngeal, inferior.	Inferior thyroid.	Larynx.	
Laryngeal, superior (or internal).	Superior thyroid.	Mucous membrane and muscles of larynx.	
Lingual.	External carotid.	Tongue, sublingual gland, tonsil, epiglottis.	Hyoid, dorsalis linguæ, sublingual, ranine.
Malar.	Lacrimal.	Temporal fossa.	
Mammary, external.	Axillary.	Mammary gland.	
Mammary, internal.	Subclavian.	Thorax and thoracic structures.	Superior phrenic, mediastinal, pericardiac, sternal, anterior intercostal, perforating, musculophrenic, superior epigastric, internal mammary.

PLATE II



Plan of Branches of Internal Maxillary Artery. (Gray.)

TABLE OF ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.—*Con.*

Artery.	Branch of.	Parts supplied.	Branches.
Mandibular.	Internal maxillary.	Teeth of the lower jaw.	Incisive and mental.
Masseteric.	Internal maxillary.	Masseter muscle.	
Mastoid.	Occipital.	Dura mater, lateral sinus, mastoid cells.	
Mastoid.	Posterior auricular.	Posterior belly of the occipitofrontalis muscle.	
Mastoid.	Stylomastoid.	Mastoid cells and antrum.	
Maxillary, internal.	External carotid.	Mandible, palate, alveolar tissues, and deep tissues of the face.	Deep auricular, tympanic, middle meningeal, small meningeal, mandibular, deep temporal, pterygoid, masseteric, buccal, alveolar, infraorbital, posterior palatine, Vidian, pterygo-palatine, sphenopalatine.
Meatal.	Stylomastoid.	External auditory meatus.	
Meningeal.	Ascending pharyngeal.	Cerebral membranes.	
Meningeal.	Posterior ethmoidal.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, anterior.	Internal carotid.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, middle or great.	Internal maxillary.	Cranium and dura mater.	Anterior and posterior.
Meningeal, posterior.	Occipital.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, posterior.	Vertebral.	Dura mater.	
Meningeal, small.	Internal maxillary.	Gasserian ganglion and dura mater.	
Mental.	Facial.	Chin and lower lip.	
Mental.	Mandibular.	Chin and lower lip.	Lingual and mylohyoidean.
Nasal.	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal sac and dorsum of nose.	Lacrimal and transverse nasal.
Nasopalatine.	See Sphenopalatine.		
Occipital.	External carotid.	Muscles of neck and scalp.	Sternomastoid, auricular, meningeal, mastoid, princeps cervicis, communicating, muscular, cranial branches.
Ophthalmic.	Internal carotid.	Eye and adjacent parts of face.	Lacrimal, supraorbital, central artery of retina, muscular, ciliary, posterior and anterior ethmoidal, palpebral, frontal, nasal.

TABLE OF ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.—*Con.*

Artery.	Branch of.	Parts supplied.	Branches.
Orbital (three or four).	Anterior cere- bral.	First frontal convolu- tion and olfactory bulb.	
Orbital.	Infraorbital.	Fat of orbit; inferior rectus and inferior oblique muscles.	
Orbital.	Temporal.	Orbicularis palpebra- rum and orbit.	
Palatine.	Ascending phar- yngcal.	Soft palate.	
Palatine, as- cending (or infe- rior).	Facial.	Upper part of pharynx, palate, and tonsils.	Palatine, tonsillar.
Palatine, de- scending.	Internal maxil- lary.	Soft and hard palates.	Anterior and posterior.
Palpebral.	Lacrimal.	Eyelids and conjunc- tivæ.	
Palpebral.	Supraorbital.	Upper eyelid.	
Palpebral, external.	Ophthalmic.	Eyelid.	
Palpebral, inferior.	Ophthalmic.	Conjunctiva, lacrimal sac, caruncle, and low- er lid.	
Palpebral, superior.	Ophthalmic.	Upper eyelid.	
Parotid.	Posterior auricu- lar.	Parotid gland.	
Parotid.	Temporal.	Parotid gland.	
Pharyngeal.	Pterygopalatine.	Roof of the pharynx.	
Pharyngeal.	Sphenopalatine.	Pharynx.	
Pharyngeal.	Vidian.	Roof of the pharynx.	
Pharyngeal, ascend- ing.	External carotid.	Muscles and nerves of neck, pharynx, soft palate, tympanum, and membranes of brain.	Prevertebral, pharyngeal, palatine, tympanic, men- ingeal.
Pharyngeal, descend- ing.	Sphenopalatine.	Roof of mouth and pharynx.	
Pituitary.	Internal carotid.	Pituitary body.	
Princeps cervicis.	Occipital.	Muscles of the neck.	Superficial and deep.
Pterygoid, external.	Internal maxil- lary.	External pterygoid mus- cle.	
Pterygoid, internal.	Internal maxil- lary.	Internal pterygoid mus- cle.	
Pterygopal- atine.	Internal maxil- lary.	Pharynx, Eustachian tubes, and sphenoidal cells.	Pharyngeal, Eustachian, sphenoidal.
Quadrata.	Anterior cere- bral.	Quadrata convolution of brain.	

TABLE OF ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.—*Con.*

Artery.	Branch of.	Parts supplied.	Branches.
Ranine.	Lingual.	Tongue and oral mucous membrane.	
Sphenoidal.	Pterygopalatine.	Sphenoidal cells.	Pharyngeal, sphenoidal, nasal, ascending septal.
Sphenopalatine (or nasopalatine).	Internal maxillary.	Nares and accessory cavities.	
Sternal.	Left phrenic.	Spleen.	
Sternomastoid.	Occipital.	Sternomastoid muscle.	
Sternomastoid, inferior.	Suprascapular.	Sternomastoid muscle.	
Stylomastoid.	Posterior auricular.	Middle ear, mastoid cells, tympanic cavity, etc.	Meatal, mastoid, tympanic, vestibular, terminal.
Subclavian.	Innominate (right side); arch of aorta (left side).	Neck, thorax, spinal cord, arms, brain, meninges.	Vertebral, thyroid axis, internal mammary, superior intercostal, axillary.
Sublingual.	Lingual.	Sublingual gland, side of tongue, floor of mouth and muscles of lower jaw.	Artery of the frenum.
Submaxillary.	See Glandular.		
Submental.	Facial.	Tissues under the jaw.	Muscular, perforating, cutaneous, mental.
Suprahyoid (or hyoid).	Lingual.	Muscles above hyoid bone.	
Supraorbital.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead, upper muscles of orbit.	Periosteal, muscular, diploic, trochlear, palpebral.
Suprasternal.	Suprascapular.	Upper part of chest.	
Temporal.	External carotid.	Forehead (temporal region), parotid gland, masseter muscle, auricle.	Transverse facial, anterior auricular, middle temporal, and anterior and posterior terminal.
Temporal.	Posterior cerebral.	Lower part of temporal lobe.	
Temporal, deep anterior.	Internal maxillary.	Temporal muscle, malar bone.	
Temporal, deep posterior.	Internal maxillary.	Temporal fossa.	
Temporal, middle.	Temporal.	Temporal muscle.	
Temporal, posterior.	Superficial temporal.	Side of head and vertex.	
Thyroid axis.	Subclavian.	Larynx, trachea, esophagus, muscles of shoulder, neck, thorax, spine.	Inferior thyroid, suprascapular, transverse cervical.

TABLE OF ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY. —*Con.*

Artery.	Branch of.	Parts supplied.	Branches.
Thyroid, inferior.	Thyroid axis.	Larynx, esophagus, thyroid gland, and muscles of neck.	Ascending cervical, esophageal, tracheal, inferior laryngeal, muscular.
Thyroid, superior.	External carotid.	Muscles attached to hyoid bone, sternomastoid, larynx, and thyroid gland.	Hyoid, sternomastoid, superior laryngeal, cricothyroid.
Thyroidea ima.	Innominate.	Thyroid gland.	
Thyrolaryngeal.	Thyroid, superior.	Larynx and thyroid gland.	
Tonsillar.	Ascending palatine.	Tonsil and Eustachian tube.	
Tonsillar.	Facial.	Tonsil and base of the tongue.	
Tracheal.	Inferior thyroid.	Trachea.	
Transverse nasal.	Nasal (of ophthalmic).	Nose.	
Vertebral.	Subclavian.	Muscles of neck, vertebrae, spinal cord, cerebellum, and interior of cerebrum.	Lateral spinal, muscular, posterior meningeal, posterior and anterior spinal, inferior cerebellar, basilar.
Vidian.	Internal maxillary.	Nasopharynx, Eustachian tube, and tympanum.	Pharyngeal, Eustachian, tympanic.
Zygomatoco-orbital.	The orbital branch of the temporal artery.	Palpebral muscle and portion of orbit.	

acute a. Joint inflammation from gout or rheumatism; accompanied by intense pain, swelling and redness.

a. deformans. Chronic inflammation of a joint, with deformity.

gonorrheal a. Acute arthritis caused by the gonococcus.

gouty a. Arthritis due to gout.

rheumatoid a. Same as *a. deformans*.

syphilitic a. Arthritis due to syphilis.

uratic a. Same as *gouty a.*

arthri-tism. The gouty diathesis that predisposes to joint disease.

ar'thro= (Gr. *arthron*, joint). A prefix indicating relation to a joint.

ar'thro-cele (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *kele*, tumor). Swollen joint.

ar-thro-chon-dri'tis (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *chondritis*). Inflammation of the cartilages of a joint.

ar-thro-cla'sia (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *klaien*, to break). Surgical breakage of a joint in order to restore its lost function.

ar-thro-cli'sis (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *kleisis*, closure). Ankylosis of a joint.

ar-thro-de'sis (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *desis*, binding). Surgical fixation of a joint.

ar-thro'dia (Gr. *arthrodia*). An articulation which allows a gliding motion of one articular surface upon another.

ar-thro'di-al. Having the nature of an arthrodia.

ar-thro-dyn'ia (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *odyne*, pain). Pain in a joint.

ar'thro-lith (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *lithos*, stone). A calcareous deposit in a joint.

ar-thro-li-thi'a-sis. Gout.

ar-throl'ogy (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *logos*, treatise). The knowledge concerning joints.

ar-throp'a-thy (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *pathos*, disease). Disease of a joint.

ar-thro-plas'tic. Relating to arthroplasty.

ar-thro-plas'ty (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *plassein*, to form). Plastic surgery, comprising the formation of movable joints.

ar-thro'sis (Gr. *arthrosis*, joint). An articulation or joint.

ar-thros-te-i'tis (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *osteon*, bone + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation involving the bony structures of a joint.

ar-thro-syn-o-vi'tis (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *synovitis*). Inflammation involving the synovial membrane of a joint.

ar-throt'o-my (Gr. *arthron*, joint + *tome*, cut). Incision into a joint.

Arthur, Robert [Baltimore dentist, 1819-1880]. The discoverer of the cohesive properties of gold by annealing (1856).

ar-tic'u-lar (L. *articulus*, joint). Relating to a joint.

ar-tic'u-late (L. *articulatus*, jointed).
1. The act of enunciating words or syllables. 2. The act of placing the teeth in their proper relation to each other in making an artificial denture. 3. To unite to form a joint, as of bones.

articulating paper. A paper coated with graphite and used between the upper and lower teeth to indicate the contact relationships of the teeth.

ar-tic'u-la-tion (L. *articulus*, joint). A term used in several of the sciences, as Phonetics, Anatomy, etc. As applied in Anatomy it means joint, a constant relationship. It may be fixed—locked, as the suture articulation of the bones of the skull; it may be freely movable—a hinge, as between a phalanx and metacarpus, the humerus and scapula; or it may have a constant relation-

ship with slight movement as the proximating surfaces of the teeth at their point of embrasure in which the joint is exposed, or this slightly movable joint may be bound together by ligamentous tissue, as the head of the tibia and fibula. In Dentistry the term articulation is used to represent the various contact relationships of the occlusal surfaces of the teeth while in action, in contradistinction to occlusion which is properly applied to these surfaces in contact and at rest. Antagonization is sometimes used as synonym for articulation. The former term is undoubtedly the better word etymologically, but the latter has the prestige of common usage. Therefore, the term is defined as: Articulation is the term used (by common assent for want of a more acceptable one) to express the contact relationships of the occlusal surfaces of the teeth under stresses. [Wilson.]

ar-tic'u-la-tor. The dentist's instrument used in mounting artificial teeth in occlusion and articulation (antagonization). The term is correctly used because of the hinge joint. The first attempt to produce an articulator that would simulate the movements of the lower jaw was made by W. G. A. Bonwill, a Philadelphia dentist (1833-1899), in 1858. Since that time numerous instruments have been devised by various dentists, endeavoring to reproduce the movements of the jaws, among them the following: Christensen, Gariot, Gritman, Gysi, Hall, Hanau, Monson, Snow, Starr and Walker.

crown a. A small articulator used in articulating the casts of only a portion of the teeth of the arch.

hinge a., plain line a. An articulator of the simplest form, consisting of two metal frames joined together by a hinge, permitting the separation of the casts without detaching them from the articulator.

ar-ti-fi'cial (L. *ars*, art + *facere*, to make). Made by art; not natural.

a. crown. A crown of either porcelain or metal or both, to be adjusted upon the root of a natural tooth.

a. denture. A denture made of porcelain teeth in vulcanite, celluloid or metal to be used as a substitute for the natural denture.

a. respiration. Inducing by artificial means the respiratory movements. A commonly used method of artificial respiration is as follows: The patient is placed on his back, the tongue drawn forward, and then drawing the arms slowly over the head, which enlarges the chest, the arms are next brought down to the sides of the chest, slightly compressing the chest. These movements are repeated until respiration is induced.

Schafer's method. A method of producing artificial respiration in asphyxia and drowning, in which the patient is laid face down, and gentle intermittent pressure applied at the lower part of the thorax at the rate of about fifteen times per minute.

Silvester's method [Robert Silvester, an English physician, 1829-1908]. A method of inducing respiration by placing the patient on his back, raising the arms upward by the sides of the head, then turning the arms down and pressing them firmly against the chest, repeating the operation until respiration is resumed.

a. teeth. Teeth made of porcelain, and used as substitutes for the natural teeth in the making of an artificial denture.

a. velum. An appliance composed of flexible vulcanite, used in the mechanical treatment of fissure of the soft palate.

a-ryt-æ-no-ep-i-glot-ti-de'us in-fe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

a-ryt-æ-no-ep-i-glot-ti-de'us sup-e'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

a-ryt-e-noi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

a-ryt-e-noi-de'us rec'tus. See *Table of Muscles*.

As. The symbol for *arsenicum* [L.], arsenic.

as-a-fet'i-da, as-a-fœt'i-da (N. L., *asa*, gum + *foetidus*, fetid). A gum resin of fetid garlic odor; an antispasmodic stimulant and expectorant.

as-bes'tos (Gr. *asbestos*, quicklime). An incombustible fibrous magnesium silicate used in the manufacture of investment compounds and also for soldering blocks in the dental laboratory.

as-ci'tes (Gr. *askos*, bag). Accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity.

As-cle-pi'a-des. A Bithynian physician who went to Rome about 100 B.C., where he practiced medicine and attained great reputation.

as'co-spore (Gr. *askos*, sack + *sporos*, spore). One of the spores contained in an ascus.

as'cus (Gr. *askos*, bag). The spore case or bag characteristic of some fungi.

-ase (Gr. *asis*, slime). A termination indicating an enzyme.

a-sep'sis (Gr. *a*, without + *sepsis*, decay). Free from septic material; exclusion of disease germs; freedom from infection.

a-sep'tic. Having no septic material. Being free from disease germs.

a. acid. A combination of peroxid of hydrogen, boric and salicylic acids.

a. surgery. The performance of a surgical operation in such a manner as to prevent introduction of germs from without.

a-sep'ti-cism. The strict preservation of asepsis in wounds. The principles involved in producing and maintaining aseptic conditions in surgery.

a-sep'ti-cize. To produce the condition of asepsis.

a-sep'tol (aseptic + L. *oleum*, oil). Phenolsulphonic acid. An oily disinfectant and antiseptic. Used in 1 to 10 per cent solutions.

As₂O₃. The chemical formula for arsenic trioxid.

as-phyc'tic, as-phyc'tous. Relating to asphyxia.

as-phyx'ia (Gr. *a*, without + *sphyxia*, pulse). Suffocation; suspended animation caused by interrupted respiration or deficiency of oxygen in the blood.

as-phyx'i-al. Having the character of asphyxia.

as-phyx'i-ant. An agent that produces asphyxia.

as-phyx'i-ate. To cause asphyxia.

as'pi-rate (L. *ad*, to + *spirare*, to breathe). To draw in.

as-pi-ra'tion. The act of drawing in. The removal of fluid from a cavity.

as-pi-ra'tor. An instrument used to suck fluid from a cavity.

as'pi-rin. Acetyl-salicylic acid. A white crystalline powder used as a remedy for rheumatism; an eliminant. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.333 to 1.0 gm.].

as-po'rous (Gr. *a*, without + *sporos*, seed). Microörganisms that do not have true spores.

as-sim'i-la-ble. Capable of being assimilated.

as-sim-i-la'tion (L. *ad*, to + *similare*, to make like). The conversion of food into living tissue protoplasm. The process of metabolism.

as-so-ci-a'tion (L. *ad*, to + *socius*, ally). Coordination of functions of similar parts. Structural or functional connection.

as'ter (L.; Gr., *aster*, star). The star-like figure of the fibers of the chromatin of a cell formed in the process of karyokinesis.

as-the'nia (Gr. *a*, without + *sthenos*, strength). Debility; want of strength.

as-the'nic. Having the character of weakness.

as-the-no'pia (Gr. *a*, without + *sthenos*, strength + *opsis*, vision). Susceptibility to quickly tiring visual organs, accompanied by pain in the eyes, headache, etc.

asthma [as'mah] (Gr. *asthma*, gasping). A disease of probable neurotic origin attended with difficult breathing, wheezing, cough, etc.

asthmatic [as-mat'ic]. Relating to asthma.

as-tig'ma-tism (Gr. *a*, without + *stigma*, point). A defect of the eyes in which the light rays converge at different angles instead of being brought to one point or focus.

as-trin'gent (L. *ad*, to + *stringere*, to bind). An agent that causes contraction of the tissues. The princi-

pal astringents are silver nitrate, tannic acid, gallic acid, lead acetate, zinc sulphate and alum.

as-y'lum. An institution for the care of the helpless.

a-syn'er-gy (Gr. *a*, without + *synergia*, coöperation). Lack of coöperation of organs that normally work in harmony.

a-syn-o'via. Deficiency of synovial secretions.

at'a-vic, at-a-vis'tic. Having the character of atavism.

at'a-vism (L. *atavus*, ancestor). Reversion to or inheritance of traits of remote rather than immediate ancestors.

a-tax'ia (Gr. *a*, without + *taxis*, order). Lack of muscular coöordination.

a-tel-o-chei'li-a (Gr. *ateles*, imperfect + *cheilos*, lip). Harelip; defective development of a lip.

a-the-ro'ma (Gr. *athere*, porridge + *oma*, tumor). 1. A sebaceous cyst. 2. Fatty degeneration of the coats of the arteries.

at'om (Gr. *atomos*, indivisible). The ultimate unit of an element.

a-tom'ic. Relating to an atom.

a. weight. The weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen taken as the standard. Abbr., at. wt. See *Table of Metals* for atomic weights of the different metallic elements.

at-o-mi-za'tion. The breaking up or diffusion of a liquid into a spray.

at-o-mi'zer. An instrument for throwing a spray.

at'on'ic (Gr. *a*, without + *tonos*, tone). Lack of normal tone in the tissues.

at-o-ni'ci-ty. Having an atonic quality.

at'o-ny (Gr. *a*, without + *tonos*, tone). Want of normal tone of the tissues.

at'o-phan. Phenylcinchoninic acid; increases elimination of uric acid in gout and rheumatism.

a-tox'ic (Gr. *a*, without + *toxikon*, poison). Lack of a poisonous quality.

a-tre'sia (Gr. *a*, without + *tresis*, boring.) Complete closure or imper-

foration of a natural opening of the body.

a-trich'ia (Gr. *a*, without + *thrix*, hair). Want of hair.

a'tri-um, pl. *atria* (L. hall). 1. The auricle or auricles of the heart. 2. The main portion of the tympanic chamber.

infection-a. -The point of entrance of bacteria in an infectious disease.

a-tro'phia (L. from Gr. *a*, without + *trophe*, nourishment). Latin for *atrophy*, which see.

a-tro'phic. Relating to atrophy.

at'ro-phied. Being shrunk.

at'ro-phy (L. *atrophia*; Gr. *atrophia*). A wasting of a part as the result of deficient nutrition.

at'ro-pin. A poisonous crystalline alkaloid of belladonna. A powerful stimulant of the respiration and heart's action. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. [0.00065 to 0.001 gm.].

a. sulphate. A white amorphous powder, the commonly used preparation of atropin and having the same properties. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. [0.000325 to 0.00065 gm.].

at-ten'u-ate (L. *attenuare*, to make thin). To lessen the pathogenic quality of a virus or microorganisms. To make thin.

at-ten-u-a'tion. The act of making thin or weakening, as the virulence of microorganisms.

at-tol'ens au'rem. See *Table of Muscles*.

at-trac'tion (L. *attrahere*, to draw toward). The force that attracts one body to another.

capillary a. The force that causes liquids to rise on the sides of the containing vessel; it is particularly marked in small tubes.

at'tra-hens au'rem. See *Table of Muscles*.

at-tri'tion (L. *atritio*, from *atterere*, to rub against). Rubbing against. Friction. The act of wearing or grinding down by friction.

a. of enamel. Gradual wearing away of the enamel through the physical and physiological agencies of mastication of food.

a-typ'ic (Gr. *a*, without + *typos*, type). Not conforming to type.

Au. Symbol for gold (L. *aurum*).

au-di'tion (L. *audire*, to hear). The sense of hearing.

au-di-to'ry. Relating to the sense of hearing.

aug-na'thus (Gr. *au*, besides + *gnathos*, jaw). A fetus having a double lower jaw.

au'ral (L. *auris*, ear). Relating to the ear.

au-ram'in. A methylene-blue preparation used in treatment of gingivitis and Vincent's angina.

au-ran'ti-um, gen. *aurantii*. Latin for orange.

au'ri-cle (L. *auricula*). 1. The chamber at the base of each side of the heart. 2. The pinna of the ear.

au'ric-u-lar. Relating to the ear.

au-ric-u-la'ris an-te'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

au-ric-u-la'ris pos-te'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

au-ric-u-la'ris su-pe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

au-ri-na'sal. Relating to the ear and nose.

au'rist. One who treats diseases of the ear.

au'rum. Latin, meaning *gold*. Abbr. Au.

aus-cul-ta'tion (L. *auscultare*, to listen to). The act of listening to sounds in the body.

au'to- (Gr. *autos*, self). A prefix meaning *self*.

au-to-ac-ti-va'tion. Activating a gland by means of its own secretions.

au-to-ag-glu-ti-na'tion. Agglutination of the corpuscles of the blood of an individual by his own serum.

au-to-an'ti-body. An antibody that acts upon the products of the individual in whom it is developed.

au-to-an-ti-tox'in. An antitoxin produced by the body itself and tending to protect the body from disease.

au'to-blast. A microorganism.

au-to-cla'sis (Gr. *autos*, self + *klasis*, breaking down). The self-destruction of a part by influences inherent in itself.

au'to-clave (Gr. *autos*, self + L. *clavis*, key). An apparatus for producing sterilization by means of steam under pressure. A sterilizer.

au-to-di-ag-no'sis. The diagnosing of one's own disease.

au-to-gen'e-sis (Gr. *autos*, self + *genesis*, production). Self-production.

au-to-ge-net'ic, **au-tog'e-nous**. 1. Spontaneous generation. 2. Originating within the body; applied to vaccines made from bacteria of the patient, as opposed to stock vaccines, made from standard cultures.

autogenous soldering. A process of uniting contiguous parts of metal by direct fusion, without the intervention of an alloy.

au'to-graft. The transplanting of a graft taken from one part of the patient's body to another.

au-to-im-mu-ni-za'tion. Immunization brought about by the natural processes within the body.

au-to-in-fec'tion. Infection produced by a virus generated within one's own organism.

au-to-in-fu'sion. Forcing the blood toward the heart by bandaging the extremities.

au-to-in-oc'u-la-tion. Inoculation occurring from a virus generated within one's own body.

au-to-in-tox-i-ca'tion (Gr. *autos*, self + intoxication). Poisoning resulting from faulty metabolic products produced within the body. See also *autoinfection*.

au-tol'y-sin (Gr. *autos*, self + *lysis*, solution). A lysin capable of destroying the red blood-cells of the same individual. Compare *hetero-lysin* and *hemolysin*.

au-tol'y-sis (Gr. *autos*, self + *lysis*, solution). 1. The disintegration of a tissue by the action of a ferment produced in the tissue itself. 2. Destruction of the body cell by its own serum.

au-to-mat'ic (Gr. *automatizein*, to act spontaneously). Performed independently of the will.

a. mallet. An instrument used in dentistry for condensing gold or

other material in filling teeth. The blow of the mallet is produced by pressing the point of the condensing plugger against the material which automatically releases a spring that produces the blow.

a. plugger. Same as *a. mallet*.

au'to-phyte (Gr. *autos*, self + *phyton*, plant). A plant that derives its nourishment from inorganic food material.

au'to-plas-ty (Gr. *autos*, self + *plassein*, to form). The repair of injured or diseased parts of the body by pieces taken from other parts of the body.

au'top-sy (Gr. *autos*, self + *opsis*, view). Examination of the body after death.

au-to-sen-si-ti'zed. Sensitized by one's own serum.

au-to-sep-ti-ce'mia. Septicemia produced by poisons developed within the body.

au-to-se'rum (Gr. *autos*, self + serum). A serum used on the person from whom it is obtained.

au-to-the'ra-py (Gr. *autos*, self + *therapeia*, treatment). 1. Self-cure. 2. Treatment of diseases by substances obtained from the patient's own secretions.

au-to-tox'ic. Relating to autointoxication.

au-to-tox'in. A pathogenic substance developed in the tissue by metamorphosis.

au-to-vac'cine. A vaccine made from one's own secretions.

au-tox-i-da'tion. Oxidation from direct combination with oxygen.

Avicenna's gland [A celebrated Arabian physician and philosopher, 980-1037, called the "Prince of Physicians"]. Encapsulated tumor.

a-vir'u-lent. Not being virulent.

Avogadro's law [Amadeo Avogadro, Italian physicist, 1776-1856]. Equal volumes of gases and vapor, at like temperature and pressure, contain an equal number of molecules.

av-oir-du-pois' weight. See under *Weights and Measures*.

a-vul'sion (L. *avellere*, to tear away). The tearing away of a structure or a part.

ax'i-al, ax'ile. Relating to the axis of a part.

a. angles of teeth. See *angles of teeth*.

a. cavities. Tooth cavities beginning in any of the axial surfaces of the teeth. See *angles of surfaces of the teeth*.

a. surfaces. See *angles of teeth*.

axio-bucco-lingual plane. A plane passing through any part of a tooth from buccal to lingual parallel with its long axis. [Black.] See *angles of surfaces of the teeth*.

axio-labio-lingual plane. A plane passing through any part of an incisor or cuspid tooth from labial to lingual parallel with its long axis. [Black.] See *angles of surfaces of the teeth*.

axio-mesio-distal plane. A plane passing through any part of a tooth mesio-distally parallel with its long axis. [Black.] See *angles of surfaces of the teeth*.

ax'is, pl. axes (L. *axis*, axle). An actual or imaginary line about which a revolving body turns.

ax'on (Gr. *axon*, axis). The process of a nerve cell that conducts impulses away from the cell body.

ax'one (Gr. *axon*, axis). A part of a neurone; the process of a nerve cell, measuring variously from 5 μ to one meter in length. It gives off collaterals in its course and ultimately divides into dendraxones or telodendria according to situation. [Hopewell-Smith.]

az-o-tu'ria. Excess of nitrogen compounds in the urine.

az'ote (Gr. *a*, priv. + *zoe*, life). Nitrogen.

a-zy'gos pha-ryn'gis. See *Table of Muscles*.

a-zy'gos u'vu-læ. See *Table of Muscles*.

az'zle=tooth. Obsolete name for a molar tooth.

B

B. Symbol for *boron*.

Ba. Symbol for *barium*.

Babbitt's Metal. An alloy of tin, copper and antimony; used for making dies upon which to swage metal bases for artificial dentures.

ba'cil-lar, ba'cil-lary. Relating to bacilli or to those of the rod form.

ba-cil'li-cide (*bacillus* + *L. cadere*, to kill). A drug used to destroy bacilli.

ba-cil'li-form (*bacillus* + *L. forma*, form). Having the form of a bacillus.

ba-cil'lin. A disinfectant.

bac'il-lol. Trade name of an antiseptic preparation containing cresol, obtained from tar.

ba-cil-lu'ria (*L. bacillus* + *Gr. ouron*, urine). Presence of bacilli in the urine.

Ba-cil'lus, pl. *bacilli* (*L.* dim of *baculus*, a rod). A rod-shaped body. Any rod-shaped bacterium. A genus of schizomycetes comprising the rod-shaped forms of bacteria.

B. acidi lactici. Concerned in the souring of milk; non-pathogenic.

B. acidophilus. Anaërobic; habitat, milk and intestinal canal; found regularly by Howe in dental caries.

B. aërogenes capsulatus [Welch and Nuttall]. Same as *B. welchii*.

B. aërogenosus. Same as *B. pyocyaneus*.

B. anthracis. The bacillus that causes anthrax.

B. bifidus. Anaërobic; habitat, milk and intestinal canal; found regularly by Howe in dental caries.

B. botulinus. Anaërobic: cause of botulism, a form of food-poisoning.

B. bulgaricus. Concerned in the souring of milk.

B. coli [communis, communior or verus]. [Escherich]. Habitat, colon; occasionally pathogenic.

B. comma. Same as *Microspira cholerae*, which see.

B. diphtheriæ [Klebs-Löffler]. Cause of diphtheria.

B. diphtheriticus. Same as *B. diphtheriæ*.

B. dysenteriæ [Shiga, Kruse, Flexner, Hiss and Russel, Park]. Cause of bacillary dysentery.

B. edematis maligni [Pasteur's *Vibrio septique*]. Anaërobic; cause of malignant edema.

B. enteritidis [Gaertner]. A cause of some types of food-poisoning; enteritis.

B. fusiformis. Associated with a spirochetal form in Vincent's infection and also at times in noma.

B. gangrenæ pulpæ [Arkövy]. Same as *B. mesentericus fuscus*; non-pathogenic, sporogenic.

B. hoffmanni. A diphtheroid organism.

B. influenzæ [Pfeiffer]. Cause of influenza.

B. lactis aërogenes. Concerned in souring of milk.

B. lepræ. Cause of leprosy; acid-fast.

B. melaninogenicum [Oliver and Wherry]. Anaërobic; from carious teeth. [*Ed. Jour. Inf. Dis.*, April, 1921.]

B. mallei. Cause of glanders.

B. melitensis. Cause of Malta or Mediterranean fever.

B. mesentericus [fuscus, ruber]. Non-pathogenic; sporogenic.

B. mucosus capsulatus [Friedländer]. Cause of 7 per cent of lobar pneumonia.

B. of Bordet-Gengon. Same as *B. pertussis*.

B. of Ducrey. Cause of soft chancre.

B. of Friedländer. Same as *B. mucosus capsulatus*.

B. of gas gangrene. Same as *B. welchii*.

B. of Koch-Weeks. A cause of conjunctivitis.

B. of malignant edema. Same as *B. edematis maligni*.

B. of Morax-Axenfeld. A cause of conjunctivitis.

B. of Moro-Tissier. See *B. acidophilus*, *B. bifidus*.

B. ozenæ. Cause of ozena.

B. paratyphosus A. Cause of one type of paratyphoid fever.

B. paratyphosus B. Cause of one type of paratyphoid fever.

B. paratyphosus F. Cause of one type of paratyphoid fever.

B. perfringens. Possibly a synonym of *B. welchii*.

B. pertussis. Cause of whooping-cough.

B. pestis. Cause of bubonic plague.

B. phlegmones emphysematosæ. Same as *B. welchii*.

B. pneumoniae. Same as *B. mucosus capsulatus*.

B. prodigiosus. Non-pathogenic; produces a red pigment.

B. proteus mirabilis. Non-pathogenic; saprogenic.

B. proteus viridis. Non-pathogenic; Saprogenic; produces a greenish water-soluble pigment.

B. proteus vulgaris. Non-pathogenic; saprogenic.

B. pseudodiphtheriticus. Morphologically and culturally resembling *B. diphtheria* but *not* causing diphtheria.

B. pyocyaneus. Found in *blue-green pus*.

B. pyogenes fetidus. Same as *B. coli*.

B. rhinoscleromatis. Cause of a disease of the nares called rhinoscleroma.

B. septicus sputigenus. Same as *Micrococcus lanceolatus*.

B. subtilis. Non-pathogenic; saprogenic; sporogenic.

B. tetani. Cause of infectious tetanus or lockjaw; anaërobic.

B. tuberculosis [Koch] [human, bovine, avian, reptilian, amphibian and piscine types]. Acid-fast; cause of tuberculosis.

B. typhi exanthematici. Cause of typhus fever.

B. typhosus [Eberth]. Cause of typhoid fever.

B. welchii. A cause of gas-gangrene; anaërobic; sporogenic.

B. xerosis. A diphtheroid organism; non-pathogenic.

B. zenkeri. Non-pathogenic; saprogenic.

backing. A term applied to the burnishing of a gold plate to the back of a porcelain facing in making a soldered crown or in bridgework. The metal plate so produced.

BaCl₂. Symbol for *barium chlorid*.

bac-te'ri-a, pl. of *bacterium*. Schizomycetes, or vegetable micro-organisms; unicellular vegetable organisms reproducing by division or spore formation.

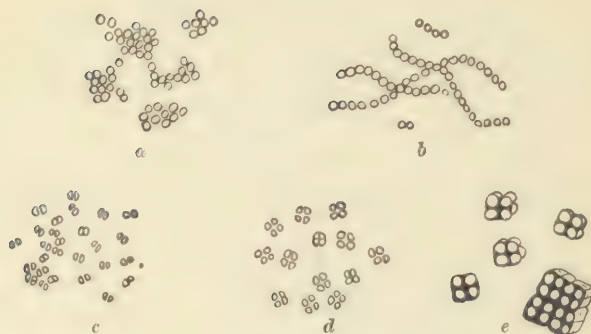
Some are motile, others not; when motility is present it is usually effected by flagella, sometimes by an undulating membrane. They are variously designated as *aërobic* and *anaërobic*, according as they live and grow, with or without oxygen; *saprophytic* and *parasitic*, according as they do or do not live and grow outside of a living organism; only a few are *obligatory parasites*, unable to live outside of a living organism, most of the parasites being *facultative* or capable of existence either within or without a living host.

By far the greater number of known bacteria are saprophytic; these are not only harmless to animal life, but are most beneficial, being instrumental in the resolving of dead organic matter into its original elements and also in the initiation and conduct of many economic processes; the parasitic bacteria, on the other hand, are in many if not most cases *pathogenic*, that is, causing disease in the organism within which they multiply. *Acid-fast*, *acid-proof*, or *acid-resisting bacteria* are those which, when once stained, are not readily deprived of their color by acid-decolorizing solutions.

Bacteria are also distinguished according to the changes produced in the media in which they grow. We may thus have pigment-forming or chromogenic, fermentative, putrefactive and pathogenic bacteria. *Chromogenic bacteria* form, while growing, definite color stuffs. *Fermentative* or *zymogenic bacteria* pro-

PLATE III

FIG. 1



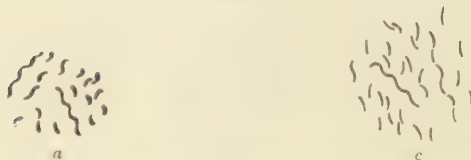
a, Staphylococci; b, Streptococci; c, Diplococci; d, Tetrads; e, Sarcinae. (Abbott.)

FIG. 2



a, bacilli in pairs; b, single bacilli. (Abbott.)

FIG. 3



a and b, spirilla in short segments and longer threads--the so-called comma forms and spirals. (Abbott.)

duce their changes in non-nitrogenized media. *Putrefactive bacteria* produce changes allied to fermentation in complex organic substances. *Pathogenic bacteria* are those associated with infectious diseases in man and the lower animals.

Koch's Postulates: To establish the pathogenic character of bacteria, according to Koch, it is necessary that [1] the microorganism must be found in the blood, lymph, or diseased tissue of man or animal suffering from or dead of the disease; [2] the microorganisms must be isolated from the blood, lymph, or tissues, and cultivated in suitable media, *i. e.*, outside the animal body; these pure cultivations must be carried on through successive generations of the organism; [3] a pure cultivation, thus obtained, must, when introduced into the body of a healthy animal, produce the disease in question; [4] in the inoculated animal the same microorganism must again be found.

In spite of many attempts, no entirely satisfactory classification of bacteria has yet been made. The simplest is that based upon morphology, the general groups being *Sphærobacteria* or *Cocci*, *Bacilli*, and *Spirobacteria* or *Vibriones*. The *sphærobacteria* are spherical or spheroid cells which may exist singly [*monococci*], in pairs [*diplococci*], in fours [*tetracocci*], in larger packets [*sarcinae*], in chains [*streptococci*], or in clusters like grapes [*staphylococci*]. The *bacilli* are the elongated rod-shaped microorganisms; they may be single or arranged end to end in pairs [*diplobacilli*], in greater number [*streptobacilli*], or as long threads without any visible nodes. The *spirobacteria* are the curved or spiral bacteria, *vibriones*, *spirochætæ*, *spirilla*, etc. [See plate.]

The classification usually followed is that of Migula; it is based upon the double characteristics of the mode of reproduction and the means of locomotion as follows:

Family.

I. *Coccaceæ*. Cells which are globular in the free state, but slightly elongated before division. Division in one, two or three dimensions.

Genera.

1. *Streptococcus*. Cells dividing in one dimension of space; and remaining attached they form beaded chains. No locomotion.
2. *Micrococcus*. Division in two dimensions; when the cells remain attached they form plate-like clusters—*merismopodia*. No locomotion.
3. *Sarcina*. Division in three dimensions; and the cells remaining attached, packet-like, eight-celled cubes are formed. No locomotion.
4. *Planococcus*. Division in two dimensions. Differ from *micrococcus* in possessing locomotion by means of flagella.
5. *Planosarcina*. Division in three dimensions, but differ from *sarcina* in seldom forming packets and in the fact of locomotion by means of flagella.

II. *Bacteriaceæ*. Short or long straight cylindrical cells; no sheath surrounds the chains resulting from division in one dimension of space.

Genera.

1. *Bacterium*. Cells of varying length without flagella; no locomotion; endospores supposed to be present, but not always discoverable.
2. *Bacillus*. Cells of varying length; motile by means of flagella, single or multiple, and attached to any part of the organism; endospores usually present, though not always discoverable.
3. *Pseudomonas*. Cells possess terminal flagella varying in number up to ten, and are actively motile; endospores are seldom present.

III. *Spirillaceæ*. Spiral cells, sometimes forming only one segment of a spiral; division in one dimension.

Genera.

1. Spirosoma. Rigid spiral or comma-shaped cells; non-motile; no endospores; often united in zoöglœa masses.
2. Microspira. Rigid spirals, formed of a number of comma cells united end to end; no endospores; one single wavy flagellum at one pole, sometimes one at each.
3. Spirillum. Corkscrew forms, actively motile, with bundles of flagella at one or both poles; endospores in a few of the species.
4. Spirochaete or spirochæta. Cells in the form of long coiled filaments, with slow, undulatory movement; no flagella and no endospores.

IV. Mycobacteriaceæ. Cells of varying length, filamentous, cylindrical, or clavate; no endospores, but segmentation results in conidia-like bodies; no flagella; dichotomous branching; no sheath.

Genera.

1. Mycobacterium. Rods of varying shape, bent, swollen, cuneate, or Y-shaped. No endospores; no flagella.
2. Streptothrix. Thread-like cells; no endospores; multiplication taking place by conidia.

V. Chlamydobacteriaceæ. Cells of varying shape, surrounded by a sheath; reproduction by conidia.

Genera.

1. Leptothrix. Non-branching filaments enclosed in a sheath; reproduction by non-motile conidia.
2. Phragmidothrix. Cells first are filaments, then divide in three dimensions to form sarcina-like packets, and finally free cells; delicate sheath.
3. Crenothrix. Threads dividing first in one dimension, then in three; conidia, both large and small.

4. Cladothrix. Pseudo-branching filaments; reproduction by separation of branches and by motile conidia with flagella.

5. Thiothrix. Non-motile, unbranched threads; reproduction by conidia, contain sulphur granules.

VI. Beggiatoaceæ. Long threads without sheaths, but with undulating membrane giving motility. Contain sulphur granules.

Genera.

1. Beggiatoa. The only genus of this family.

Bac-te-ri-a'-ce-æ. A family of the *Schizomycetes*, or vegetable micro-organisms; the genera are *Bacterium*, *Bacillus*, and *Pseudomonas*.

bac-te'-ri-al. Relating to bacteria.

b. plaque. A deposit of mucinous material upon a tooth surface that is supposed to afford lodgment and pabulum for the bacteria responsible for the inception of dental caries.

bac-te-ri-ci'dal (*L. bacterium* + *caedere*, to kill). Having the power of destroying bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-cide. An agent that destroys bacteria.

bac-te-ri-ci'din. A substance in the body-fluids which kills bacteria without lysis.

bac-te'-ri-e-ma, bac-te'-ri-e-mia (*Gr. bakterion*, a little rod + *haima*, blood). The presence of bacteria in the blood.

bac'te-rin. A bacterial vaccine.

bac-te-rin'ia. A condition of unfavorable action that sometimes follows inoculation with bacterial vaccines.

bac-te'-rio-ag-glu'ti-nin. A substance that causes the agglutination of bacteria.

bac-te-ri-o-ci'din. A bacteriocidal substance formed in the blood.

bac-te'-ri-o-di-ag-no'sis. Diagnosis by means of bacteriologic examination of the blood and body fluids and tissues.

bac-te-ri-o-gen'ic, bac-te-ri-og'e-nous.

1. The power of producing bacteria.
2. Bacteriologic in origin.

bac-te'-ri-o-he-mo-ly'sin. Production of a hemolysin in the body by the action of bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-oid (Gr. *bakterion*, rod + *eidos*, form). 1. Like bacteria. 2. Resembling bacteria in structure.

bac-te'-ri-o-log'ic, bac-te'-ri-o-log'ic-al. Relating to bacteriology.

bac-te'-ri-ol'o-gist. One versed in the science of bacteriology.

bac-te'-ri-ol'o-gy (Gr. *bakterion*, rod + *logos*, discourse). The science of bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-o-ly'sin. A bacteriolytic substance formed in the blood of a living organism as a reaction against the introduction of certain bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-o-ly'sis (*bacteria* + Gr. *lysis*, solution). Disintegration of bacteria within the living organism, as by a bacteriolysin.

bac-te'-ri-o-lyt'ic. Relating to bacteria; destructive of bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-o-op-so'nin. An opsonin that acts upon bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-o-path-ol'o-gy. The science of bacteria in their relation to pathology.

bac-te'-ri-o-pho'bia. Morbid fear of bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-o-pro'tein. A poisonous albuminous body derived from certain bacteria by boiling.

bac-te'-ri-o-the'ra-py. Treatment of disease by the use of bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-o-tox'ic, bac-te'-ri-o-tox'in. A substance that is toxic to bacteria.

bac-te'-ri-o-tro'pic (Gr. *bakterion*, a rod + *tropos*, turning). A term used to designate a substance that makes bacteria more susceptible to destruction by bacteria.

bac-te'-rit'ic. Caused by bacteria. Relating to bacteria.

Bac-te'-ri-um, pl. *bacteria* (L.; Gr. *bakterion*, a little rod). A genus of non-motile rod-shaped bacteria, devoid of flagella. For species see list under *Bacillus*. There is some confusion in the use of this word because of its several general and specific meanings. It is used in the plural to denote microorganisms in general, or in a more restricted sense, the vegetable microorganisms; or again

the fission fungi, or schizomycetes as distinguished from the budding fungi or saccharomycetes. In a still more restricted sense it is used to denote one genus of the family *Bacteriaceae*.

bac-te'-ri-u'ria (Gr. *bakterion*, rod + *ouron*, urine). The presence of bacteria in the urine.

bac'te'-roid (Gr. *bakterion*, rod + *eidos*, form). Having a structure like a bacterium. Like a bacterium in appearance.

bake. The process of vitrifying by means of heat; used particularly in relation to porcelain.

bal'ance (L. *bi*, two + *lanx*, dish). An apparatus for weighing. Also applied in medicine to the harmonious performance of functions of different parts.

balm [bāhm] (Fr. *baume*). A healing medicine. A balsam, which see.

b. of Gilead. Canada balsam.

bal-ne-o-the'ra-py (L. *balneum*, bath + Gr. *therapeia*, treatment). The treating of disease by means of baths.

bal-ne-ol'o-gy (L. *balneum*, bath + Gr. *logos*, discourse). The science of treating disease by administering baths.

balsam [bawl'sam] (L. *balsamum*; Gr. *balsamon*). A resinous healing medicine.

Canada b. A resinous material used for mounting specimens for microscopic examination.

b. of Peru. An oleoresin obtained from a tree of Salvador, used in medicine as an expectorant and tonic. Dose, of emulsion, 10 to 25 min. [0.6 to 1.5 cc.].

b. of Tolu. An oleoresin used as the base of cough mixtures.

balsamo del deserto. A resin from a pine tree of Mexico. Used as a root-canal filling.

band. 1. An appliance that binds. 2. A thin metal hoop used to encircle a natural tooth or root.

ban'dage. A piece of fabric or gauze used for wrapping around any part of the body.

- Barton's b.** A double figure-of-8 bandage used in fractures of the lower jaw.
- bar.** A metal extension connecting two portions of bridge or partial denture.
- lingual b.** A metallic bar extension on the lingual portion of the lower arch for strengthening and connecting the parts of a denture.
- palatal b.** A bar of metal extending across the roof of the mouth connecting and strengthening the parts of a denture.
- barb.** A backward projecting point on a fine instrument; particularly the points on a dental broach.
- barb'ed.** Having barbs.
- ba'ri-um** (Gr. *baros*, weight). A metallic element, the salts of which are poisonous; symbol Ba.
- Barlow's disease** [Sir Thomas Barlow, a London physician, 1845-]. Infantile scurvy.
- Barnum, Sanford C.** A New York dentist [1838-1885], who invented the rubber dam in 1862.
- bar'rel.** 1. A tube or round vessel. 2. The band portion of a metal tooth crown. 3. The reservoir of the hypodermic syringe.
- bar-tho-li-ni'tis.** Inflammation of the glands of Bartholin.
- Bartholin's duct** [Kasper Bartholin, a Copenhagen physician, 1655-1738]. The duct of the sublingual gland opening into Wharton's duct.
- Barton's bandage** [John R. Barton, Philadelphia surgeon, 1794-1871]. See under *bandage*.
- base** (L. *basis*; Gr. *basis*, stepping). 1. The foundation of a thing. 2. The principal ingredient of a compound. 3. In chem. a substance which combines with an acid to form a salt. 4. That portion of an artificial denture which covers the roof of the mouth or jaw, and to which the artificial teeth are attached.
- b. metal.** A metal other than the noble metals.
- b.=plane.** An imaginary plane upon which the retention of an artificial denture is estimated. The plane may be from the crest of the process to the crest on the opposite side of the mouth, or from muscle attachment of one side of the mouth to the muscle attachment of the other side. The location of the plane will be determined by the form and resorption of the process, thus determining where the peripheral bearing may be. [Wilson.]
- b.=plate.** A plate of metal or organic material used as a rest upon the mucosa as a support for the superstructure—teeth. The base-plate may be constructed and the teeth attached later, or the base-plate may be molded or cast to the teeth. [Wilson.]
- Basedow's disease** [Karl A. Basedow, German physician, 1799-1854]. Exophthalmic goiter.
- ba'sic, ba-si'ci-ty.** The state of being a base. In chemistry the combining power of an acid.
- ba-si-fa'ci-al** (L. *basis*, base + *facies*, face). Relating to the lower portion of the face.
- bas'i-lar** (L. *basilaris* from *basis*, base). Relating to a base.
- b. index.** The relation of the distance between the basion and alveolar point to the length of the skull.
- ba-si-o-glos'sus.** See *Table of Muscles*.
- ba'si-on** (Gr. *basis*, base). The middle point of the anterior border of the foramen magnum; a basic point of measurement used in craniotomy.
- ba'sis** (L. and Gr.). The lower part; the base.
- ba-si-tem'po-ral.** Relating to the lower part of the temporal bone.
- Basle anatomical nomenclature.** The anatomic nomenclature accepted at Basle in 1895 by the Anatomical Society.
- bath.** The immersion of the body or any part into a medium such as water, vapor, etc., for cleansing or medicinal purposes.
- acid b.** The immersion of a metal into an acid for cleansing the metal surfaces. Vulcanite dentures are also immersed in an acid bath to remove the tin foil where this is used in the vulcanization to give a finish to the vulcanite.

bat'te-ry. A series of cells for producing an electric current.

faradic b., galvanic b. A battery giving a galvanic current.

storage b. An apparatus for storing electricity.

Bazin's disease [Pierre Ernest Bazin, Paris physician, 1807-1878]. Psoriasis of the buccal mucous membrane.

B. D. A. Abbr. for British Dental Association.

beak (L. *beccus*, beak). The projecting jaws of an instrument, as the beaks of the tooth forceps.

bea'ker. A glass cup or measure used by chemists and pharmacists.

beat. A pulsation of the heart or an artery.

Beck's paste. A preparation of bismuth subnitrate, 24 gm.; white wax, 4 gm.; paraffin, 4 gm.; and vaselin, 48 gm., mixed by boiling. Used in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris.

bees'wax. Wax made by bees to form the honey comb.

Beg-gi-a-to'a. Genus of *Schizomyces* of the family *Beggiatoaceæ*. See *Bacteria*.

bel-la-don'na (Italian, meaning *fair lady*). A poisonous plant the roots and leaves of which are used in medicine and are narcotic, anodyne, cardiac and respiratory stimulants, used in the form of atropin, the active principle of the plant. Dose, tincture, 1 to 30 min. [0.06 to 2.0 gm.]. See *atropin*.

bell=crowned. A term used to describe the shape of the crown of some teeth having crowns shaped like a bell.

bell=metal. An alloy of copper and tin.

bel'lows. An apparatus with an air-chamber and flexible sides for forcing a current of air.

Bell's paralysis, or Bell's palsy [Sir Charles Bell, Scotch physician, 1774-1842]. Facial paralysis.

be-ne. Latin word meaning *well*.

be'nign, be-nig'nant. A term applied to a growth that is not malignant and non-recurrent.

ben'zene. A volatile hydrocarbon liquid from naphtha or soft coal; used in medicine to dissolve fats, resins, caoutchouc, and alkaloids. Also called benzol.

ben'zo-a-ted. Combined with benzoic acid.

ben-zo'ic acid. See under *acid*.

ben-zo'in (L. *benzoinum*). The resin from an Asiatic tree, having the properties of benzoic acid and used for the same purposes. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.333 to 2.0 gm.]. See *benzoic acid*.

ben'zol. See *benzene*.

ben-zo-naph'thol. A crystalline compound of beta-naphthol and benzoic acid, used as an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 4 to 8 gr. [0.26 to 0.52 gm.].

ben-zo-res'i-nol. A resinol made from benzoin.

ben'zo-sol. A crystalline powder containing 54 per cent guaiacol; an intestinal antiseptic. Dose, 3 to 12 gr. [0.2 to 0.8 gm.].

ben-zo-sul-phi-ni'dum [U. S. P.]. A white, sweet, crystalline powder used as a substitute for sugar, and as a urinary antiseptic in cases of glycosuria. Dose, 1 to 5 gr. [0.065 to 0.3 gm.]. See also *saccharin*.

be-ri-be'ri. A form of polyneuritis prevalent in Japan, India and Ceylon. The disease is due to deficiency of the antineuritic vitamin, water soluble B.

Berlin blue. A ferrocyanid of iron preparation used as a stain for histologic sections.

beta=eucain. A local anesthetic.

beta=naph'thol. See *naphthol*.

be'tel. A masticatory preparation consisting of a betel nut rolled up with lime in a betel leaf; used largely in East India. Betel nut chewing blackens the teeth, and results in massive accumulations of salivary tartar, and may predispose to oral carcinoma. It has a tonic, astringent and stimulant effect. Dose of fluidextract, 1 to 3 fl. dr. [4 to 12 cc.].

bev'el, bev'eling. The flaring out of the enamel edges of a tooth cavity.

be-zo'ar, or be-zo'ard (Pers. Pazahar from *pa*, against + *zahar*, poison). A

calcareous concretion formed in the stomachs and intestines of animals. Used in olden times to ward off disease. These concretions were formerly considered to possess wonderful medicinal virtues; not only efficacious against poisons but also against pestilential diseases.

Bi. Symbol for *bismuth*.

bi- (L. *bis*, twice). A prefix meaning *two* or *twice*. Sometimes becomes *bis-* and *bin-* for sake of euphony.

bi-bev'el-ed. Having a bevel on two sides of a blade. [Black.]

bib-li-og'ra-phy. A list of the works bearing on a particular subject. A list of works consulted by an author in writing an essay on any subject and placed at the end of the article.

bib'u-lous (L. *bibulus*, from *bibere*, to drink). A substance having the property of absorbing moisture.

b. paper. An absorbent paper used to keep the teeth dry when filling.

b. paper points. Absorbent paper made into points for use in drying root canals.

bi-car'bo-nate. A salt having two parts of carbonic acid to one of a basic substance.

bi-cel'lu-lar. Being made up of two cells.

bi-chlo'rid. A chlorid whose molecule contains two chlorin atoms.

b. of mercury. See under *mercury*.

bi-chro'mate. A salt whose molecule contains two chromic acid atoms.

Bi₂[CO₃]₃. Bismuth carbonate.

bi-con'cave. Having two surfaces concave.

bi-con'vex. Having two surfaces convex.

bi-cus'pid (L. *bi*, two + *cuspis*, a point). Having two cusps.

b. tooth. A tooth having two cusps. These teeth are called premolars by comparative anatomists. See also *teeth*.

b. i. d. Latin abbr. for *bis in die*, meaning twice daily.

bi-den'tal (L. *bi*, two + *dentalis*, tooth). Having two teeth.

bi-den'tate. Same as *bidental*.

bi'fid (L. *bifidus*). Divided into two parts.

bi-fo'cal. Having two foci.

bi-fo'rate (L. *bi*, two + *fora*, opening). Having two openings.

bi-fur'cate (L. *bi*, two + *furca*, fork). Divided into two forks; forked.

bi-fur-ca'tion. A division into two forks or branches.

bi-la'bi-ate. Relating to two sides.

bi-lat'e-ral (L. *bi*, two + *latus*, side). Having two sides.

bi-lat'e-ral-ism. Symmetry of the two sides.

bile (L. *bilis*). The bitter, reddish-yellow substance secreted by the liver; one of the digestive juices which emulsifies fats and prevents putrefactive changes in the intestine; it is alkaline in reaction.

bil'i-ary. Relating to bile.

bil'ious. Relating to the bile. Characterized by an excess of bile.

bil'ious-ness. A condition of malaise, with constipation, headache, etc., attributed to an excessive secretion of bile.

bi-lo'bate (L. *bi*, two + *lobus*, lobe). Having two lobes.

bi-lob'u-lar. Having two lobules.

bi-loph'o-dont (L. *bi*, two + Gr. *lophos*, crest + *odous*, tooth). Paleontological term applied to species of animals having two transverse crests on the molar teeth.

bi-man'ual (L. *bi*, two + *manus*, hand). Relating to the two hands. Performed with both hands.

bi-mo-lec'u-lar. Relating to or being composed of two molecules.

bin-. Latin prefix meaning *two*, same as *bi-*, the letter *n* being added before a vowel for the sake of euphony.

bi'na-ry (L. *binarius*, of two). Made up of two elements.

bind'er. A colloidal substance used to hold several other substances together.

Binet test [Alfred Binet, French psychologist, 1857-1911]. A test by means of a series of questions to determine the mental development of a child at different ages.

Bing bridge [Benj. James Bing, American dentist of Paris. 1840—]. A bridge for supplying a single tooth by means of attachments to the adjoining teeth. The predecessor of the present day bridge denture.

bin-i'o-did. An iodid that has two atoms of iodine in each molecule.

Bi[NO₃]₃. Chemical formula for *bismuth nitrate*.

bin-ox'id. Same as *dioxid*, which see.

bi-nu'cle-ar, bi-nu'cle-ate (L. *bini*, two + *nucleus*, nut). Having two nuclei.

bio= (Gr. *bios*, life). A prefix indicating *relation to life*.

bio-chem'is-try (Gr. *bios*, life + *chemeia*, chemistry). Chemistry of living organisms and vital processes.

bio-dy-nam'ics (Gr. *bios*, life + *dynamis*, force). That branch of physiology that treats of the active vital phenomena of organisms.

bio-gen'e-sis (Gr. *bios*, life + *genesis*, origin). The origin of life from living things.

bio-ge-net'ic, bi-og'e-nous. Relating to biogenesis.

bio-ki-net'ics (Gr. *bios*, life + *kinetikos*, moving). The science of the changes occurring in developing organisms.

bi-o-log'ic, bio-log'i-cal. Relating to biology.

bi-ol'o-gist. One versed in biology.

bi-ol'o-gy (Gr. *bios*, life + *logos*, discourse). The science of the study of life; and of living organisms.

bio-mol'e-cule (Gr. *bios*, life + L. *molecula*, little mass). A molecule of living substance.

bi-on'er-gy (Gr. *bios*, life + *ergon*, work). Force exerted in the living organism.

Bi[NO₃]₃. Bismuth subnitrate.

bi-o-nom'ics (Gr. *bios*, life + *nomos*, law). The science of life and its laws.

bi-on'o-my (Gr. *bios*, life + *nomos*, law). The science which treats of the laws of life and vital functions.

bi-o-phys'ics (Gr. *bios*, life + *physis*, nature). Study of the physics of the vital processes.

bi'o-phys-i-ol-o-gy (Gr. *bios*, life + *physis*, nature + *logos*, discourse). That branch of science which treats of the various life processes.

bi'o-plasm (Gr. *bios*, life + *plasma*, plasm). The primary matter of which living tissue is formed.

bi-o'sis (Gr. *bios*, life). Life in general; vitality.

bi-o-stat'ics (Gr. *bios*, life + *statikos*, standing). That branch of science which treats of the structure of organisms in relation to their functions.

bi-o-tax'is (Gr. *bios*, life + *taxis*, arrangement). Classification of living organisms. The power of living organisms to arrange themselves in a definite order.

bi-ot'ic. Relating to life.

bi'o-type (Gr. *bios*, life + *typos*, mark). A group of individuals having the same hereditary characteristics.

birth. The process of being born.

bis (L., twice). Also used as a prefix to indicate two.

bi'salt. Any acid salt.

bis'cuit. The stage of porcelain just before the process of vitrification begins.

hard b. A state resulting from heating porcelain sufficiently to obtain shrinkage but not enough to produce glaze.

soft b. A state resulting from heating porcelain sufficiently to slightly harden it, but yet not enough to produce shrinkage.

bis'cui-ting. Primary drying and fixing of porcelain molded into definite form.

bi-sect', bi-sec'tion (L. *bi*, two + *secare*, to cut). Cutting into two parts.

Bismarck brown. A brown dye used in staining histologic and bacteriologic specimens.

bis'muth (L. *bismuthum*). A white silver-like metal. Symbol, Bi. Its salts are used in diseases of the stomach and intestines.

b. nitrate. An astringent and antiseptic salt of bismuth. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.333 to 0.66 gm.].

b. paste. A preparation of bismuth subnitrate, 24 gm.; white wax, 4 gm.; paraffin, 4 gm.; and vaselin, 48 gm., mixed by boiling. [Beck.] Used in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris.

b. subnitrate. A white insoluble powder, used in gastric disorders. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.3 to 2.0 gm.].

bis'tou-ry. A narrow-bladed knife, with a curved point for opening abscesses.

bite. 1. A plastic mass used in making artificial dentures to obtain the proper relation of the upper and lower jaws to each other. Beeswax, paraffin and modeling compound are used for this purpose. 2. To seize with the teeth. 3. The term is also used to designate the relation of the upper and lower incisors to each other. See *overbite*, *closed bite*, etc.

check=b. Term applied to a sheet of thin wax or paraffin placed between the teeth in the mouth, either natural or artificial, in central, lateral, or protrusive occlusion and used as a check upon the teeth in the articulator.

closed b. A condition in which the lower anterior teeth close farther than normal under the upper anterior teeth.

end-to-end b. A condition in which the anterior teeth come together at their incisive surfaces when the jaws are closed naturally.

b.=gag (or *guage*). An instrument used as an aid in securing a correct bite or a phase of the bite desired.

open b. A condition in which the anterior teeth of the two jaws are farther apart than normal when the jaws are closed naturally.

overbite. A condition in which the upper anterior teeth close farther forward than normal when the jaws are closed naturally.

b.=plane. An imaginary plane extending from the edge of the upper lip, at rest and relaxed, backward at right angles to the sagittal plane, and parallel with a line drawn from the spine of the nose to the lower border of the external auditory meatus. This is the plane to which the bite is constructed. Also called occlusion-plane. [Wilson.]

b.=plate. A base-plate of any more or less rigid material used to support the rim of wax, paraffin or modeling compound while securing the bite.

bi-tem'po-ral. Relating to both temporal bones.

bit'ters. Various alcoholic medicines employed as tonics and alteratives.

biv'a-lence, biv'a-lent. Having an atomic valence of two.

bi-ven'ter cer-vi'ces. See *Table of Muscles*.

Black's 1-2-3 [G. V. Black, Chicago dentist, 1836-1915]. Oil cassia, 4 cc.; phenol crystals, 8 gm.; and oil of wintergreen, 12 cc., used in treatment of putrescent root canals.

Black, Greene Vardiman. Chicago dentist, 1836-1915. Noted for his scientific work on amalgam, the physical characteristics of the teeth, dental nomenclature, etc. See *Classification of angles of the teeth, caries, instruments*, etc.

blad'der. The membranous sac situated in the anterior portion of the pelvic cavity that serves as a reservoir for the urine secreted by the kidneys.

gall=b. The bile reservoir.

blade. The cutting portion of any sharp instrument or tool.

blas-te'ma (Gr. *blastema*, short). Embryonic tissue from which cells and tissues are formed.

blas'to-derm (Gr. *blastos*, germ + *derma*, skin). The germinal membrane lining the zona pellucida of the impregnated ovum.

blas-to-der'mal, blas-to-der'mic. Relating to the blastoderm.

blas-to-gen'ic (Gr. *blastos*, germ + *genesis*, generation). Derived from the germ cell.

blas-to'ma, pl. blastomata (Gr. *blastos*, germ + *oma*, tumor). A morbid growth resulting from a fetal remnant. A true tumor.

Blas-to-my'ces, pl. blastomycetes (Gr. *blastos*, germ + *mykes*, fungus). A genus of yeasts, the same as *saccharomyces*.

bleed'er. 1. A person with a hemorrhagic diathesis; one who bleeds freely; hemophilic. 2. A person who lets blood.

blen-nos'ta-sis (Gr. *blennos*, mucus + *stasis*, standing). The act of suppressing an abnormal mucous flow or correcting an excessive mucous flow.

blind abscess. An abscess without a fistulous or other opening.

blis'ter (L. *vesicula*). 1. An agent producing vesication. 2. An accumulation of serous fluid beneath the skin.

blis'ter-ing. The formation of a blister.

block. A term used to indicate the obstruction of nerve impulses.

b. anesthesia. Anesthesia produced by the obstruction of nerve impulses by the injection of an anesthetic into a nerve or ganglion. See *anesthesia*.

blood (L. *sanguis*; Gr. *haima*). The life-sustaining fluid that flows through the heart and arteries.

b. count. The count of the number of corpuscles in a given volume of blood.

b. plaque. Blood platelets; oval light-gray bodies found in the blood, of uncertain purpose.

b. plasma. *Liquor sanguinis*, the fluid portion of the blood.

b. poisoning. Bacteria in the blood as the result of focal infection.

b. pressure. The tension of the blood in the arteries.

b. serum. The clear liquid part of the blood, without the fibrin and corpuscles.

b. tumor. Hematoma.

b.=vessel. An artery or a vein.

blood'less. 1. A condition of anemia. 2. Said of an operation performed with little loss of blood.

blood'let-ting. The act of drawing blood for therapeutic purposes.

blood'shot. A condition of blood congestion.

blow'pipe. A device used in the dental laboratory by which air is blown through a gas or alcohol flame for the purpose of melting or heating metals, etc.

blue. A color like the clear sky.

Löffler's b. A solution of methylene-blue used in staining bacteria.

b. mass. *Massa hydrargyri*; mercury mixed with honey, used as a cathartic. Dose, 1 to 10 gr. [0.06 to 0.6 gm.].

methylene=b. A coal-tar dye used in staining histologic specimens.

b. stone. Same as *copper sulphate*.

trypan=b. A benzidin dye used as a trypanocide and intravital stain.

B. M. S. Abbr. for Bachelor of Medical Science.

B. N. A. Abbr. for Basle Nomina Anatomica. The anatomic nomenclature accepted at Basle in 1895 by the Anatomical Society.

body (L. *corpus*; Gr. *soma*). 1. The animal frame with its contained organs. 2. The largest part of any organ. 3. In dentistry, the siliceous base of porcelain teeth which is overlaid by enamel.

boil. Same as *furuncle*, which see.

gum b. See *parulis*. An erroneous term for abscess on the gum.

Boley gage. A linear measurement gage named for the man who designed it. It is particularly convenient for making delicate measurements in the metric system.

bolt. A metal pin used for holding anything in its place, as the bolt that holds the two halves of a vulcanizing flask together.

bo'lus (L. *bolus*; Gr. *bolos*). A large mass or pill.

bone (L. *os*; Gr. *osteon*). 1. The substance that comprises the skeleton of vertebrate animals. 2. Any one of the separate parts of the skeleton.

bone=ash. The material remaining after the calcination of bone.

bone=cor'pus-cle. A connective-tissue cell in the lacuna of a bone. An osteoblast.

bone'plas-ty. Plastic surgery on bones.

bone plombe. A preparation of iodoform, spermaceti and oil of sesame, used to fill bone cavities after operation, as in root amputations.

bones of the head and face. Those of the head are: Frontal (1); Parietal (2); Occipital (1); Temporal (2); Ethmoid (1); Sphenoid (1). Those of the face are: Maxillæ (2); Malar

(2); Nasal (2); Lacrimal (2); Palatine (2); Vomer (1); Mandible (1). See plate facing p. 265.

Bonwill articulator. An articulator devised by W. G. A. Bonwill, 1858, the first attempt to produce an instrument that would simulate the movements of the lower jaw.

B. crown [W. G. A. Bonwill, Philadelphia dentist, 1833-1899]. An all-porcelain crown attached to the root of a tooth by means of a threaded dowel which projects into a hole extending through the porcelain, and upon the end of which is placed a nut, which holds the crown in position.

B. mallet. A mallet for condensing cohesive gold in which the power was electrically applied; devised by W. G. A. Bonwill, Philadelphia.

B. triangle. A triangle formed by a line from the center of one condyle to the center of the other, and two converging lines from these points to the center of the alveolar ridge of the mandible.

bo-rac'ic acid. See under *acid*.

bo'ral. Aluminum borotartrate; an astringent and disinfectant.

bo'ra-lid. A proprietary antiseptic containing boric acid and acetanilid.

bo'rate. A salt of boric acid.

bo'ra'ted. Mixed with or containing borax.

bo'rax, gen. *boracis* (L. from Arabic *buraq*). Sodium pyroborate, a white, crystalline substance; it is an antiseptic, and diuretic. It is used in solution in mouth and throat affections. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.333 to 2.0 gm.]. It is also used in powder form as a flux in soldering metals.

bore. 1. The act of cutting in or through anything. 2. The inside diameter of a cylinder.

bo'ric acid. See under *acid*.

bo'ri-cin. A preparation of boric acid and borax.

bo'rine. A proprietary preparation of boric acid, formaldehyd, etc., used as an antiseptic.

bo-ro-flu'o-rin. A proprietary antiseptic preparation of boric acid, sodium fluorid, benzoic acid and formaldehyd.

bo'ro-form. A germicidal preparation of boroglycerid and formaldehyd.

bo-ro-glyc'e-rid, bo-ro-glyc'e-rin. An antiseptic preparation of boric acid and glycerin.

bo-ro-glyc'e-rol. A solution of boroglycerid in glycerin.

bo'rol. Sodium borosulphate. Used in 20 per cent solution as an antiseptic and disinfectant. Dose, 10 to 50 min. [0.6 to 3 cc].

bo-ro-lyp'tol. A proprietary antiseptic and disinfectant for intestinal diseases.

bo'ron (L. *borium*). A non-metallic crystalline substance or powder, the base of borax and boric acid. Symbol, B.

bo-ro-phe'nol. A disinfectant compound of borax and phenol.

bo'ro-sol. Trade name of a preparation of boracic, salicylic, and tartaric acids, aluminum tartrate and glycerin; it is an astringent and deodorant.

bor'sal. Mixture of boric and salicylic acid in equal parts; a dusting powder used on wounds.

bor-sal'yl. Sodium borosalicylate; a white powder made by heating sodium salicylate and boric acid in water; used as an analgesic and antiseptic in rheumatism and chorea. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.3 to 2.0 gm.].

bot'a-ny (L. *botanica*, from Gr. *botane*, herb). The science of plants.

bo'vine (L. *bovinus*, from *bos*, ox). Relating to the ox or cow.

box. To enclose; used in referring to the act of filling in the base of a cast with plaster in denture-making.

B. Ph. Abbr. for British Pharmacopeia.

Br. Symbol for bromin.

bra'chi-al (L. *brachialis*, from *brachium*, arm). Relating to the arm.

bra'chi-um, pl. *brachia* (L.; Gr. *brachion*, arm). That portion of the arm above the elbow.

bra-chy'ce-phal-ic, bra-chy-ceph'y-lous (Gr. *brachys*, short + *kephale*, head). An animal having a short head. See *cephalic index*.

brach'y-dont, brach'y-o-dont (Gr. *brachys*, short + *odous*, tooth). Paleontological term applied to animals having teeth with short crowns. Opposite to *hypodont*.

bra-chy-fa'cial. Having a short face.

bra-chy-gnath'ia (Gr. *brachys*, short + *gnathos*, jaw). Abnormal shortness of the lower jaw.

bra-chy-gnath'ous. Having a very short jaw.

bra-chy-staph'y-line (Gr. *brachys*, short + *staphyle*, uvula). Having an abnormally short palate.

brack'et. A piece projecting from a wall to support a shelf. A projecting arm for supporting a suspended table used by dentists for holding instruments.

bra-dy-car'dia (Gr. *bradys*, slow + *kardia*, heart). Unusual slowness in the heart-beat.

brain (L. *encephalon*; Gr. *enkephalos*). The whole nervous mass within the cranium.

brass. An alloy of zinc and copper.

bras-sard' (Fr.). Insignia worn by persons belonging to the various branches of the army; worn on the left arm.

brazo. 1. To finish a surface in imitation of the finish found on brass. 2. To join with hard solder.

brea'thing. Respiration, which see. **mouth-b**. The habit of breathing continually through the mouth.

bridge. 1. In dentistry, an appliance used in the mouth to replace the lost natural teeth by means of substitutes attached to and held in position by some of the remaining teeth or roots. They are called fixed, removable, saddle, sanitary, etc., bridges according as they embody the principle indicated. 2. The act of making a device for supplying missing teeth.

bridgework. The replacement of lost natural teeth by means of substitutes or pontics, attached to and held in position by some of the remaining natural teeth or roots.

fixed b. Bridgework permanently fixed or set on abutments.

removable b. Bridgework that can be removed by the patient or dentist for cleansing.

Bright's disease [Richard Bright, English physician, 1789-1858]. A term applied to the more serious forms of nephritis.

Britannia metal. An alloy composed of tin, 85.64 per cent; antimony, 9.66 per cent; copper, 0.81 per cent; zinc, 3.06 per cent; and bismuth, 0.83 per cent.

broach. A small wire-like instrument used for cleaning out a root canal and also for removing the devitalized or anesthetized pulp. There are two kinds, the smooth and the barbed broach.

Donaldson b. [R. B. Donaldson, Washington dentist]. A fine, barbed broach intended especially for removing the contents of a pulp canal.

brochure [*bro-shure*] (Fr.). A small pamphlet.

bro'mate. A salt of bromic acid.

bro-ma-tol'o-gy (Gr. *broma*, food + *logos*, treatise). The science of dietetics.

bro-ma-to-the'ra-py (Gr. *broma*, food + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of diseases by means of food; the use of various food materials in treating disease.

bro-meth'yl. See *ethyl bromid*.

bro'mid. A binary compound of bromin, some of them being cardiac depressants.

bro-mid'ia. Trade name of a hypnotic and sedative preparation.

bro'min (L. *bromium*; Gr. *bromos*, stench). A brownish liquid element that gives off suffocating odors. Symbol, Br. Its compounds are sedatives and disinfectants.

bro'mism. Poisoning by bromin or one of its salts.

bro-mo-caf'fein. A proprietary preparation of bromin and caffein; a remedy for headache.

bro'mo-form. A colorless liquid anesthetic, used in whooping-cough. Dose, 3 to 15 min. [0.2 to 1 cc].

bro'mol. Tribromphenol; a crystalline antiseptic, disinfectant and caustic.

bro-mo-lith'ia. A proprietary preparation used for gout and rheumatism.

bro-mo-selt'zer. A proprietary preparation used as a remedy for headaches.

bro-mu'ral. A nerve sedative and mild hypnotic. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.333 to 0.666 gm.].

bron'chi. Plural of *bronchus*, which see.
bron'chi-a (L.; Gr. *bronchia*, bronchia). The bronchial tubes of the size between the bronchi and the bronchioles.

bron'chi-al. Relating to the bronchi or bronchia.

bron-chi-ec'ta-sis (Gr. *bronchos*, bronchus + *ektasis*, dilatation). Dilatation of the bronchial tubes.

bron'chi-ole (L. *bronchiolus*). The smallest bronchial tubes.

bron-chi-o-li'tis (L. *bronchiolus* + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the bronchioles.

bron-chi'tis (Gr. *bronchia*, air-tubes + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the bronchi.

bron'chi-um, pl. *bronchia* (L.). A subdivision of the bronchus.

bron'cho-cele (Gr. *bronchos*, bronchus + *kele*, tumor). See *goiter*.

bron-chop'a-thy (Gr. *bronchos*, air-tube + *pathos*, disease). Diseases of the air passages.

bron'cho-plas-ty (Gr. *bronchos*, bronchus + *plassein*, to mold). Plastic surgery relating to the trachea.

bron-cho-pneu-mo'nia. Inflammation of the bronchia and lungs.

bron-cho-pul'mo-nary. Relating to the bronchi and lungs.

bron-chor-rhe'a (Gr. *bronchos*, air passage + *rhoia*, flow). Abnormal discharge of mucus from the air passages.

bron'cho-scope. An instrument for the inspection of the bronchial tubes.

bron-chos'co-py (Gr. *bronchos*, air passage + *skopein*, to examine). Examination of the bronchial tubes through the bronchoscope.

bron-cho't'o-my (Gr. *bronchos*, air passage + *tome*, cut). Incision of a bronchus or the bronchi.

bron'chus, pl. *bronchi* (L.; Gr. *bronchos*, air passage). 1. One of the two branches of the trachea. Also the trachea.

bronze. 1. An alloy of copper and tin.
 2. To color a reddish-brown color.

aluminum b. An alloy consisting of copper, 90 parts; aluminum, 10 parts, used as a substitute for low carat gold plate; fuses at 1800° F.

Brophy furnace [R. C. Brophy, Chicago dentist]. A gas furnace for fusing porcelain.

Brophy's operation [Truman W. Brophy, contemporary Chicago dentist]. An operation for closing a cleft palate by means of lead plates attached to the tissues and so manipulated with the aid of sutures as to draw the two sides of the cleft into approximation.

brush. An implement made with bristles for the purpose of cleansing, or making smooth. Cleaning with a brush.

plate=b. A brush used in the dental laboratory for cleaning artificial dentures in process of making.

toothbrush. A brush for cleansing the teeth.

brush=wheel. An implement made of bristles and used to polish metals.

Bryant's bridge=repair tools [E. A. Bryant, contemporary Washington dentist]. A set of tools designed for repairing a bridge from which a facing has been broken, by attaching a new facing by means of threaded nuts.

bry'o-cy-te (Gr. *bryein*, to proliferate + *kytos*, cell). The living parasite by which the proliferation of cells is produced.

B. S. Abbr. for Bachelor of Science.

bu'bo (L. from Gr. *boubon*, groin). An inflammatory swelling of the glands of the groin.

bu-bon'ic. Relating to buboes.

buc'ca (L. cheek). The cheek.

buc'cal (L. *buccalis*, from *bucca*, cheek). Relating to the cheek or mouth.

b. angles of teeth. The angles formed at the junction of the other crown surfaces with the buccal face.

b. cavity. The mouth.

b. mucosa. The mucous tissue beyond the alveolar gingiva on the buccal surfaces.

b. surface of a tooth. That surface next to the cheek.

buc'cal-ly. In the direction of the cheek.

buc-ci-lin'gual (L. *bucca*, cheek + *lingua*, tongue). Relating to the tongue and cheeks.

buc-ci-na'tor. See *Table of Muscles*.

buc-co-cer'vi-cal (L. *bucca*, cheek + *cervix*, neck). Relating to the neck and buccal surface of the tooth.

b. ridge. The ridge on the buccal surface of the deciduous molars near the cervix.

buc-co-la'bi-al. Relating to the cheek and lips.

buc-co-lin'gu-al. Relating to the cheek and tongue.

buc-co-lin'gu-al-ly. Indicating the direction from the cheek toward the tongue.

buc-co-pha-ryn'ge-al. Relating to the cheek and pharynx.

Buckley's desensitizing paste [J. P. Buckley, contemporary Los Angeles dentist). A paste composed of neothessin, 11 parts; thymol, 12 parts; trioxymethylen, claimed to be a specific for hypersensitive dentin.

B. formocresol. Equal volumes of cresol and liquor formaldehyd used in the teeth in cases of gangrenous or decomposing pulps, by sealing it in the pulp chamber.

bud'ing. Gemmation; cell-division.

bulb (L. *bulbus*, a bulbous root). Any globular structure.

dental b. The dental papilla.

taste b. One of the papillæ of the tongue in which the gustatory nerves terminate.

bul'bus, pl. *bulbi* (L.). A bulb.

bun'dle. A fasciculus of nerve fibers.

bu'no-dont (Gr. *bunos*, mound + *odous*, tooth). Round-cusped molar teeth.

bu-no-lo'pho-dont (Gr. *bunos*, rounded + *lophos*, crest + *odous*, tooth). Having teeth with rounded crests, as molar teeth. Paleontological term.

bu-no-se-le'no-dont (Gr. *bunos*, rounded + *selene*, moon + *odous*, tooth). Having teeth with longitudinal rounded crests, as molar teeth. Paleontological term.

Bunsen burner [Robt. Bunsen, German chemist, 1811-1899]. A gas burner in which the gas is mixed with air before ignition, affording complete oxidation.

bur. A dental cutting instrument used for excavating decay from teeth cavities, and operated by a dental engine.

cone b. A dental bur with the cutting head in the shape of an inverted cone.

finishing b. A dental bur with the blades very close together, used in finishing gold fillings.

fissure b. A dental bur, augur-shaped, with cutting blades surrounding it, for cutting out fissures in the enamel.

round b. A dental bur with a spherical-shaped cutting head.

surgical b. A large-headed spear-shaped bur used in surgical work.

bu-ret', bu'rette' (Fr.). A glass tube for measuring liquids.

burn'er, Bunsen. A gas-burner in which the gas is mixed with air before ignition, affording complete oxidation.

bur'nish. 1. To polish or smoothen by rubbing or friction. 2. To secure relatively perfect adaptation of two edges of two corresponding substances, *e. g.*, to burnish a gold or tin or amalgam filling over the enamel margin; to burnish a band to a tooth cervix or root.

bur'nish-er. An instrument used for burnishing or finishing the surfaces of fillings.

amalgam b. An instrument used for obtaining an even or smooth surface on an amalgam filling.

bur'row. To make a way through, as pus in making a fistula.

Burton's line. A bluish line on the border of the gums, characteristic of lead poisoning.

bur'sa, pl. *bursæ* (L.; Gr. *bursa*, a sac). Small sacs in the body situated between the bones and their covering of muscles, tendons or skin.

but. Same as *abut*, which see.

but'ter (L. *butyrum*; Gr. *boutyron*). Concrete oil obtained from cream by churning.

b. of cacao. An oil obtained from the seeds of cacao plant.

bu-tyl-chlo'ral hy'drate. A compound resembling chloral hydrate used in the treatment of neuralgia. Dose, 2 to 15 gr. [0.133 to 1.0 gm.].

bu-ty'rum. Latin, meaning *butter*.

C

C. Chemical symbol for *carbon*; *centigrade*.

Ca. Chemical symbol for *calcium*.

ca., cir. Abbr. for Latin word *circa*, about.

cab'i-net. A piece of furniture especially suited to holding instruments and materials for the dentist's use.

ca'ble. A flexible metal arm for transmitting rotary power from the dental engine to the implement to be used.

CaC₂. Chemical formula for *calcium carbid.*

ca-ca'o. The seeds from the *Cacao theobroma*, from which cocoa, chocolate and cacao butter are obtained.

c. butter. A butter made from the *Cacao theobroma*, used in dentistry to protect the surface of a silicate filling until the filling has thoroughly set.

cac-es-the'sia (Gr. *kakos*, bad + *aisthesis*, sensation). Disorder of sensibility; morbid sensation.

ca-chec'tic. Relating to cachexia.

ca-chex'ia (Gr. *kakos*, bad + *hexis*, habit). A marked condition of constitutional disorder. A depraved nutritional condition.

CaCl₂. Chemical formula for *calcium chlorid.*

Ca[ClO₂]₂. Calcium chlorate.

CaCO₃. Calcium carbonate.

cac'o= (Gr. *kakos*, bad). A prefix indicating *bad* or *irregular*.

ca-co-dyl'ic acid. See *acid*.

cac-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *kakos*, bad + *genesis*, develop). Deviation from normal.

cac-o-plas'tic (Gr. *kakos*, bad + *plastikos*, forming). Capable only of imperfect development.

cac-os-to'mia (Gr. *kakos*, bad + *stoma*, mouth). A gangrenous condition of the mouth.

cac-ot'ro-phy (Gr. *kakos*, bad + *trophe*, nourishment). An ill-nourished condition; malnutrition.

cade oil (L. *oleum cadinum*). An oil obtained from the *Juniperus oxycedrus*, used in skin diseases.

cad'mi-um (Gr. *kadmia*, calamin). A metallic element resembling tin in color and properties. Symbol, Cd.

c. iodid. Used in the form of an ointment, 1 part to 8 of lard, in treatment of skin diseases and chronic arthritis.

ca-du'ce-us. The wand of *Mercury* surmounted by wings and entwined with two serpents. The emblem of the healing art.

ca-du'cous (L. *cadere*, to fall). A deciduous membrane.

caf-fe'ic acid. See *acid*.

caf'fein (L. *caffea*, coffee). An alkaloid obtained from coffee and tea. It is a heart stimulant and diuretic. Dose, 1 to 3 gr. [0.06 to 0.2 gm.].

c. citrate [U. S. P.]. Diuretic and cardiac stimulant. Dose, 2 to 10 gr. [0.13 to 0.6 gm.].

caf'fein-ism. A diseased condition produced by excessive use of coffee.

CaH₂O₂. Chemical formula for *calcium hydroxid.*

caj'e-put oil, caj'u-put oil. A volatile oil obtained from the leaves of the *Melaleuca leucadendron*; used in rheumatism and intestinal disorders. Dose, 2 to 10 min. [0.13 to 0.65 cc].

caj'e-put-ol. Oil of cajeput.

cal'am-in (L. *calamina*). Zinc carbonate found in its natural state. Used as a dusting powder when calcined and powdered.

cal'a-mus (L., reed). The U. S. P. name for "sweet flag." It is a carminative and tonic in the fluid-extract and tincture forms.

cal-ca'rea (L.). Lime.

c. chlorata. Chlorinated lime; a bleaching agent and disinfectant.

cal-ca're-ous (L. *calcarius*). Relating to lime; chalky.

cal-ca'ri-u-ria (L. *calcaria*, lime + Gr. *ouros*, urine). Lime salts in the urine.

cal'cic. Relating to lime or calcium.
cal'ci-din. A preparation of calcium and iodine. Used in croup. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. [0.022 to 0.065 gm.].

cal-cif'ic. Forming calcium; calcifying.

cal-cif-i-ca'tion (L. *calx*, lime + *facere*, to make). The hardening of organic tissues by the deposition of calcium salts within the tissues. For calcification of teeth see under *teeth*.

c. lines of Retzius. See under *Retzius*.

c. of teeth. See under *teeth*.

cal-cig'e-rous (L. *calx*, lime + *gerere*, to produce). Capable of producing calcium salts.

cal-cin-a'tion (L. *calcinare*, to char). The process of reducing to a powder by the evaporation of moisture by heat.

calcis liquor. Lime water. Prepared by adding water to freshly slaked lime and pouring off for use the clear fluid. It is antacid, astringent and detergent. Used in dentistry as a mouth wash to correct an acid condition of the oral fluids.

cal'ci-um, gen. *calcii*. (L.) The yellow metallic basic element of lime. Symbol, Ca. It occurs in nearly all organized tissues of the body.

c. borate. An antiseptic dusting powder formed by the addition of borax to a solution of calcium chlorid.

c. carbonate. A tasteless white antiseptic powder, used in tooth-powder.

c. chlorid. Chlorid of lime; a powerful antiseptic and bleaching agent.

c. hydrate, c. hydroxid. Slaked lime.

c. hypochlorite. Chlorinated lime. See *Dakin's solution*.

c. hypophosphite [U. S. P.]. A white crystalline powder employed in treatment of rickets and other forms of defective nutrition. Dose, 10 to 30 gr. [0.6 to 2 gm.].

c. iodid. A skin antiseptic, prepared by the action of iodid of iron on milk of lime.

c. lactate. A crystalline substance, soluble in water, used in treatment of rickets. Dose, 4 to 8 gr. [0.25 to 0.5 gm.].

c. oxid. Lime. See *calx*.

c. phosphate [U. S. P.]. A white amorphous powder used in treatment of rickets. Dose, 10 to 30 gr. [0.6 to 2 gm.].

c. sulphate. Gypsum; plaster of Paris.

cal-co-glob'u-lin. A combination of calcium salts with albumin which characterizes the first stage of the process of calcification. It is the result of the coalescence of small globular bodies called calcospherites.

cal'coid (L. *calx*, lime + Gr. *eidos*, form). A neoplasm of the tooth pulp.

calcospherite spherules. Tiny, almost structureless, rounded masses of calcoglobulin occasionally found near the epithelial bodies, particularly in inflammatory conditions of the periodontal membrane.

cal-co-spher'ites (L. *calx*, lime + *sphaira*, sphere). Small globular bodies formed during the process of calcification by chemical union of calcium and the albuminous organic matter.

cal'cu-lous. Relating to calculus.

cal'cu-lu; pl. *cal'culi* (L., pebble). A stone-like or calcareous concretion formed in any part of the body; composed of mineral salts.

arthritic c. Concretions formed in the ligaments in cases of gout.

dental c. Salivary calculus.

renal c. Concretions formed in the kidneys.

salivary c. Concretions formed by the saliva or in the salivary glands or ducts.

serumal c. Calculus formed upon the roots of the teeth from serous exudations.

urinary c. Calculus formed in the urinary passages from crystallizable substances in the urine.

cal-e-fa'cient (L. *calidus*, warm + *facere*, to make). An agent that causes warmth or heat.

cal'i-ber, cal'i-bre (Fr. *calibre*, the bore of a gun). The internal diameter of a tube or canal.

cal'i-brate. 1. To determine the exact size of an opening. 2. To graduate the tubes of a thermometer so

that it will correctly indicate the temperature.

cal'i-bra-tion. The act of calibrating.

cal'i-bra-tor. An instrument for determining the exact diameter of the lumen of an opening.

cal'i-pers (corruption of *caliber*). Compasses with curved legs, used for measuring the diameter of any cylindrical body.

cal'lix, ca'lyx, pl. *calices* (L. *calix*; Gr. *calyx*, cup). A cup-shaped cavity or organ.

Callahan's method (root canal cleansing) [John R. Callahan, Cincinnati dentist, 1853-1918]. A method of using sulphuric acid as an aid in opening up and cleansing putrescent pulp canals. The action of the acid may be neutralized or controlled by a solution of bicarbonate of soda. [Dental Cosmos, p. 957, 1894].

cal'ous. That which is hard or indurated. See *callus*.

cal'lus (L.). 1. Hardened or thickened skin. 2. Osseous matter thrown out between the fractured extremities of bone, acting as a cement during the process of repair.

cal'o-mel (L. *calomelas*; Gr. *kalo*, fair + *melas*, black). Mercurous chlorid, HgCl [*hydrargyri chloridum mite*]. A white insoluble powder, purgative and antisyphilitic. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to 2 gr. [0.006 to 0.13 gm.].

ca'lor (L., heat). Heat of the body. Also one of the cardinal symptoms of inflammation—the increased temperature of the affected parts.

ca-lor'ic. Relating to heat.

cal'o-rie, cal'ory (Fr.; L. *calor*, heat). The unit of heat; the amount of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

cal-o-rif'ic. Producing heat.

cal'o-ry. See *calorie*.

ca'lox. Trade name of a dentifrice containing calcium peroxid.

calx, gen. *calcis* [kalks] (L., lime). Lime. U. S. P. name for lime or calcium oxid, CaO.

c. chlorinata. Chlorinated lime [U. S. P.]. A white powder made by the action of chlorin on calcium

hydroxid; a disinfectant and deodorant.

ca'lyx. See *calix*.

camera lucida. A device for projecting the image of a histologic or bacteriologic specimen, under the microscope, upon a paper surface with the idea of tracing the outlines of the image with pen or pencil.

cam-phe'nol. A preparation of camphor and phenol; a disinfectant.

cam-pho-phe-nique' (Fr.). A proprietary preparation of camphor and phenol; an antiseptic.

cam'phor, cam'pho-ra (L. *camphora*; Gr. *kamphora*). A solid volatile oil obtained from *Cinnamomum camphora*, an Asiatic tree. It is anodyne, diaphoretic and stimulant. Dose, 1 to 20 gr. [0.06 to 1.3 gm.].

cam'phor-a-ted. Containing camphor.

ca-nal' (L. *canalis*). A channel or tubular passage.

alimentary c. The digestive tract.

alveolar c. Inferior dental canal.

anterior alveolar c. The canal in the maxillary bone that transmits the middle superior dental nerve.

anterior dental c. The canals in the maxillæ that transmit the anterior dental nerves and vessels.

anterior palatine c. The canals in the maxillæ that transmit the anterior palatine arteries.

dental c. Inferior dental canal.

dentinal c. Canaliculi of dentin.

haversian c's. The canals of osseous tissue, containing the nerves and vessels.

incisive c. The canal in the maxilla from the incisal foramen to the nasal fossa.

incisor c. Anterior palatine canal.

inferior dental c. The canal leading from the inferior dental foramen into the body of the mandible and transmitting the inferior dental nerve.

infra-orbital c. A canal through the orbital surface of the maxilla, transmitting the infra-orbital nerves and vessels.

malar c. The canal in the malar bone that transmits the temporo-

malar branch of the superior maxillary nerve.

mandibular c. The inferior dental canal.

maxillary c. Dental canal.

posterior alveolar c. The canal in the maxilla that transmits the anterior superior dental nerve.

posterior dental c's. The canals in the maxilla which transmit the superior posterior nerves and blood-vessels.

posterior palatine c. The canal in the maxilla and palate bone that transmits the palatine artery.

pulp c. The central canal of the root of a tooth.

c. of Rivinus. Duct of the sublingual gland.

root c. Same as *pulp canal*.

c. of Steno or Stenson. The duct of the parotid gland.

superior palatine c. The canal in the maxilla and palate bones that transmits the palatine nerve and vessels.

supra=orbital c. The canal in the floor of the orbit that transmits the supra-orbital nerve and vessels.

temporomalar c. The canal in the malar bone that transmits the temporomalar branches of the superior maxillary nerve.

ca-na-lic'u-lar. Relating to or like a canaliculus.

ca-na-lic'u-lus, pl. *canaliculi* (L.). A small canal.

c. dentalis. The dentinal canals.

can-al'is (L., canal). A canal.

can'cel-la-ted. Lattice-like; formed of cancelli.

can'cel-lous. Lattice-like structure.

can-cel'lus, pl. *cancelli* (L., a lattice). A lattice-like bone structure.

can'cer (L., crab). A malignant tumor; carcinoma.

can'cer-ous. Relating to cancer.

can'croid (L. *cancer*, crab + Gr. *eidos*, form). Resembling cancer in appearance.

can'crum (L.). Cancer. A spreading ulcer.

c. oris. Gangrenous stomatitis; noma.

ca'nine (L. *canis*, dog). Pertaining to or resembling that which belongs to a dog.

c. eminence. The prominence in the maxilla bones over the canine teeth.

c. fossa. The depression in the maxilla posterior to the canine eminence, and above the premolars.

c. tooth. The single cusped tooth situated between the lateral incisor and premolar teeth.

ca-nin'i-form. Resembling a canine tooth.

can'ker. Ulceration, particularly of the mouth and lips.

can'nu-la, **can'u-la**, pl. *cannulae* (L. dim. of *canna*, a seed). A small metal tube used in surgery for insertion into the body, usually carrying a trocar.

can'nu-lar. Tubular.

can'thus, pl. *canthi* (L.; Gr. *kanthos*). The corner or angle of the eye.

CaO. Chemical formula for *calcium oxid*.

caoutchouc [koo'chook]. Indian name for india-rubber. A hydrocarbon. When combined with sulphur and subjected to heat it is converted into vulcanite.

cap crown. Same as *shell crown*, which see.

ca-pac'i-ty (L. *capere*, to take). The power of holding.

respiratory c. The space in the lungs for the normal reception of air.

vital c. The amount of air that can be forcibly expired after a full inspiration.

cap'il-la-ry (L. *capillaris*, hair-like). 1. Relating to hair; hair-like. 2.

The minute vessels that connect the arterioles with the venules, through which oxygen and nutriment pass to the tissues, and through which the tissues discharge the waste products into the blood.

c. arteriole. A minute artery that terminates in a capillary.

c. attraction. The attraction of the walls of a tube for any contained liquid, raising the latter above the level of that outside of the tube.

lymph-c. A minute lymphatic vessel arising from a lymph space.

c. vein. A minute vein constituting the beginning of a vein from a capillary.

cap-it'u-lum (L. dim. of *caput*, head). A small head or process; a bony eminence.

Ca₃[PO₄]₂. Tricalcic phosphate.

cap'ping. 1. The material placed over an exposed tooth pulp. 2. The act of placing a material over an exposed pulp in an effort to save the pulp from death.

cap'si-cum (L.). The fruit of the *Capsicum fastigiatum* or red pepper. Cayenne. It is a rubefacient and local stimulant; used in the form of plasters to hasten the development of a dento-alveolar abscess.

cap'su-la, pl. *capsulae*. Latin, meaning capsule.

cap'su-lar. Relating to a capsule.

cap-su-la'tion. Inclosing a drug in a capsule to facilitate its administration.

cap'sule (L. *capsula*, a little box). 1. Name given by anatomists to various capsular ligaments in the body. 2. A gelatin case used to inclose drugs of disagreeable taste.

dental c. See under *dental*.

cap'ut, pl. *capita* (L., head). The head. Any head-like prominence.

car'at. A unit of weight; also used to designate the fineness of gold or the amount of gold in an alloy, 24 carats being pure gold. Thus an 18-carat gold alloy would be composed of 18 parts of gold and 6 parts of an alloy. Symbol K. See also under *gold*.

car'bid. A combination of carbon with another substance.

car-bo-hy'drate. A compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the H and O in the proportion to form water. Generally containing six atoms of carbon or a multiple of six. The most important carbohydrates are the sugar and starch groups.

car-bol-fuch'sin. A bacteriologic staining solution, made from a mixture of a 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid 90 parts, and a 10

per cent alcoholic solution of fuchsin 10 parts.

car-bol'ic ac'id. See under *acid*.

car'bol-ism. Poisoning by carbolic acid.

car'bon (L. *carbo*, carbon). A non-metallic element found in all organic compounds. Symbol C.

c. dioxid. Carbonic acid.

c. monoxid. Carbonic oxid.

car'bon-ate. A salt of carbonic acid.

car-bon'ic acid. See under *acid*.

car-bo-run'dum. A mineral substance, SiC, made by the fusing of carbon and silicon in an electric furnace. A very hard, dense substance used as an abrasive.

car'bun-cle (L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*). A localized deeply seated suppurative inflammation, involving the skin and cellular tissue.

car-ci-no'ma, pl. *carcinomata* (Gr. *karkinoma*, cancer). A malignant tumor composed of epithelial cells tending to infiltrate and give rise to metastases, and to recurrence after incision.

car-ci-no'ma-tous. Relating to carcinoma.

car-ci-no'sis. A diathesis to cancer.

car'dia (Gr. *kardia*, heart). 1. The heart. 2. The esophageal opening of the stomach.

car'di-ac. Relating to the heart or the upper orifice of the stomach.

car-di-al'gia (Gr. *kardia*, heart + *algos*, pain). Pain in the stomach; heart-burn; a symptom of dyspepsia.

car-di-al'gic. Relating to cardialgia.

car'dio- (Gr. *kardia*, heart). A prefix or combining form meaning relating to the heart.

car-dio-dy-nam'ics (Gr. *kardia*, heart + *dynamis*, power). The science of the forces involved in the action of the heart.

car-di-ol'o-gy (Gr. *kardia*, heart + *logos*, treatise). Study of the heart and its functions.

car-dio-neu-ro'sis (Gr. *kardia*, heart + *neuron*, nerve). A functional nervous disorder affecting the heart.

ca'ries (L., decay). Molecular death and disintegration of bone tissue.

c. classification. According to degree of penetration, caries is classified as follows:

caries of the first degree: that in which the enamel alone has become decalcified, the disturbance being limited to the enamel rods.

caries of the second degree: that in which the enamel and dentin have been affected, the pulp as yet not being involved, the latter being protected by a sound layer of dentin.

caries of the third degree: that in which the carious process has penetrated to the extent of exposing the pulp, the pulp still being covered by a thin layer of carious dentin.

caries of the fourth degree: that in which the pulp has undergone putrefactive decomposition, due to the ingress of microorganisms concerned in the process of decay.

c. dental. See under *dental caries*.
ca'ri-ous (L. *cariosus*). Relating to caries.

Carmichael crown. A hood or half-cap crown designed by J. P. Carmichael, contemporary Milwaukee dentist. It is a hood conformed to the lingual, proximal and occlusal portions of the tooth and reinforced by metal burnished in a groove in the natural tooth; and used as an abutment or attachment in bridgework. See also *hood crown*.

car'min. A histologic red coloring stain made from cochineal.

car-min'a-tive (L. *carmen*, charm). A remedy that allays pain by relieving flatulence.

car-niv'o-rous (L. *caro*, flesh + *vorare*, to devour). Flesh-eating.

ca-rot'id (Gr. *karotis*, from *karos*, deep sleep). 1. The main artery of the neck. 2. Relating to the carotid artery.

c. gland. One of the glands of internal secretion situated at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery.

Carrel-Dakin solution. See *Dakin's solution*.

car'ti-lage (L. *cartilago*). A white elastic substance adhering to the articular surfaces of bones and forming parts of the skeleton.

car-ti-lag'i-nous. Relating to cartilage.

car'un-cle, caruncula, pl. *carunculæ* (L., *caruncle*). A small fleshy eminence.

cas-ca'ra (Spanish for bark). Name by which cinchona bark is known in Peru.

c. sagrada (Sp. for sacred bark). Bark of the *Rhamnus purshianus*, a shrub indigenous to the Pacific States. It is a stimulant, laxative and cathartic. Dose, fluidextract 10 to 20 min. [0.666 to 1.333 gm.]. Dose, extract 2 to 8 gr. [0.13 to 0.52 gm.].

Case enamel cleaver [Calvin S. Case, contemporary Chicago dentist]. A dental cutting instrument designed to remove enamel from the tooth in preparation for crowning.

ca-se-a'tion (L. *caseus*, cheese). Cheesy necrosis; also precipitation of casein in the coagulation of milk.

ca'se-in (L. *caseus*, cheese). The principal protein occurring in milk, and also the basis of cheese. It is similar in composition to the chief constituents of blood, fibrin and albumin.

ca'se-ous. Cheese-like.

CaSO₄. Chemical formula for *calcium sulphate*.

CaSO₄·2H₂O. Chemical formula for *hydrous calcium sulphate* (gypsum). Plaster of Paris is obtained by driving off with heat all but a half molecule of the water of crystallization.

cast. 1. An object formed or run in a matrix, as of metal, plaster, etc. Anything made in a mold. It is a positive likeness of some form desired. The arts distinguish casts made of metal, which are called *castings*, and those made of plaster, wax, and similar substances, which are designated as *casts*. [Wilson.] 2. The act of forming metal, plaster, etc., in a mold. Improperly called model.

casting. 1. A metallic object formed in a mold. 2. The act of forming metal, plaster, etc., in a mold.

cas-to'ri-a. A proprietary laxative drug used for infants and children.

cat'a- (Gr. *kata*, down). A prefix meaning *down* or *under*.

cat-a-bol'ic. Relating to catabolism.

cat-ab'o-lism (Gr. *kata*, down + *ballein*, to throw). Normal tissue disintegration; retrograde metabolism.

cat-a-gen'e-sis (Gr. *kata*, down + *genesis*, production). Production of energy by retrograde metamorphosis.

cat'a-lase. An enzyme of very general occurrence in animal and vegetable tissues which breaks down hydrogen dioxid.

cat'a-lep-sy (Gr. *kata*, down + *lambanein*, to se ze). A nervous disease in which there is sudden suspension of the senses and of volition; occurring at times in association with hysteria and in ether intoxication. The attacks last from a few minutes to several days.

cat'al-i-zer. A substance producing catalysis.

cat-al'y-sis (Gr. *katalysis*, dissolution). Chemical decomposition induced by the presence of a body, which body itself does not undergo any change. Dissolution, as by death.

cat-a-pho-re'sis (Gr. *kata*, across + *phoresis*, bearing). The introduction of medicinal agents into the body through the unbroken skin by means of an electric current.

cat-a-pho-ret'ic. Relating to cataphoresis.

cat-a-phor'ic. Relating to cataphoresis.

cat-a-pla'sia (Gr. *kata*, down + *plassein*, to form). Reversionary tissue changes; atrophy which expresses itself by reversion of the tissues to earlier embryonic conditions.

ca-ta-plas'ma (L.; Gr. *kataplasma*). A poultice.

cat-a-ract (L. *cataracta*, from Gr. *kataragynnai*, to rush down). Opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, preventing passage of rays of light.

cat'gut. The intestine of the sheep twisted into a cord and aseptized, and used in surgery as a ligature and suture.

chromic c., chromicized c. Catgut that has been sterilized and treated with chromium trioxid; whereby it is rendered less absorbent and less absorbable.

silverized c. Catgut treated with silver to give additional strength and resisting qualities.

ca-thar'tic (Gr. *kathartikos*). A medicine that causes purgation; one that increases evacuation from the bowels.

cath'e-ter (Gr. *katheter*). A hollow tubular instrument used to draw off fluids from a cavity of the body or to dilate a passage.

cath-o'dal. Relating to the cathode.

cath'ode (Gr. *kata*, down + *hodos*, way). The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

cat'i-on (Gr. *kation*, descending). The electropositive element; that which passes to the cathode or negative pole in electrolysis; opposed to anion.

cau'da (L., tail). A tail-shaped appendage.

cau'dal. Relating to a cauda.

cau'date. Having a tail.

cau'sal. Relating to a cause.

cause (L. *causa*). That which brings about a condition or produces an effect.

caus'tic (L. *causticus*; Gr. *kaustikos*). A substance that by its burning properties is destructive to living tissue. An escharotic or corrosive agent.

cau'te-rant. An agent possessing caustic properties.

cau-te-ri-za'tion. The act of applying a caustic or cautery.

cau'te-rize. To apply a caustic or cautery.

cau'te-ry (L. *cauterium*; Gr. *kauterion*, a branding iron). A substance used for burning or disorganizing parts to which it is applied.

actual c. 1. A red-hot iron used as a cauterizing agent. 2. Application of an agent that burns the flesh.

dento-electric c. A galvanic cautery for dental use.

galvanic c. A wire heated by the galvanic current and used in cauterization.

potential c. An agent that forms an eschar without the agency of actual fire.

ca'val (L. *carus*, hollow). Relating to a cavity.

cav'a-tine. A proprietary preparation for lining tooth cavities previous to the insertion of a filling.

cav'i-ty (L. *cavus*, hollow). A hollow space; particularly a space or hollow in the body or in any organ. The decayed portion of a tooth. The classification of cavities is made up as follows:

class I. Cavities beginning in pits and fissures in any parts of the teeth in which these occur.

class II. Cavities beginning in the proximal surfaces of the bicuspid and molars.

class III. Cavities beginning in the proximal surfaces of incisors and cuspids which do not require the removal and restoration of the incisal angle.

class IV. Cavities beginning in the proximal surfaces of the incisors which require the removal and restoration of the incisal angle.

class V. Cavities beginning at the gingival third of the labial, buccal or lingual surfaces of the teeth.

c. angles [G. V. Black's nomenclature]. The first set of line angles is formed by the junction of the surrounding walls of a cavity with each other. In occlusal cavities these are the mesio-buccal, mesio-lingual, disto-buccal and disto-lingual angles. In simple mesial or distal cavities they are the bucco-lingual, linguo-lingual, bucco-occlusal and linguo-occlusal angles. In simple buccal or lingual cavities, they are the mesio-lingual, disto-lingual, mesio-occlusal and disto-occlusal angles.

A second set of line angles is formed in occlusal cavities by the junction of the surrounding walls with the pulpal wall; and in mesial, distal, buccal and lingual cavities by the junction of the surrounding walls with the axial wall. In occlusal cavities these are the pulpo-mesial, pulpo-buccal, pulpo-distal and pulpo-lingual angles. In simple mesial or distal cavities these are the axio-lingual, axio-buccal, axio-occlusal and axio-lingual angles. In buccal or lingual cavities these are the axio-lingual, axio-distal, axio-occlusal and axio-mesial angles.

The point angles in occlusal cavities are the pulpo-mesio-buccal, pulpo-disto-buccal, pulpo-mesio-lingual and pulpo-disto-lingual. In simple mesial and distal cavities these are the axio-bucco-lingual, axio-linguo-lingual, axio-bucco-occlusal and axio-linguo-occlusal angles. In simple buccal or lingual cavities these are the axio-mesio-lingual, axio-disto-lingual, axio-mesio-occlusal and axio-disto-occlusal angles.

In any case in which a mesial, distal, buccal or lingual cavity is cut into the occlusal surface, forming a complex cavity, the angles toward the occlusal are missing and the angles that are formed in the step portion are named as in simple occlusal cavities. In this case, and in any of these cavities, the junction of the axial and pulpal walls forms the axio-pulpal line angle. In mesio- or disto-occlusal cavities the junction of this with the buccal and lingual walls forms the axio-pulpo-buccal and the axio-pulpo-lingual point angles. In bucco- or linguo-occlusal cavities the axio-pulpo-mesial and axio-pulpo-distal point angles are formed in a similar way.

In incisor or cuspid mesial or distal cavities, the first set of line angles consists of the labio-lingual, linguo-lingual and incisal angles. The second set consists of the axio-labial, axio-lingual and axio-lingual angles. The point angles are the axio-labio-lingual, axio-linguo-lingual and the axio-incisal. This latter is usually called the incisal angle and is regarded as an exception to the rules of naming angles of cavities.

In incisor or cuspid labial or lingual cavities, the first set of line angles is the mesio-lingual, disto-lingual, mesio-incisal and disto-incisal. The second set consists of the axio-mesial, axio-distal, axio-lingual and axio-incisal.

The point angles are the axio-mesio-lingual, axio-disto-lingual, axio-mesio-incisal, axio-disto-incisal. See also *angles of teeth*.

buccal c. A cavity in the buccal surface of a tooth.

complex c. A cavity involving two or more surfaces of a tooth.

lingual c. A cavity in the lingual surface of a tooth.

c. margins. Cavity margins take the names of the margins of the surfaces of the teeth in which they occur; or each cavity margin takes the name of the cavity wall of which it forms the margin or cavo-surface angle. Therefore, cavity walls, cavity margins, cavo-surface angles and margins of surfaces of teeth, take the same names, the difference being only the specification as to which they belong. See also *angles of teeth*.

m. o. d. c. An abbr. of the words mesial, occlusal and distal; indicating a cavity extending from the mesial surface of the tooth through the occlusal surface to the distal surface.

c. nomenclature. Cavities in teeth take the names of the surfaces in which they occur, as occlusal cavity, mesial cavity, etc. When two or more surfaces are involved the names of the two or more surfaces are united in naming the cavity, as mesio-occlusal cavity, mesio-occluso-distal cavity, etc. [Black.]

occlusal c. A cavity in the occlusal surface of a tooth.

oral c. The mouth.

pit c. A cavity that begins in a small pit.

proximal c. A cavity in the proximal surface of a tooth.

pulp c. The cavity in a tooth containing the pulp.

c. varnish. A varnish containing gum dammar, 1 dr.; resin, 6 drs.; ether $\frac{1}{2}$ fld.oz.; and alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ fld.oz.; used for lining cavities previous to insertion of a filling to protect the pulp from thermal changes conveyed by the filling material.

c. walls nomenclature. The walls of a cavity take the names of surfaces of the teeth adjoining and toward which the decayed surface extends: as mesial wall, buccal wall, etc., of an occlusal cavity. That wall of a cavity which is to the occlusal of the pulp, and in the horizontal plane, or at right angles to the long axis of the tooth, is called the pulpal wall. That wall of a cavity in an axial sur-

face of a tooth that covers the pulp is called the axial wall. [Black.]

cavo-surface angle. The angle formed by the junction of the cavity wall and the surface of the tooth. Each cavo-surface angle of a cavity takes the name of the cavity wall to which it belongs. See *cavity margins*. [Black.]

ca'vum (L., a hollow). An open space or cavity.

cc., c.c. Abbr. for cubic centimeter.

Cd. Chemical symbol for *cadmium*.

Ce. Chemical symbol for *cerium*.

ce'cum, cæ'cum (L. *cæcum*, blind). The portion of intestinal canal situated between the ileum and the colon; blind gut, so called because it is open at one end only.

-cele (Gr. *kele*, hernia). A suffix meaning *tumor* or *swelling*.

ce'lec-tome (Gr. *kele*, tumor + *ektome*, excision). A knife used for removing tumor tissue for examination.

ce-li-ec'to-my (Gr. *koilia*, belly + *ektome*, excision). Removal of one of the abdominal organs.

ce-li-o-my-o-si'tis (Gr. *koilia*, belly + *mys*, muscle + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

ce'li-o-scope (Gr. *koilos*, hollow + *sko-pein*, to examine). An instrument used to illuminate and examine cavities in the body.

ce-li-ot'o-my (Gr. *koilia*, belly + *tome*, cut). Incision into the abdominal cavity.

cell (L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*). 1. One of the minute masses of protoplasmic substance which make up organized tissue, composed of a mass of circumscribed protoplasm and a nucleus. 2. A small cavity.

ameboid c. One capable of changing shape, like an ameba.

bone c. A nucleated cell in the lacunæ of bone tissue.

connective-tissue c. Any one of the cells occurring in connective tissue.

daughter c. Cell formed by the division of a mother cell.

embryonal c. One of the cells from which embryonic tissues are developed.

enamel c. See *ameloblast*.

endothelial c. One of the flat cells that line serous and lymphatic cavities.

epithelial c. One of the cells that cover the surface of the body and line the alimentary tract.

germ c. A cell that develops into an ovum.

giant c. One of the large cells of the bone marrow.

lymphoid c. A cell having ameboid movement; a cell found in lymphoid tissue.

mastoid c. A sinus of the mastoid bone.

mother c. A cell that divides and forms new cells.

nerve c. A cell characteristic of nerve tissue.

nucleated c. Cell having a nucleus.

parent c. A mother cell.

plasma c. A large cell containing a large amount of cytoplasm.

red-blood c. See *red-blood corpuscle*.

round c. A cell having a spherical shape.

spindle c. A spindle-shaped cell.

squamous c. A flat scale-like cell.

c. wall. Inclosing membrane of a cell.

wandering c. A leukocyte or cell that has movement.

white-blood c. See *white-blood corpuscle*.

cel-loi'din. Celluloid dissolved in ether or alcohol used in mounting histologic specimens.

cel'lu-la, pl. *cellula* (L., a little cell). A small cell.

cel'lu-lar. Relating to or made up of cells.

cel'lu-lase. An enzyme which hydrolyzes cellulose.

cel'lule (L. *cellula*). A small cell.

cel-lu-li'tis. Inflammation of cellular tissue; particularly inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue of a purulent nature.

cel-lu-lo-ac'e-tone. A solution of celluloid [40 parts] in acetone [100 parts], used in mending plaster models, mounting grinding wheels, etc.

cel'lu-loid. An artificial substance, resembling hard rubber in its properties, made from pyroxylin and camphor. Used in dentistry as the base for artificial dentures.

c. strips. Strips of celluloid used for polishing and smoothing silicate cement fillings.

cel'lu-lose. A substance forming cell walls and tissues of plants.

cel'lu-lous. Made up of cells.

Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius. A Roman physician and writer who lived about 25 A.D.

cem'ent (L. *cementum*). 1. A substance for binding together by adhesion two opposing surfaces. 2. A tooth-filling material. Improperly used for cementum.

oxychlorid of zinc c. See under *oxychlorid*.

oxyphosphate of copper c. See under *oxyphosphate*.

oxyphosphate of zinc c. See under *oxyphosphate*.

oxysulphate of zinc c. See under *oxysulphate*.

silicate c. A synthetic filling material supposed to compose the elementary ingredients and proportions of tooth enamel.

ce-men'to-blast (L. *cementum* + Gr. *blastos*, germ). One of the cells which form the cementum of the tooth.

ce-men-to'ma. A tumor composed of tooth cementum.

ce-men-to'sis. A cemental neoplasm on the root of a tooth. Synonym *exostosis*.

ce-men'tum (L.). The hard substance situated immediately external to the dentin of the roots of the teeth. It is produced by the osteoblasts of the periodontal membrane. Called also *crusta petrosa*.

Cent. Abbr. for *centigrade* and *centimeter*.

cen'ter (Gr. *kentron*; L. *centrum*). 1. A ganglion or plexus which gives off

nerves that control function. 2. The middle point of a figure.

cen-tes'i-mal (L. *centesimus*, hundredth). Divided into hundredth parts.

centi=. A Latin prefix meaning *a hundred*.

cen'ti-grade (L. *centum*, hundred + *gradus*, step). Term applied to the thermometric scale having 100° between the freezing and boiling points of water. See *thermometer*.

cen'ti-gram, **cen'ti-gramme** (Fr. *centigramme*). The hundredth part of a gram; 0.1543 gr. (Troy).

cen'ti-li-ter (Fr. *centilitre*). The hundredth part of a liter; 0.6102 cubic inch.

cen'ti-me-ter (Fr. *centimetre*). The hundredth part of a meter; 0.3937 of a linear inch.

cen-ti-nor'mal (L. *centum*, hundred + *norma*, rule). Having a strength of $\frac{1}{100}$ of the normal.

cen'trad. Toward the center; particularly toward the center of the body.

cen'tral. Relating to the center; situated at the center.

cen'tric oc-clu'sion. The relation of the inclined planes of the teeth when the jaws are closed in the position of rest.

cen-trif'u-gal (L. *centrum*, center + *fugere*, to fly). Moving in a direction away from the center.

cen-trif-u-gal-i-za'tion. The act of separating solid particles of a liquid, such as the blood, from the liquid portions by centrifugal force, by means of an instrument called a centrifuge.

cen-trif-u-ga'tion. Same as *centrifugalization*.

cen'tri-fuge (L. *centrum*, center + *fugere*, to fly). An instrument for performing centrifugalization.

cen-trip'e-tal (L. *centrum*, center + *petere*, to seek). Moving in a direction toward the center.

cen'trum, pl. *centra*. Latin, meaning center.

ce-phal'ic (L. *cephalicus*; Gr. *kephalikos*). Relating to the head.

c. index. The number arrived at by multiplying the breadth of the cranium by 100 and dividing by the length of the cranium.

cep'tor. A term employed by Ehrlich in place of intermediary body. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

ce'ra (L.). Wax.

c. alba. White beeswax.

c. flava. Yellow beeswax.

ce-ram'ics, dental. The art of employing porcelain and similar materials in dentistry.

ce'rate (L. *cera*, wax). A medicinal preparation of wax and oil with other ingredients for external application.

ce-ra'tum. Latin for *cerate*.

cer-e-bel'lum (L. dim. of *cerebrum*, brain). That portion of the brain behind the cerebrum and above the pons and the fourth ventricle.

cer-e-brol'o-gy (L. *cerebrum*, brain + Gr. *logos*, word). The scientific knowledge concerning the brain.

cer-e-bro-spi'nal. Relating to the brain and spinal cord.

cer'e-brum (L., brain). The brain proper, occupying upper portion of the cranium; the two portions being called hemispheres.

cer'e-sin (L. *cera*, wax). A wax-like substance used as a substitute for beeswax.

ce-ro'ma (Gr. *keroma*, waxy mass). A tumorous growth that has undergone waxy degeneration.

ce'ro-plasty (Gr. *keros*, wax + *plassein*, to mold). The art of making anatomic models in wax.

cer'vi-cal (L. *cervicalis*, from *cervix*, neck). Relating to the neck, or to the neck of the tooth.

cer-vi-cal'is as-cen'dens. See *Table of Muscles*.

cer-vi-co-buc'cal. Relating to the buccal surface at the necks of the posterior teeth.

cer-vi-co-la'bi-al. Relating to the labial surface at the necks of the anterior teeth.

cer-vi-co-lin'gual. Relating to the lingual surface at the neck of the tooth.

cer'vix, pl. *cervices* (L., neck). The cervix of a tooth is the constricted portion at the gum line.

CH₂. Chemical formula for *ethylene*.

CH₄. Chemical formula for *methane*.

C₂H₂. Chemical formula for *acetylene*.

C₆H₆. Chemical formula for *benzene*.

chain. A connected series; in chemistry a series of multivalent atoms so connected that some of their affinities are left unsaturated. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

chal'in-o-plas-ty (Gr. *chalinos*, bridle + *plassein*, to form). Correction of defects of the mouth and lips.

chalk (L. *calx* or *creta*). Calcium carbonate. A white insoluble earthy substance.

prepared c. *Creta preparata*.

chal-yb'e-ate. A therapeutic agent that contains iron.

cham'ber (Gr. *kamara*). An inclosed space.

pulp c. The cavity in the crown of a tooth occupied by the pulp.

vacuum c. The depression in a denture which aids in the support of the denture by tending to create a vacuum between the denture and the tissues.

cham'fer (L. *cantus*, edge + *frangere*, to break). To bevel or cut a channel in.

chamois=skin (sham'e). A soft leather of sheep skin used for various purposes in dentistry.

chan'cre. The initial lesion of syphilis.

chan'crous. Relating to chancre.

chan'nel (L. *canalis*, water pipe). A canal. A groove through which anything flows.

char'coal. Carbon prepared by the imperfect combustion of wood in an air-tight chamber.

char'la-tan (Fr.). One who makes unwarranted pretense to medical skill; a quack.

char'la-tan-ism, char'la-tan-ry. Pretense at the practice of medicine.

charta, pl. *chartæ* (L., a paper, Gr. *chartos*). A paper for containing medicinal powder.

char'tu-la, pl. *chartulæ* (L. dim. of *charta*, a paper). A small piece of paper for containing a dose of powder.

Chayes' method (bridgework) [H. E. S. Chayes, contemporary New York dentist]. A system and method of removable bridgework.

ChB. Abbr. for *Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Surgery.

C₂H₅.Br. Chemical formula for *ethyl bromid*.

CHCl₃. Chemical formula for *chloroform*.

C₂H₄Cl₂. Chemical formula for *ethylene chlorid*.

C₂H₅Cl. Chemical formula for *ethyl chlorid*.

C₂H₃Cl₂[OH]. Chemical formula for *chloral hydrate*.

[CH₃CO]₂O. Chemical formula for *acetic anhydrid*.

CH₃COOH. Chemical formula for *acetic acid*.

C₄H₉COOH. Chemical formula for *valerianic acid*.

Ch.D. Abbr. for *Chirurgical Doctor*, Doctor of Surgery.

cheek=bone. The malar bone.

chei-li'tis (Gr. *cheilos*, lip + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the lip.

chei'lo=, chi'lo= (Gr. *cheilos*, lip). A prefix indicating relation to the lips.

chei-log'na-thus (Gr. *cheilos*, lip + *gnathos*, jaw). Harelip.

chei-lo-pa-la-tog'na-thus (Gr. *cheilos*, lip + L. *palatum*, palate + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw). Cleft-palate occurring in connection with fissure of the alveolar process.

chei'lo-plas-ty (Gr. *cheilos*, lip + *plassein*, to form). The art of repairing defects of the lips by plastic surgery.

chei-lot'o-my (Gr. *cheilos*, lip + *tome*, cut). Surgical removal of a part of the lip.

che'loid. Same as *keloid*, which see.

chem'ic, chem'ic-al. Relating to chemistry.

chem-i-co-bi-o-log'ic. Relating to the chemistry of living matter.

chem-i-co-cau'te-ry. A chemical cautery.

- chem-i-co-phys'i-cal.** Relating to physical chemistry.
- chem-i-co-phys-i-o-log'ic.** Relating to physiologic chemistry.
- chem'is-try** (Gr. *chemeia*). That branch of science which has for its object the study of the elements and atomic relations of matter and of the various compounds of elements.
- analytic c.** Chemistry applied to the analysis of organic or inorganic bodies.
- inorganic c.** Chemistry of inorganic or unorganized bodies.
- organic c.** Chemistry of organized bodies.
- physiologic c.** Chemistry of the vital processes taking place in animals and plants.
- synthetic c.** Chemistry which deals with the building up of substances from their constituents.
- che-mol'y-sis** (Gr. *chemeia*, chemistry + *lysis*, solution). Decomposition of organic bodies by chemical means.
- che-mo-ly'tic.** Relating to chemolysis.
- che-mo-tac'tic.** Relating to chemotaxis.
- che-mo-tax'is** (Gr. *chemeia*, chemistry + *taxis*, arrangement). The property possessed by certain chemical agents of attracting or repelling living cells.
- che-o-plas'tic** (Gr. *chein*, to pour + *plassein*, to form). Relating to a method of molding in metal of an artificial denture.
- che-o-plas'ty.** The art of molding the base of an artificial denture in metal.
- chest.** Thorax.
- C₂H₅HSO₄.** Chemical formula for *sulphuric ether*.
- CHI₃.** Chemical formula for *iodoform*.
- C₂H₅I.** Chemical formula for *ethyl iodid*.
- chill.** Involuntary contraction of the muscles accompanied by a sensation of cold and pallor.
- chin.** Inferior middle part of the face below the lower lip; the mentum.
- chi'no-l.** A synthetic antipyretic and analgesic drug. Dose, 3 to 5 gr. [0.2 to 0.3 gm.].
- chi'no-sol.** Oxychinolin-sulphonate of potassium; a yellow powder possessing astringent, styptic and antiseptic properties.
- chin-o-tro'pin.** Urotropin quinate; a urinary disinfectant and solvent for uric acid. Dose, 5 to 20 gr. [0.33 to 1.32 gm.].
- chip-blower.** An instrument composed of a rubber bulb with a metal tube, used for blowing debris from a tooth cavity.
- chi-ro-prac'tic** (Gr. *cheir*, hand + *prassein*, to do). A system of restoring health and nervous function by manipulation of the spinal column.
- chi-ro-prac'tor.** A person practicing chiropractics.
- chi-rur'ge-ry** (L. *chirurgia*; Gr. *cheir*, hand + *ergon*, work). Surgery.
- chis'el.** In dentistry a cutting instrument of various shapes used by hand in cutting tooth structure.
- Chlam-y-do-bac-te'ri-a-ce-æ.** A family of the *Schizomycetes* or vegetable microorganisms which are surrounded by a thick sheath or capsule; the genera are *Leptothrix*, *Phragmidiothrix*, *Crenothrix*, *Cladothrix* and *Thiothrix*.
- chlo-as'ma** (Gr. *chloasein*, to be pale green). A discoloration of the skin occurring in irregular yellowish-brown patches.
- chlo-ra-ce'tic acid.** See under *acid*.
- chlo'ral.** Trichloroacetic aldehyd, made by the combination of alcohol and chlorin; hypnotic.
- c. hydrate.** U. S. P. name for above. Dose, 10 to 30 gr. [0.6 to 2.0 gm.].
- chlo-ral-caf'fein.** A combination of chloral and caffeine used in the treatment of rheumatism.
- chlo-ral'i-mid** [U. S. P.] A colorless crystalline substance made by the action of ammonium acetate or chloral hydrate; hypnotic and analgesic. Dose, 15 to 45 gr. [1 to 3 gm.].
- chlo-ra-mine'.** An antiseptic and germicidal preparation containing chlorin. See *Dakin's solution*.
- chlo-ra-mine'-T.** A crystalline odorless substance containing 12 per

cent chlorin. Abbr. name for *sodium toluene sulphonchloramid*. A powerful antiseptic in wound treatment. In solution it can be used on the most delicate membrane.

chlo'rate. A salt of chloric acid. See *acid*.

chlo-ra-zene'. See *Dakin's solution*.

chlor'co-sane. Chlorinated paraffin, used as a solvent for *dichloramine-T*, to make it less irritating to the delicate mucous membrane.

chlo're-tone. A white crystalline compound formed by the combination of equal parts of potash, acetone and chloroform. Used as a local anesthetic and internally as a hypnotic and antiseptic. Dose, 5 to 20 gr. [0.33 to 1.32 gm].

chlo'rid. A compound containing an element or radical in combination with chlorin.

c. of ethyl. A combination of alcohol and hydrochloric acid; used in the form of a spray for local anesthesia.

c. of gold. A salt of gold having medicinal properties.

c. of zinc. See *zinc chlorid*.

chlo'rin (L. *chlorum*, from Gr. *chloros*, green). A greenish-yellow elementary gas, of a strong, suffocating odor and disagreeable taste. Symbol Cl. It is a disinfectant and used for bleaching in the form of chlorinated lime.

chlo'ri-na-ted. Combined with chlorin.

c. lime (*calx chlorata*). A bleaching agent and disinfectant, made by the action of chlorin on calcium hydroxid.

c. water (L. *aqua chlori*). Water charged with chlorin; antiseptic and cleansing agent. Dose, 10 to 20 min. [0.666 to 1.333 cc].

chlo'ro-dyne. Trade name of an anodyne mixture containing chloroform, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid, and capsicum. Dose, 5 to 10 min. [0.3 to 0.6 cc.].

chlo'ro-form (L. *chloroformum*; chlorin + formyl). A colorless volatile liquid of a sweetish, ethereal odor and burning taste. It is made by the action of chlorinated lime on methyl

alcohol. Used to produce anesthesia in surgical operations. The usual quantity to be inhaled is from 1 to 4 fl. dr. [4.0 to 16.0 cc.].

chlo-ro-per'cha. Gutta-percha dissolved in chloroform. An insoluble (in water), non-conducting substance used for filling root canals.

chlo-ro-phe'nol. See *chlorphenol*.

chlo'ro-phyl (Gr. *chloros*, green + *phylon*, leaf). Green coloring-matter of leaves.

chlo'ro-zone (chlorin + ozone). A combination of chlorin and caustic soda; used as a disinfectant.

chlor-phe'nol. A volatile liquid prepared by the action of chlorin on phenol. It is an antiseptic and antipyretic and antituberculous.

chlo'ryl. A combination of ethyl and methyl chlorids; a local and general anesthetic.

cho'la-gogue (Gr. *chole*, bile + *agein*, to lead). A medicinal agent that increases the flow of bile.

cho-le-cys-ti'tis (Gr. *chole*, bile + *kystis*, bladder + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

cho-le'ic. Relating to the bile.

cho'le-lith (Gr. *chole*, bile + *lithos*, stone). Gall-stone.

cho-le-lith-i'a-sis. A diathesis favorable to the formation of gall-stones.

cho'le-ra (Gr. *cholera*, from *chole*, bile). An acute, infectious disease, endemic in certain parts of India.

cho-les'te-rin. A fat-like, inodorous substance found in the blood, nerves, liver, spleen and other tissues of the body. It forms the crystalline portion of certain biliary calculi. It is an ingredient of the bile.

chon'dric (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage). Relating to cartilage.

chon-dri'tis (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of cartilage.

chon-dro-ad-e-no'ma. Adenoma containing cartilage tissue.

chon-dro-an-gi-o'ma. A tumorous growth composed of a chondroma and an angioma.

chon'dro-blast (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage + *blastos*, germ). The embryonic cell which forms cartilage.

chon-dro-fi-bro'ma. A chondroma made up of or containing fibrous tissue.

chon-dro-glos'sus. See *Table of Muscles*.

chon'droid (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage + *eidos*, form). Resembling cartilage.

chon-drol'o-gy (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage + *logos*, discourse). The science of the cartilages.

chon-dro'ma (Gr. *chondros*, cartilage + *oma*, tumor). A cartilaginous growth.

chon-dro'ma-tous. Relating to cartilage.

chon-dro=sar-co'ma. A sarcoma containing cartilage; a cartilaginous tumor.

cho-re'a (L.; Gr. *choreia*, dance). St. Vitus's dance. A nervous affection characterized by irregular convulsive motions of the limbs, head, or parts of the face.

cho-re'al, cho-re'ic. Relating to chorea.

cho'ri-on (Gr. *chorion*, membrane). The external investing membrane of the fetus that attaches it to the uterus.

cho'roid (Gr. *chorion*, skin + *eidos*, like). The vascular coat of the eye.

cho-roid-i'tis. Inflammation of the choroid.

Christensen's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by Carl Christensen, contemporary Copenhagen dentist.

chro'ma=, chro'ma-to= (Gr. *chroma*, color). Prefix indicating relation to color.

chro'mate. Salt of chromic acid.

chro-mat'ic. 1. Relating to color. 2. Relating to chromatin.

chro'ma-tin (Gr. *chroma*, color). Cell substance capable of being stained.

chro-ma-tog'e-nous (Gr. *chroma*, color + *gennan*, to produce). Producing color.

chro-ma-tol'o-gy (Gr. *chroma*, color + *logos*, treatise). The science of colors.

chro'ma-to-phil, chro-ma-to-phil'ic (Gr. *chroma*, color + *philein*, to love). Easily stainable.

chro'mic acid. See *acid*.

chro'mi-um (L.; Gr. *chroma*, color). A bright, brittle, metallic element. Symbol Cr.

c. trioxid. Chromic acid, which see.

chro-mo-di-ag-no'sis. Diagnosis by examination of color.

chro-mo-gen'e-sis (Gr. *chroma*, color + *genesis*, origin). Formation of colors.

chro-mo-gen'ic. Forming coloring-matter.

chro'mo-phil, chro-mo-phil'ic, chro-mo-phil'ous (Gr. *chroma*, color + *philein*, to love). Easily stainable.

chro'mo-plasm (Gr. *chroma*, color + *plasma*, formed). The easily stainable network of the cell nucleus.

chro'mo-some (Gr. *chroma*, color + *soma*, body). A chromatin fiber formed during the process of cell division.

chro-mo-ther'a-py (Gr. *chroma*, color + *therapeia*, treatment). The treatment of disease by means of colored lights.

chron'ic (L. *chronicus*, from Gr. *chronos*, time). Of long duration; opposed to acute.

chuck. A clamp or wedge for holding a tool, as a drill, in a revolving device.

Churchill's iodine. A compound of iodine, 4 gm.; potassium iodide, 8 gm.; water, 16 cc. A counterirritant in diseased conditions of the oral mucous membrane.

chyle [kil] (Gr. *chylos*, juice). A nutritive fluid extracted from food by the process of digestion; consisting of lymph and emulsified fat.

chy-lif'er-ous. Chyle-bearing.

chyme [kim] (Gr. *chymos*, juice). The liquid mass into which the food is formed by the digestive process.

cic-a-tri'cial. Relating to a cicatrix.

ci-ca'trix, pl. *cicatrices* (L., scar). A scar left by a wound or an ulcer.

ci-ca-tri-za'tion. The process by which a cicatrix is formed.

ci'ca-trize. To heal so as to form a scar.

=cide (L. *cedere*, to kill). A suffix indicating an agent that destroys, as a germicide.

cil'ia (L. plural of *cilium*). 1. Eyelashes. 2. The locomotive organs of some protozoa.

cil'i-ary. See *Table of Muscles*.

cil'i-a-ted. Provided with cilia.

cil'ium, pl. *cilia* (L.). An eyelash.

cin=, cine= (Gr. *kinesis*). A prefix indicating *movement*. Also written *kin-* and *kine-*.

cin-cho'na (from Countess de Cinchon, a Spanish lady who was cured of fever by the bark of the tree at Lima in 1638). The bark of a South American tree from which the alkaloids quinin, cinchonin and cinchonidin are obtained. Dose, fluid-extract, 10 to 60 min. [0.666 to 4 cc].

cin-chon'i-din. An alkaloid of cinchona.

c. salicylate. An antiperiodic. Dose, 15 to 20 gr. [1 to 1.3 gm.].

cin'cho-nin. An alkaloid of cinchona bark, used like quinin and in the same dosage.

c. sulphate. A salt of cinchonin. Antiperiodic in fever. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.3 to 1 gm.].

cin'cho-nism. Symptoms of cinchona poisoning, consisting chiefly in ringing in the ears, headache, deafness, and sometimes dimness of vision.

cin-es-the'sia. The sense of perception of motion or movement.

cin'gu-lum, pl. *cingula* (L. a girdle). 1. The neck or constricted portion of the tooth. 2. In anthropology, the projecting basal rim of the anterior, external, posterior or internal margins of the upper molars of many extinct primitive mammals. The cingulum is usually reduced in man, but is probably represented by the Carabelli cusp. [Gregory].

cin'na-bar. The ore from which mercury is obtained by the process of sublimation.

cin'na-mon (L.; Gr. *kinamon*). The bark of the cinnamomum tree.

oil of c. An aromatic oil from cinnamon bark. It is carminative and astringent. Used as a flavoring for mouth washes.

cir'cle (L. *circulus*). A circuit; also a part of the body that is circular.

c. of Willis. The arterial anastomosis formed by the internal carotid, the anterior and posterior cerebral and the anterior and posterior communicating arteries.

cir'cuit (L. *circuitus*). In pathology, period, course or revolution. In electricity, the path of the current from one pole to the other of a battery.

Koch's c., or Koch's postulates. Four conditions that must be fulfilled before the specificity of an organism is definitely proven. These conditions are: 1. The organism must always be found associated with the disease. 2. The organism must be obtained by cultures outside the body. 3. The cultures must be capable of producing the disease; and 4. The organism must again be found in disease so produced.

circular anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

cir-cu-la'tion (L. *circulare*, to move around). The movement of the blood through the vessels of the body.

arterial c. Movement of the blood through the arteries.

lymph c. The movement of lymph through the lymph vessels and glands.

portal c. The passage of the venous blood from the intestinal tract into the liver and out through the hepatic vein.

pulmonary c. The circulation of the blood through the lungs in the process of oxygenation.

cir'cu-lus. Latin for *circle*.

cir'cum=. Latin prefix meaning *around*.

cir-cum-fer-en'tial. Forming a circumference.

cir'cum-flex (L. *circumflexus*, bent around). Curved circularly.

circumvallate papillæ. One of the projections on the dorsum of the tongue.

cir-rho'sis (Gr. *kirrhos*, reddish-yellow). A pathologic condition in which the tissues become indurated as the result of an excessive formation of connective tissue followed by contraction.

cir-rhot'ic. Relating to cirrhosis.

ci'trate. A salt of citric acid.

cit'ro-phen. A white crystalline powder resulting from the combination of citric acid and parphenetidin. Antipyretic, analgesic and sedative. Dose, 3 to 15 gr. [0.2 to 1 gm.].

Cl. Chemical symbol for *chlorin*.

Clad'o-thrix, pl. *cladotherices* (Gr. *klados*, branch + *thrix*, hair). A genus of filamentous bacteria.

C. matruchoti. A species found in apical infection.

clamp. An instrument used in dentistry to hold a substance around the tooth, as cotton or rubber dam, for the purpose of keeping the tissues dry and also to afford a better view of the cavity and to facilitate aseptis.

c. forceps. A special forceps designed to assist in the adjustment of the clamp about a tooth.

rubber dam c. A clamp designed to fit around a tooth and hold the rubber dam in position.

clasp. A partial circular band fitted to a tooth or teeth for the purpose of retaining a bridge or denture.

c. metal. An alloy of gold to which platinum has been added to impart the property of elasticity. It is used largely as a means of securing attachment of an appliance to the natural teeth.

classification of cavities. See *cavity classification*.

clas'tic (Gr. *klastos*, breaking). Having a tendency to break up into pieces.

cleav'age. The property of breaking readily in one or more directions, as enamel cleavage.

cleave. To divide forcibly; to split.

cleav'er. An instrument used in dentistry to remove the enamel from a tooth.

cleft-palate. A congenital fissure of the hard and soft palates; it may also involve the alveolar process. It may also be acquired from traumatism, as by a gunshot wound.

cle'oid (O. E. *cleus*, claw + Gr. *eidōs*, like). Term applied to a cutting instrument with a blade shaped like a claw.

cli-en-tele' (Fr.). The persons comprising a dentist's clients or patients spoken of as a body.

cli-mac'ter-ic (Gr. *klimakter*, the round of a ladder). A particular time or period in a person's life when the body is believed to undergo a radical change, as the time of puberty and the menopause period.

cli'max. The height or period of greatest intensity of a disease.

clin'ic (Gr. *kline*, bed). 1. Instruction at the bedside or at the dental chair; also the place where such instruction is given. 2. A place where dental service is rendered to the public.

clin'ic-al. Relating to a clinic.

c. dentistry. The study and diagnosis of dental diseases from symptoms.

cli-ni'cian. One who instructs by means of a clinic.

clo-a'ca (L., drain). The fistula leading to a cavity containing necrosed bone.

clon'ic. Relating to clonus.

clo'nus (Gr. *klonos*, turmoil). A spasm characterized by successive rigidity and relaxation of the muscles.

closed bite. See under *bite*.

clot. A mass of coagulum, as of the blood or lymph.

clove (L. *clavus*, a spike). An aromatic spice, the flower of *Eugenia aromatica*; a carminative.

oil of c. An aromatic oil made from cloves, used as an anodyne to relieve pulpitis.

cm. Abbr. for centimeter.

CNOH. Formula for *cyanic acid*.

co-. A Latin prefix meaning *with* or *together*. See *con-*.

Co. Chemical symbol for *cobalt*.

CO₂. Formula for *carbon dioxid*.

co-ag'u-la-ble. Capable of coagulation.

co-ag'u-lase. An enzyme that produces coagulation.

co-ag'u-late (L. *coagulare*). To form a clot.

co-ag-u-la'tion (L. *coagulatio*). The act of forming a clot.

co-ag'u-la-tive. Having a tendency to coagulate.

co-ag'u-lin. An antibody formed in the blood of an animal after inoculation with a coagulable substance.

co-ag'u-lose. A proprietary preparation used hypodermically for arresting hemorrhage.

co-ag'u-lum, pl. *coagula* (L.). A clot.

co-a-les'cence (L. *coalescere*, to grow together). Adhesion or union of parts.

coat (L. *cottus*, a tunic). Covering; a membrane that lines an organ or covers a part.

co'balt (L. *cobaltum*). A reddish-gray metal, the oxid of which is much used as a pigment. Symbol Co.

co'ca. The leaves of *erythroxylon coca*, a shrub of Peru, from which the alkaloid cocaine is obtained. Dose, fluidextract, 15 to 60 min. [1.0 to 4.0 cc].

co'ca-in. Alkaloid of coca leaves; it is an astringent, narcotic and anesthetic. Its salts are used to produce local anesthesia in minor surgery; the salt principally used in the hydrochlorid. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr. [0.008 to 0.066 gm.].

co-ca'in-ism. A morbid condition of mind and body caused by habitual use of cocaine.

co-ca-in-i-za'tion. The process of placing the organism or a part under the influence of cocaine.

co-ca'in-ize. To place under the influence of cocaine.

Coc-ca'ce-æ. A family of the *Schizomycetes*, or vegetable microorganisms, which are globular in the free state, but become slightly elongated before division; the genera are *Streptococcus*, *Micrococcus*, *Sarcina*, *Planococcus* and *Planosarcina*.

coc'ci. Plural of *coccus*, which see.

coc-co-ba-cil'lus. A spheroidal bacillus or elongated coccus.

coc-co-bac-te'rium (Gr. *kokkos*, berry + *bacterion*, rod). An elongated coccus or spheroidal bacterium.

coc'coid. Resembling a coccus.

coc'cus, pl. *cocci* (L.; Gr. *kokkos*, berry). 1. A genus of insects. 2. A spheroidal bacterium.

coc-cy-ge'al. Relating to the coccyx.

coc'cyx (Gr. *kokkys*, cuckoo, because it resembles its bill). The lower part of the spinal column below the sacrum.

co-chi-ne'al (L. *coccinella*). *Coccus cacti*, a dried insect used as a dye-stuff.

coch-le-a're, abbreviation *cochl.* (L., spoon). A spoonful.

c. amplum. Large or tablespoonful.

c. magnum. A tablespoonful [*cochl. mag.*].

c. medium. Medium-sized spoonful [*cochl. med.*].

c. parvum. Teaspoonful.

co'coa. See *cacao*.

c. butter. See *cacao butter*.

coc'tio. Latin meaning *boiling*.

code of dental ethics. A set of rules adopted by the National Dental Association for the guidance of dentists in their professional relations.

co-de'in (L. *codeina*; Gr. *kodeia*, poppy head). A crystalline alkaloid obtained from opium. It is a narcotic, used as a remedy for cough. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr. [0.03 to 0.13 gm.].

c. sulphate. Used for same purpose and in same dosage as codein.

co-dre'nin. A proprietary local anesthetic composed of cocaine hydrochlorid, adrenalin chlorid and chlore-tone dissolved in physiologic salt solution.

coffer-dam. Same as *rubber dam*.

Coffin split plate [C. R. Coffin, an American dentist of London, 1826-1891]. A vulcanite appliance for spreading the dental arches. It is similar to a vulcanite denture and conformed to the inner portion of the arch, and divided through the center into lateral halves which are connected with spring wire.

Cohnheim's end=arteries. Terminal arteries that have no anastomoses.

co-he'sion (L. *con*, together + *hære*, to stick). The force by which similar particles of matter adhere to one another.

co-he'sive. Having the property of cohesion.

c. foil. Gold prepared in thin sheets, in crystal or in sponge form or in pellets or cylinders which are readily welded together under pressure.

- c. gold.** Gold foil or pellets in which the welding property is partially or fully developed. [Black.]
- coil.** Anything wound spirally, particularly wire.
- col-.** A Latin prefix meaning *with* or *together*. See *con-*.
- Col'chi-cum.** A genus of lilaceous plants indigenous to Europe and Asia. The root and seed of *colchicum autumnale* are used as cathartics, emetics and local irritants. Dose, tincture of seed 10 to 30 min. Fluidextract of root, 2 to 5 min.
- cold sore.** Herpes labialis; fever blister.
- coli'c** (L. *colica*; Gr. *kolikos*). 1. Relating to the colon. 2. Acute pain in the abdomen.
- co-li-cys-ti'tis.** Inflammation of the bladder due to the colon bacillus.
- co-li'tis** (Gr. colon + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the colon.
- col'la-gen** (Gr. *kolla*, glue + *gennan*, to produce). The principal organic constituent of connective tissue and of bone.
- collar crown.** An artificial crown made of porcelain and metal and attached to the natural tooth root by means of a gold collar or band encircling the exposed portion of the root and by a post that extends into the root canal of the tooth.
- col-lar'gol.** Trade name for a colloidal silver used in septic conditions. Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. [0.02].
- col'league** (L. *col*, with + *lego*, depute). A fellow member of a profession.
- col'let.** A collar or clamping piece.
- col-lo-chem'is-try.** That part of chemistry which treats of colloids.
- col-lo'dion** (L. *collodium*, from Gr. *kollodes*, glutinous). An ethereal solution of gun-cotton. It is a syrupy liquid used as a protective covering for wounds and burns.
- col'loid** (Gr. *kollodes*, glutinous). 1. Resembling glue. 2. Any substance, as gum or gelatin, that in solution passes with difficulty or not at all through animal membranes. 3. The translucent gelatinous substance that results from colloid degeneration.
- c. degeneration.** The changing of the protoplasm of epithelial cells into a substance resembling mucus.
- col-loi'dal.** Having the nature of a colloid.
- col-lo'ma**, pl. *collomata* (Gr. *kolla*, glue + *oma*, tumor). A tumorous growth that has undergone colloid degeneration.
- col'lo-sol.** A proprietary preparation of colloidal silver in solution.
- col'lum**, pl. *colla* (L.). The neck.
- col'o-cynth** (L. *colocynthis*; Gr. *kolo-kynthe*). The peeled dried fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*, bitter cucumber; a cathartic used in combination with other drugs, as in cathartic pills.
- col'on** (Gr. *kolon*). That portion of the large intestine which extends from the cecum to the rectum.
- col'o-ny.** A collection of bacteria resulting from the culture on solid media of a single organism.
- color** (L. *color*). The impression of hue and tint that the light reflected by the surface of an object makes on the organ of sight.
- col-or-i-me'ter** (L. *color* + Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument used for measuring color; particularly the blood in determining the amount of hemoglobin present.
- col'umn** (L. *columna*). A pillar. A part resembling in general shape a pillar or column.
- col'ly-one** (Gr. *kolyon*, preventing). A chemical substance formed in one part of the body and carried to another part, which tends to inhibit the functional activity of the part. Opposite of *hormone*.
- com-** (L. from *cum*, with). A prefix indicating *together* or *with*. See *con-*.
- co'ma** (L.; Gr. *koma*, deep sleep). A profound stuporous condition; a symptom of many diseases.
- co'ma-tose.** Relating to or resembling coma.
- com-bus'tion** (L. *combustis*, burning). Burning. Rapid oxidation with evolution of heat.
- com'min-u-ted** (L. *comminuere*, to break). Fractured into small pieces.
- com-min-u'tion.** The act of breaking into small parts.
- com-mis-su'ra, com'mis-sure** (L. *joir-ing* together). Tissue that joins corresponding parts to each other.

c. labiorum oris. Corners of the mouth.

com-pat-i-bil'i-ty (L. *compatibilis*, accord). Quality of being compatible.

com-pat'i-ble. Term applied to a drug which can be prescribed with another without interfering with its medicinal activity.

com-pen-sa'tion (L. *compensare*, to compensate). Counterbalancing a defect.

com'plas-ter. A proprietary composition of plaster of Paris, soluble in hot water. It is used for making impressions and is dissolved away after the cast has been poured and allowed to harden.

com'ple-ment (L. *complementum*, completing). In Ehrlich's side-chain theory a heat-sensitive ferment in normal serum that is destructive to bacteria or toxins with which it is brought into contact by means of the amboceptor. See *amboceptor*.

complement fixation. The reaction produced when equivalent quantities of complement, serum containing antibody (heated to 56° C. for one-half hour), and corresponding antigen are added together. The completeness of fixation of complement is determined by titration against a mixture of equivalent quantities of washed erythrocytes and corresponding [homologous] complement-free hemolytic serum. Total fixation of complement is indicated by complete absence of hemolysis; total absence of fixation of complement, by complete hemolysis. This reaction is the basis of tests for infection, like the Wassermann test for syphilis, although the Wassermann test is not strictly one of complement fixation.

com'plex (L. *complexo*, to twist together). Complicated, as a complex of symptoms.

com-plex'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

com'pli-ca-ted, com-pli-ca'tion. The presence of several diseases in a patient.

com-po-si'tion. See *modeling compound*.

com'pound. Made up of several ingredients.

investment c. A material of plaster, asbestos, sand, etc., used for investing models that are to be reproduced in rubber, metal or porcelain.

modeling c. A plastic material used in taking impressions of the jaws in prosthetic work.

com'press (L. *con*, together + *premere*, to press). A pad used to apply pressure to a part.

com-pres'sor na'ris. See *Table of Muscles*.

com-pres'sor na'ri-um mi'nor. See *Table of Muscles*.

com-pres'sor sac'cu-li la-ryn'gis. See *Table of Muscles*.

con=, cor=. Latin prefix meaning *with*. Becomes *col-* before l, *co-* before vowels and h; *con-* before c, d, f, g, i, j, n, q, s, t, w; *cor-* before r; *com-* before b, m and p.

con'cave (L. *concavus*, arched). A hollowed-out surface.

con-ca'vi-ty. Hollowness.

con-ca'vo=con'vex. Having a concave surface on one side and a convex on the other.

con-cen-tra'tion (L. *concentratio*). Evaporation of part of the fluid portion of a mixture by which the latter gains relative strength.

con-cen'tric (L. *concentricus*, *con*, together + *centrum*, center). Peripheries having a common center.

con-coc'tion (L. *con*, together + *coquere*, to boil). The mixing of medicinal substances.

con'cre-ment (L. *concrementum*). Concretion.

con-cres'cence (L. *con*, together + *crescere*, to grow). Growing together of parts previously separate.

con-cre'tion (L. *con*, together + *crescere*, to grow). An inorganic mass which has solidified; calcareous, chalky, fibrinous, etc.

con-den-sa'tion (L. *con*, together + *densatum*, from *densere*, to make thick). The act or process of making dense, as the condensation of gold in filling teeth.

con-duc'tion (L. *con*, together + *ducere*, to lead). The transmission of nerve influence, heat or electricity.

c. anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

con-duc-tiv'i-ty (L. *conductio*). The ability to convey certain forces, such as nervous impulses, heat, sound and electricity.

con-duc'tor (L.). A material or part that has the power of conductivity.

con'dyle (L. *condylus*; Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle). The rounded eminence of mandibular bone.

c. path. The path followed by the condyle of the mandible in wide opening of the mouth, as the result of the combined action of the external pterygoid and depressor muscles. [Wilson.]

con-dy-lec'to-my (Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle + *ektome*, excision). Surgical excision of the condyle.

con-dy'li-on. The point at the lateral tip of the condyle of the mandible.

con'dy-loid (Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle + *eidos*, form). Having the shape of a condyle.

con-dy-lot'o-my (Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle + *tome*, cut). Excision of a part of a condyle.

cone (Gr. *konos*; L. *conus*). 1. A solid figure which tapers from a circular base to a point. 2. Term applied in paleontology to the cusp of a tooth. Used as a combining suffix, it becomes -conid to indicate the lower jaw; -cone referring to the upper jaw.

cone=socket instruments. Instruments with interchangeable handles.

confrere [confrare] (F.). A fellow-member of a profession.

cong. Abbr. for the Latin word *congius*, a gallon.

con-gen'i-tal (L. *congenitus*, born together). Existing at birth.

con-ges'tion (L. *congere*, to heap together). Abnormal accumulation of blood in an organ.

con-ges'tive. Relating to or affected with congestion.

con'gi-us, pl. *congi*. Latin meaning a gallon. Abbr. cong.

con-glu-ti-na'tion (L. *conglutinatio*, con, together + *glutinare*, to glue). Gluing together of parts.

con'ic, con'i-cal. Cone-shaped.

con-junc-ti'va (L.). The mucous membrane lining the eyelids.

con-junc-ti-vi'tis. Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

con-nec'tive tis'sue. Cellular tissue; tissues forming the skeleton with its various connections: bone, cartilages, and ligaments; also affording framework and investment for the various organs.

co'noid (Gr. *konoeides*). Resembling a cone.

con-ser-va'tion, con-ser'va-tive (L. *conservare*, to keep). Preservation of health or restoration of organs.

con-sti-pa'tion (con, together + *stipare*, to press). Infrequent and difficult evacuation of the bowels.

con-stric'tor pha-ryn'gis [inferior, middle and superior]. See *Table of Muscles*.

con'tact (L. *contingere*, to touch together). Two bodies or parts touching each other, as the teeth contact point, the point at which adjoining teeth surfaces come together.

c. point. The point at which adjoining teeth surfaces come together.

proximal c. Contact of proximal surfaces of the teeth.

con-ta'gion (L. *contagio* from *contingere*, to touch). Communication of disease by contact.

con-ta'gi-ous. Capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

con-ta'gi-um (L.). A virus matter that may transmit disease.

con-tam-i-na'tion (L. con, together + *tangere*, to touch). Infection of a person by contact.

continuous-gum denture. A denture in which porcelain teeth are attached to a platinum base by fused porcelain. It gets its name from the continuity of the porcelain teeth and the fused porcelain. The continuous-gum process was perfected and largely used by John Allen, New York dentist.

con-tour'. To restore the normal or natural outlines of a tooth.

con'tour. The outline or configuration of a part, as the outline of the tooth.

con-tour'ing. Restoration of a part to its natural form.

c. pliers. An instrument used for producing the proper contour of a gold crown or band for a tooth.

con'tra= (L., against). A prefix indicating *against, opposite*.

contra=angle. An angle formed in the shank of a cutting or plugging instrument designed to reach inaccessible points, in order that the cutting or working edge may be in line with the long axis of the handle of the instrument.

contra=angle handpiece. A dental handpiece with a contra-angle to enable the operator to reach positions difficult or impossible with a straight handpiece.

con-trac'tile, con-trac-til'i-ty (L. *con*, together + *trahere*, to draw). Capable of contracting in response to stimulus.

con-trac'tion (L. *contracto*). The action of contracting; also a pathological shortening.

con-tra-in-di-ca'tion. A condition that is unfavorable to a particular method of procedure.

con-tra-lat'e-ral (L. *contra*, opposite + *latus*, side). Acting in conjunction with a part of the opposite side.

con-tra-stim'u-lant. A medicine that diminishes vital action; opposed to stimulation.

con-trol'. Check; determination of the accuracy of an experiment by another, the latter being used as the standard. A control animal used in experimental work is one not subjected to the conditions of the animal experimented upon.

con-tu'sion (L. *contundere*, to bruise). Bruise; an injury resulting from impact of a part of the body against a hard substance without breaking the skin.

con-va-les'cent (L. *convalescere*, to grow strong). Relating to recovery of health.

con'vex (L. *convexus*, from *con*, together + *vehere*, to carry). Having a rounded, protruding surface.

con-vex'i-ty. A surface that is convex; the opposite of concavity.

con-vo-lu'tion (L. *con*, together + *volvere*, to roll). The rolling of anything upon itself.

con-vo-lu'tion-al, con-vo-lu'tion-ary. Relating to convolutions.

con-vul'sion (L. *convellere*, to pull together). Violent and involuntary contraction of voluntary muscles.

Coolidge tube. An x-ray tube devised by William David Coolidge, an American chemist.

co-or-di-na'tion. Parts working together in harmony, as the muscles.

co-pal'. A gum resin used in making varnish.

cope. The small plate of metal covering the free end of a root to be crowned; the cope is subsequently soldered to a narrow metallic band fitting the end of the root; the cope and band, when joined, forming the cap.

cop'per (L. *cuprum*; Gr. *kupros*). A reddish metallic element very malleable, used in dentistry largely as an ingredient of alloys. Many of the salts of copper are used medicinally; and also in dental cements. Symbol Cu.

c. amalgam. A dental amalgam filling material composed of copper and mercury.

c. sulphate. A crystalline salt of copper (blue stone), an external styptic and astringent. Used in powdered form locally in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris, etc. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. [0.008 to 0.03 gm.].

cop'pe-ras. Ferrous sulphate; an astringent.

cor, gen. *cordis*. Latin for *heart*.

cor'a-coid (Gr. *korakoeides*, crow-like). Resembling the beak of a crow; name given to the short, thick process at the upper margin of the scapula.

core (L. *cor*, heart). 1. The central portion of a body. 2. A device used in reproducing a plaster model in metal to avoid undercuts in the cast.

co'ri-um. The connective-tissue layer of the skin, below the epidermis.

cor'ne-a (L. *cornu*, horn). The transparent inner coating of the eyeball; so called because of its resemblance to a horn.

cor'nu, pl. *cornua* (L., horn). A horny exerescence.

co-ro'na, pl. *coronæ* (L.). Crown.
c. dentis. Crown of a tooth.

cor'o-nad. In the direction of the crown.

co-ro'nal. Relating to a crown.

c. suture. The junction of the frontal bone with parietal bones.

cor'o-na-ry. Resembling a crown.

cor'o-noid. Resembling a crown.

c. process. A beak-like process situated on the anterior and superior part of the ramus of the mandible to which the temporal muscle is attached.

cor'pus, pl. *corpora* (L., body). Body; the main portion of an organ.

cor'pus-cle (L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a small body). A small body or particle; cell.

bone c. An osteoblast.

lymphoid c. A leukocyte found in lymph and blood.

medullary c. An odontoblastic cell.

pus c. Leukocytes which constitute the formed elements of pus.

red-blood c's. Circular non-nucleated disks in the blood containing the red coloring matter, hemoglobin, from which the blood receives its color. They are about $\frac{3}{2500}$ inch (1.9 μ) in diameter and $\frac{1}{12500}$ inch (7. μ) thick, and they number about 5,000,000 to the cubic millimeter of blood.

salivary c. A globule in the saliva like a white corpuscle of the blood.

white=blood c's. Colorless, flattened cells in the blood, about $\frac{1}{2500}$ inch (2. μ) in diameter, and exist in ratio of 1 to 500 with the red-blood corpuscles.

cor-pus'cu-lar. Relating to or having the nature of a corpuscle.

cor-pus'cu-lum, pl. *corpuscula*. Latin for corpuscle.

cor'ri-gent (L. *corrigere*, to correct). That which corrects; a substance added to a medicine to modify its action.

cor-ro'sion (L. *con* + *rodere*, to gnaw away). The destruction of tissue by the action of a corrosive substance.

cor-ro'sive. A substance that is destructive to tissues.

cor-ru-ga'tor la'bi-i in-fe-ri-or'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

cor-ru-ga'tor su-per-cil'ii. See *Table of Muscles*.

cor'tex, gen. *corticis*. Latin for bark. The outermost layers of an organ as distinct from the inner layers.

cor'ti-cal. Relating to the cortex.

co-run'dum. Aluminum oxid, a native mineral substance used for abrasive purposes.

c. stones. Dental grinding stones made from corundum.

c. wheels. Dental grinding wheels made from corundum.

cor'y-fin. Ethyl glycolic acid ester of menthol; a substitute for menthol for external use in coryza and catarrhal affections.

co-ry'za (L.; Gr. *koryza*, a running at the nose). Nasal catarrh; inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nose; commonly known as "cold in the head."

cos-me'sis (Gr. *kosmein*, to adorn). Use of cosmetics; method of improving and preserving natural beauty.

cos-met'ic. That which beautifies or preserves beauty; the art of improving the beauty and the means employed for that purpose.

cos'mo-lin. A proprietary preparation of petrolatum.

cos'ta, pl. *costæ*. Latin for rib.

cos'tal. Relating to a rib.

cot'ton. The soft, white, fibrous material obtained from the cotton plant.

absorbent c. Cotton that has been given the quality of absorbing by removing the fatty material.

cot'ton-oid. Absorbent cotton in a felt-like form used by surgeons.

cough (L. *tussis*). A violent expulsion of air from the lungs.

whooping c. (L. *pertussis*). A cough accompanied by a distinct whooping noise and spasm.

cou'lomb. Unit of electrical quantity produced by the force of one volt acting for one second against one ohm of resistance.

coun'ter- (L. from *contra*, against). A prefix indicating *opposite to*.

coun'ter-die. The reverse image of a die; usually made of a softer and lower fusing metal than the die.

coun-ter-ir'ri-tant. An agent that produces an irritation in one part of the body with the view of relieving a morbid condition existing in another part.

coun'ter-ir-ri-ta-tion. The resultant action of a counterirritant, which see.

cover glass. A disk of thin glass used to cover a histologic or bacteriologic specimen under examination.

cox'a, pl. *coxæ* (L.). 1. The hip bone. 2. The hip-joint.

c. p. Abbr. for chemically pure.

Cr. Chemical symbol for *chromium*.

cra'ni-al (L. *cranialis*; Gr. *kranion*, skull). Relating to the skull.

cra'ni-o- (L. *cranium*, skull). A prefix indicating relation to the skull.

cra-ni-ol'o-gy (Gr. *kranion*, skull + *logos*, treatise). The science of the study of the skull.

cra'ni-um, pl. *crania*. Latin for *skull*.

Crawcours. Two French adventurers who first introduced amalgam as a material for filling teeth in the U. S. in 1833. It was called by them "royal mineral succedaneum."

cream of tartar. Potassium bitartrate. Dose, 5 to 60 gr. [0.3 to 4.0 gm.].

cre'a-sote. Same as *creosote*.

cre'at-in (Gr. *kreas*, flesh). Nitrogenized, crystallizable alkaloid obtained from muscular tissue.

cre-at'in-in. A substance obtained from creatin by the action of the enzyme creatinase.

cre-at'i-nose. The enzyme that changes creatin into creatinin.

cre'na, pl. *crenæ*. Latin, meaning a *notch*.

cre'rate, crenated. Notched.

Crenshaw matrix [Wm. Crenshaw, Atlanta dentist, 1847-1921]. A matrix designed to assist in the insertion of gold foil fillings.

cre'o-lin. A dark brown syrupy liquid obtained from coal-tar by dry distillation. It forms an emulsion with

water and is an antiseptic, deodorant and disinfectant.

cre'o-sote (L. *creosotum*, from Gr. *kreas*, flesh + *sozein*, to preserve). A colorless, oily liquid of penetrating odor and burning taste obtained from distillation of beechwood tar. It is anesthetic, escharotic, antiseptic, germicidal. Used quite commonly in disinfecting putrescent root canals, and as an anesthetic applied to the skin surface previous to puncturing for the injection of a local anesthetic. Dose, 1 to 10 min. [0.06 to 0.6 gm.].

crep-i-ta'tion (L. *crepitare*, to crackle). The noise of fractured bones when the ends are rubbed together.

bony c. The sound made by rubbing the fractured ends of bones together.

crep'i-tus (L.). Discharge of wind from the rectum.

cre'sol. Methyl phenol; derived from coal-tar by fractional distillation. There are three kinds: orthocresol, metacresol and paracresol. They are all antiseptics and disinfectants and not so toxic as carbolic acid. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 min. [0.03 to 0.12].

crest (L. *crista*, a crest). A ridge forming the projecting border of a bone.

cre'ta (L., chalk). Chalk.

c. præparata. Prepared chalk.

cre'tin. One affected with cretinism.

cre'tin-ism. Endemic goiter or other disease of the thyroid body. It is associated with idiocy, deformity of the head and body.

crev'ice (Fr. *crevasse*, break). A small fissure.

gingival c. The space normally existing between the cervical enamel and the overlying unattached gingiva. Same as *subgingival space*.

cre-vic'u-lar. Relating to the gingival crevice.

crib'ri-form (L. *cribrum*, a sieve + *forma*, form). Sieve-like.

cri'co=a-ryt-æ-noi'de-us **lat-e-ral'is**
See *Table of Muscles*.

cri'co=a-ryt-æ-noi'de-us **pos'ti-cus.**
See *Table of Muscles*.

cri-co-thy-roi'de-us. See *Table of Muscles*.

crin-o-gen'ic (Gr. *krinein*, to separate + *gennan*, to produce). Stimulating the production of secretions.

cri'sis, pl. *crises* (L.; Gr. *krisis*). The turning point in the course of an acute disease.

crista, pl. *cristæ*. Latin for *crest*.

c. dentalis. A ridge on the alveolar processes of the fetus.

Crookes' tube [Wm. Crookes, English physicist]. A glass tube, used in the *x*-ray machine, with two electrodes between which an electrical discharge takes place in a vacuum. The cathode rays are given off in the tube and from the place where they strike, the *x*-rays arise.

croup. An affection of the larynx occurring in children, usually accompanied by considerable mucous discharge.

crown (L. *corona*). 1. The exposed portion of a tooth. 2. To place an artificial crown upon a tooth or root.

c. articulator. A small articulator used in articulating the casts of only a portion of the teeth of the arch.

artificial c. A restoration of the crown of a tooth with porcelain, metal or combination of the two. For the various kinds of artificial crowns see qualifying words, as Bonwill c., cap c., collar c., Davis c., jacket c., Litch c., Morrison c., Richmond c., shell c., etc.

Land's c. See under *Land*.

crownwork. The method of applying artificial crowns to the teeth.

cruc'ial (L. *crux*, gen. *crucis*, a cross). Having the form of a cross.

cruc'i-ble (L. *crucibulum*). A vessel in which metals are melted.

crus, pl. *crura*. Latin for *leg.*

crus'ta. Latin for *crust*.

c. petrosa. Term applied to the cementum of a tooth. [Old form.]

Cryer elevator [Matthew H. Cryer, Philadelphia oral surgeon, 1840-1921]. An instrument designed particularly to remove fractured roots of teeth.

crypt (L. *crypta* from Gr. *kryptos*, hidden). Follicle; a small pit-like cavity.

dental c. The bony space occupied by a developing tooth.

enamel c. A space described by Bolk, occupied by mesenchyma, bounded laterally by the lateral and mesial dental ledges and basally by the external epithelium of the corresponding enamel-organ.

crys'tal-line. Crystal-like in form and transparency.

crys-tal-li-za'tion. The forming of particles into regular geometrical shapes.

crys'tal-loid. Resembling crystal.

Cu. Chemical symbol for *copper*. Abbr. of *cuprum*, Latin for copper.

cul-de-sac. A sac-like cavity.

-cule (L. *culus*). A suffix denoting *diminutive*.

cul-ti-va'tion (L. *cultivatio*, to till). Artificial growing of microorganisms.

cul'ture (L. *cultura*). 1. Artificial growing of microorganisms. 2. Medium in which the microorganisms are grown.

agar c. An agar preparation for cultivation of bacteria.

bouillon c. A bouillon preparation for cultivation of bacteria.

gelatin c. A bacterial culture made on gelatin.

hanging-drop c. A culture obtained in a drop of the culture medium on the under surface of a cover-glass.

c. medium, pl. *media*. Any substance used for culturing bacteria.

plate c. One made on a plate surface.

pure c. A culture of a single species of bacteria.

sensitized c. One to which a specific antiserum has been added.

slant c. One made on a slanting surface.

smear c. One made by smearing the inoculated material on the surface of the medium.

stab c. One made by thrusting the inoculated material into the culture medium.

stock c. A permanent culture from which transfer of culture material may be made.

stroke c. A culture made by drawing a platinum wire loop containing the infected material across the surface of a solid culture medium.

tube c. One made in a test tube.

cu'mu-la-tive (L. *cumulare*, to heap up). Adding to.

c. action, c. effect. The marked effect of a drug after the administration of a number of comparatively ineffective doses.

cu'ne-ate (L. *cuneus*, wedge). Wedge-shaped.

cu'ne-i-form. Wedge-shaped.

Cu₂O. Chemical formula for *cuprous oxid.*

cup. 1. A small vessel for containing liquid. 2. A structure shaped like a cup.

impression c. A cup-shaped implement used for taking impressions of the teeth and adjacent parts.

cu'pre-ous. Relating to or resembling copper.

cu'prum, gen. *cupri*. Latin, meaning copper.

cure (L. *cura*, cure). The systematic treatment of a disease. Restoration to health. A remedy.

cu-ret', curette (F.). 1. A sharp cutting instrument used for removing bone or other material from a cavity. 2. To use a curet.

cu-ret'tage, curettement. The act of using a curet.

Cu'rie. The unit of measurement of emanations of radium. [Named for Marie Curie, the discoverer of radium.]

cur'rent (L. *currere*, to run). Anything that flows, as electric fluid.

faradic c. An induced or secondary electric current.

galvanic c. Electric current developed from a battery.

high-frequency c. An alternating current that oscillates 10,000 per second and upward.

cur-ric'u-lum, pl. *curriculi* (L.). A systematic course of study.

curve, dental. Curve or bow of the teeth. The different portions of the curve are:

alignment c. The line passing through the center of the teeth mesiodistally.

buccal c. The curve from cuspid to third molar.

compensating c. An arrangement of the molars in artificial dentures to aid in balancing the dentures.

labial c. The curve from cuspid to cuspid.

c. of Spee. An imaginary curve from the cusp of the lower canine tooth along the buccal cusps of the premolars and molars, and extending to the anterior border of the head of the condyle. [Wilson.]

cuspid (L. *cuspis*, a point). The pointed projection on the crown of the tooth.

cus'pad. In a direction toward the cusp.

cus'pal. Relating to the cusp.

cus'pid (L.). A tooth having one cusp; the canine tooth.

cus'pid-ate (L. *cuspidatus*). Having cusps, as a cuspid tooth.

cus'pi-dor (L. *con*, with + *spuere*, to spit). A receptacle for sputum and excretions from the mouth.

cus'pis, pl. *cupides*. Latin, meaning a cusp.

cuticula dentis (Latin phrase meaning *kin of a tooth*). Nasmyth's membrane that covers the enamel of teeth.

enamel cuticle. Same as *Nasmyth's membrane*.

cu'tis. Latin, meaning *skin*.

cutting edge. The incisal edge of a tooth.

cut'tle=fish disk. A flat circular disk used for grinding and cutting in dentistry, made from the ground bone of the fish, *sepia officinalis*.

Cy. Chemical symbol for cyanogen.

cy'an-id. A binary compound of cyanogen.

c. of mercury. See *mercuric cyanid*.

cy-an'o-gen (Gr. *kyanos*, blue + *gennan*, to produce). So called from being an ingredient in Prussian blue or ferric ferrocyanid. It forms with oxygen, cyanic acid; with hydrogen, hydrocyanic acid.

cy-an-o-my-co'sis (Gr. *kyanos*, blue + *mykes*, fungus). The presence of *Micrococcus pyocyaneus* in pus.

cy'a-nosed, cy-a-not'ic. Relating to or affected with cyanosis.

cy-a-no'sis (Gr. *kyanos*, blue). Lividity from plethora of the venous system. Any blue discoloring of the skin.

cy'cle (Gr. *kyklos*, circle). Recurring succession of symptoms of a disease.

life c. The life of protozoan parasites, fungi, and some metazoa.

cy'clie. Relating to a cycle.

cyl'in-der. A solid tube-shaped body.

cyl-in'dric, cyl-in'dri-cal. Relating to a cylinder.

cyst (Gr. *kystis*, bladder). A sac that contains liquid or soft material.

adventitious c. A cyst formed around a foreign body.

colloid c. A cyst containing colloid material.

cutaneous c. A cyst of the skin.

dentigerous c. A cyst that contains teeth.

extravasation c. One formed by the encapsulation of a hemorrhage or other fluid into the tissues.

false c. An adventitious cyst.

follicular c. One due to closure of a duct of a gland.

multilocular c. A cyst composed of many separate compartments.

retention c. A cyst resulting from the obstruction of an excretory duct.

sebaceous c. A cyst resulting from obstruction of the secretion from sebaceous follicles.

serous c. One containing watery fluid.

sterile c. One that fails to reproduce.

sublingual c. Same as *ranula*.

true c. One formed other than by the dilatation of a passage or cavity.

cyst-ad-e-no'ma, pl. *-nomata*. An adenoma having cysts in its interior.

cys-tec'to-my (Gr. *kystis*, bladder + *ektome*, excision). Excision of a cyst.

cys'tic (Gr. *kystis*, bladder). Relating to cysts.

cys-ti-cot'o-my (Gr. *kystis*, bladder + *tome*, cutting). Incision into the cystic duct.

cys-tig'e-rous (Gr. *kystis*, bladder + *L. gerere*, to bear). Relating to cysts.

cys-ti'tis (Gr. *kystis*, bladder + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the bladder.

cys-to-fi-bro'ma. A fibroma that contains cysts.

cys'toid (Gr. *kystis*, bladder + *eidos*, form). Resembling a cyst.

cys-to'ma (Gr. *kystis*, bladder + *oma*, tumor). Cystic tumor.

cys-to-mor'phous (Gr. *kystis*, bladder + *morphe*, form). Cyst-like.

cys-to-myx-o'ma. Myxomatous tumor containing cysts.

cy'tase (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *-ase*). An enzyme having the power to dissolve the cell wall. It occurs in the seed of various plants.

cy'tax. An instrument for counting the leukocytes, lymphocytes, and red cells and registering their relative proportions.

cy'to= (Gr. *kytos*, cell). A prefix denoting relation to a cell.

cy'to-blast (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *blastos*, germ). Cell nucleus.

cy-to-blas-te'ma. Intercellular substance.

cy-to-gen'e-sis (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *genesis*, origin). Cell-formation.

cy-tol'o-gy (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *logos*, treatise). Science of cells in relation to form, origin, transformation.

cy-tol'y-sin. An antibody that causes dissolution of cells.

cy-tol'y-sis (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *lysis*, solution). Disintegration of cells.

cy-to'ma (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *oma*, tumor). A tumor composed of cells, as a sarcoma.

cy-to-phag-o-cy-to'sis. Same as cytophagy.

cy-toph'a-gy (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *phagein*, to eat). Feeding on cells.

cy'to-phil (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *philein*, to love). Possessing affinity for cells.

cy'to-plasm (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *plasma*, plasm). Protoplasm; material constituting the body of the cell outside the nucleus.

cy'to-plast. The cell body as distinct from the nucleus.

cy-tos'ta-sis (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *stasis*, stagnation). Arrest of white-blood corpuscles in the capillaries in the early stages of inflammation.

cy-to-ther'a-py (Gr. *kytos*, cell + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease by administering animal cells.

Czermak's spaces [Johann N. Czermak, a Bohemian physician, 1828-1893]. Irregular spaces in the interglobular substance of the dentin.

D

D. Abbr. for Latin *dosis*, dose.

d. and w. t. f. Abbr. meaning *daily* and *weekly till forbidden*.

dac'ry=, dac'ry-o= (Gr. *dakry*, tear). Combining form.

dac-ry-ad-e-ni'tis (Gr. *dakry*, tear + *aden*, gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the lacrimal gland.

dac'ry-a-gogue (L. *dacryagogus*; Gr. *dakry*, tear + *agogos*, leading). An agent that promotes the flow of tears.

dac'ry-o-cele (Gr. *dakry*, tear + *kele*, hernia). Cyst of the lacrimal sac.

dac-ry-o-cys-ti'tis (Gr. *dakry*, tear + *kystis*, sac + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the lacrimal sac.

dac'ry-o-lith (Gr. *dakry*, tear + *lithos*, stone). Lacrimal calculus; tear stone.

dac-ry-o'ma (Gr. *dakry*, tear + *oma*, tumor). Lacrimal tumor.

dac'tyl (Gr. *daktylos*, finger). A finger.

dac'tyl-ate. Resembling or having fingers.

dac'tyl-o-meg'a-ly (Gr. *daktylos*, finger + *megas*, large). Having abnormally large fingers.

dac'tyl-us (Gr. *daktylos*, finger). Finger; digit; finger-like.

Dakin's solution [Henry D. Dakin, contemporary New York chemist]. A solution of *sodium hypochlorite*; antiseptic.

Dalton's law [John Dalton, English chemist, 1766-1844]. In a mixture of gases, that do not chemically unite, the pressure of the mixture is equal to the sum of the pressures of all the gases present.

dam. A sheet of thin rubber used to protect the field of operation in filling teeth from saliva and infection.

coffer d. Old term for rubber dam.

rubber d. Same as *dam*.

dam'mar. A resinous substance derived from various species of *dammar*. Also called *gum dammar*.

d. varnish. A preparation of gum dammar, gum mastic and benzol

used in mounting microscopic specimens.

gum d. Ethereal solution of the resin of *dammar*, used for microscopic mounting.

Darcet's metal. A low-fusing metal used for making dies, etc.; fuses about 201° F.

Davis crown. A porcelain crown with detached post, which is cemented into the root of the natural tooth and to the artificial crown.

D. D. S. Abbr. for Doctor of Dental Surgery.

de=. Latin preposition used as a prefix meaning *from* or *down*.

de-ac-id-i-fi-ca'tion. The act of neutralizing an acid.

dead. Deprived of life. Improperly used in speaking of a pulpless tooth as a dead tooth.

deadly nightshade. Belladonna.

deaf. Devoid of hearing.

de-ar-tic-u-la'tion (L. *de*, from + *articulus*, a joint). Dislocation. Same as *abarticulation*.

death. Definite cessation of all the functions.

débris epitheliaux parodontaires [Malassez]. See *Malassez epithelial rests*.

dec'a= (Gr. *deka*, ten). Combining form.

dec'a-gram (Gr. *deka*, ten + *gramma*, gram). Weight of ten grams, 154.34 grains Troy.

de-cal-ci-fi-ca'tion. The process of removing lime salts from hard tissues; softening of the teeth as the result of removal of lime salts from the dentin and enamel. See under *teeth*.

de-cal'ci-fy (L. *de*, from + *calx*, lime). To remove lime salts from hard tissues.

dec'a-li-ter (Gr. *deka*, ten + Fr. *litre*). Ten liters.

dec'a-me-ter (Gr. *deka*, ten + Fr. *metre*, from Gr. *metron*, measure). Ten meters.

de-can-ta'tion (L. *de*, from + *cantus*, a side). The act of pouring off gently a fluid from its sediment.

de-cay' (L. *de*, down + *cadere*, to fall).
Decomposition of organic matter.

de-cid'u-ous (L. *decidere*, to fall off).
Temporary.

d. dentition. The twenty teeth of childhood, which are replaced by others of the permanent set. See *dentition*.

d. teeth. The teeth of the first dentition.

dec'i-gram (L. *decimus*, ten + Gr. *gramma*, gram). Tenth part of a gram in weight, 1.544 grains.

dec'i-li-ter (L. *decimus*, ten + Fr. *litre*). Tenth part of a liter, 6.1028 cubic inches.

dec'i-me-ter (L. *decimus*, ten + Gr. *metron*, measure). Tenth part of a meter, 3.937 inches.

dec-i-nor'mal (L. *decimus*, ten + *norma*, rule). One-tenth of the normal strength.

de-coc'tion (L. *de*, down + *coquere*, to boil). The act of boiling certain ingredients in a fluid, to extract the parts soluble at that temperature.

de-coc'tum [L., boiled]. Same as *decoc-tion*.

de-col-or-a'tion (L. *de*, from + *colorere*, to color). Absence of color; deprived of color.

de-col'or-ize. To deprive of color; to bleach.

de-com-po-si'tion (L. *de*, from + *componere*, to put together). Dissolution or separation of parts composing a body. Putrefaction.

de-cru-des'cence. Abatement of intense symptoms.

de-den-ti'tion (L. *de*, from + *dens*, tooth). Shedding of teeth.

def-e-ca'tion (L. *defæcare*, to deprive of dregs). To empty the bowels.

de-for-ma'tion, de-for'mi-ty (L. *de*, from + *forma*, form). Morbid alteration in some part of the body.

de-func-tion-al-i-za'tion. Destruction of function.

de-gen-e-ra'tion (L. *de*, from + *genus*, family). The changing from a higher to a lower form, especially tissues.

de-glu'ti-ble. Capable of being swallowed.

deg'lu-ti-tion (L. *de*, down + *glutio*, to swallow). The act by which substances are passed from the mouth into the stomach.

deg'lu-ti-tive, deg'lu-ti-to-ry. Relating to deglutition.

de-gree'. 1. Title conferred by a college. 2. Graded division, as on a thermometer scale. 3. Also used to indicate the particular stage of a disease, as caries. See *caries*.

de-hem'a-tize (L. *de*, from + Gr. *haima*, blood). The act of removing blood from a part.

de-hy-dra'tion (L. *de*, from + Gr. *hydor*, water). Abstraction of water from a compound.

de-jec'tion (L. *dejectio*, to cast down). Expulsion of the feces.

deka-. See *deca-*.

de-lac-ta'tion (L. *de*, from + *lactare*, to suckle). Weaning; stoppage of lactation.

Delafield's hematoxylin. A preparation of hematoxylin used for staining histologic specimens.

de-lam-i-na'tion (L. *de*, from + *lamina*, a layer). Splitting into layers.

de-li-ga'tion (L. *de*, down + *ligare*, to bind). Ligation. Application of a bandage.

de-lim-i-ta'tion (L. *de*, from + *limitare*, to limit). Term used to designate the finding out and limiting the boundaries of organs, or the extent of diseased tissue.

del-i-quesce' (L. *deliquescere*, to melt away). Said of a salt that becomes liquid by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere.

del-i-ques'cence (L. *deliquescere*, to dissolve). The condition of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

del-i-ques'cent. Having a tendency to become liquid by the absorption of moisture.

de-li'ri-ous (L. *delirare*, to rave). Attended by delirium. Raving.

de-li'ri-um, pl. *deliria* (L., raving). Mental derangement occurring in the course of febrile or exhausting disease; violent temporary insanity.

del-i-tes'cence (L. *delitescere*, to lie hidden). 1. The sudden subsiding

of symptoms of a disease. 2. The incubation period of an infectious disease.

del'ta (The Greek letter Δ). A triangular area.

del'toid (Greek letter Δ + *eidōs*, like). Resembling the Greek letter Δ. Triangular shape.

de-mar-ca'tion (L. *demarcare*, to limit). Marking the boundary line.

de-men'tia (L. *de*, from + *mens*, mind). Unsound mind characterized by loss of the faculty of thought.

d. præcox. Adolescent insanity.

dem'i- (Fr. *demi*; L. *dimidus*, half). Prefix meaning *half*.

de-min-er-al-i-za'tion. An increase in the elimination of the mineral salts from the tissues.

de-mog'ra-phy (Gr. *demos*, people + *graphein*, to write). Study of peoples in their various aspects.

dem'on-stra-tor (L. *demonstrare*, to exhibit). One who exhibits. A teacher of subordinate rank to a professor.

de-mul'cent (L. *demulceo*, to assuage). An agent that soothes or allays inflammation.

de-na'tu-red alcohol. Alcohol to which some agent or material has been added that unfits it for medicinal use.

den-drax'one. A neuron with a short axone which is mostly devoid of a sheath.

den'dric, den'dri-form, den'droid (Gr. *dendron*, tree). Having dendrons or branches.

den-dri'tic. Relating to dendrons.

den'dron (Gr. *dendron*, tree). A ramifying afferent process of a nerve cell.

dengue [*den'gay*] (Sp.). An eruptive fever.

dens, gen. *dentis*, pl. *dentes*. Latin, meaning *tooth*.

d. acutus. Incisor tooth.

d. angularis. Canine tooth.

d. bicuspidatus. The bicuspid tooth.

d. caninus or **cuspidatus**. The canine or cuspid tooth.

d. deciduus. A deciduous tooth.

d. incisivus. Incisor tooth.

d. lacteus. A milk tooth or deciduous tooth.

d. molaris. A molar tooth.

d. premolaris. A premolar tooth.

den'tal (L. *dentalis*). Relating to a tooth or teeth.

d. aplasia. Failure in growth or development of the teeth.

d. arch. The arch formed by the teeth in the jaws. The various arches are called *round*, *V-shaped* and *square*, as they resemble or approach these shapes.

d. band. A band of epithelial involution that precedes tooth formation.

d. bulb. The dentinal papilla.

d. canal. The canal in the root of a tooth through which the nerves and vessels pass to supply the pulp.

d. capsule. An investment composed of dense strands of connective tissue fibers, derived from the mesoderm of the tooth germ; during the growth and development of the tooth before eruption it protects the tissues of the growing tooth and forms on its innermost side cementum, and on its outer side the alveolo-dental periosteum. [Hope-Well-Smith.]

d. caries. A chemico-vital process of destruction of the hard structures of the tooth carried on through the agency of microorganisms. It involves two distinct but related activities: first, a solution of the inorganic constituents of the calcified structures by acids locally produced through the enzyme action of acid-producing bacteria; and, second, destructive decomposition of the organic matrix through the enzyme action of proteolytic bacteria, which latter is essentially a putrefactive process.

d. cartilage. The cartilaginous elevation on the margins of the gums of infants prior to dentition.

d. cavity. The pulp cavity; also see under *cavity*.

d. cord. Epithelial bud giving origin to an enamel organ.

d. curve. The curve or bow of the teeth. See also under *curve*.

d. cuticle. See *Nasmyth's membrane*.

d. cyst. A cystic degeneration of the epithelial rests of the periodontal membrane, resulting from inflammation of that tissue. They contain viscid fluid, crystals of cholesterolin and other salts in suspension, and are lined with epithelium. [Hopewell-Smith.]

d. engine. A machine used in dentistry for applying rotary power.

d. file. A file adapted particularly to operations upon the teeth.

d. follicle. See *dental capsule*.

d. foramen, pl. foramina. The opening at the apex of a tooth root for the passage of the vessels and nerves into the pulp.

d. forceps. Forceps adapted particularly to the extraction of teeth.

d. formula. A notation used to designate the number and character of the teeth. The dental formula for man is written thus for the deciduous teeth: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, M. $\frac{2}{2}$, and the formula is read: Incisors, two upper and two lower; canines, one upper and one lower; molars, two upper and two lower; 10 on one side, 20 in all. For the permanent set the formula is written thus: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, PM. $\frac{2}{2}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$, and the formula is read; Incisors, two upper and two lower; canines, one upper and one lower; premolars, two upper and two lower; molars, three upper and three lower; 16 on one side, 32 in all.

d. gangrene. Dental caries.

d. germ. The germ of a tooth.

d. groove. A groove along the border of the jaws in the embryo.

d. hygienist. A dentist's assistant who cleans and polishes the teeth and also removes accretions from the exposed surfaces of the teeth.

d. index. The result obtained by multiplying the dental length, *i. e.*, the distance from the anterior surface of the first bicuspid to the posterior surface of the third molar, by 100 and dividing by the basinasal [basion to nasion] length.

d. laboratory. A room where operations relating to the mechanical phase of dentistry are done.

d. lamina. The projecting borders of the dental groove.

d. length. The distance measured from the anterior surface of the first premolar to the posterior surface of the third molar.

d. ligament. That portion of the pericementum which embraces the neck of a tooth.

d. liniment [Buckley]. A preparation of menthol, 1.3 gm.; chloroform, 6.0 cc; tincture of aconite, 30.0 cc. Used in the treatment of pericementitis, applied freely to the affected tooth.

d. lobe. One of the protuberances or cusps of which a tooth surface is made up.

d. neuralgia. Neuralgia resulting directly from disease of the dental pulps.

d. notation. A plan for indicating with symbols the various teeth in the mouth, as an aid to the dentist in charting the mouths of patients. The accompanying figures, page 90, illustrate the Palmer system of noting the upper and lower teeth. For example, $\overline{1}$ indicates the upper left central incisor; $\overline{7}$ would indicate the lower right central incisor, etc. Plan devised by Corydon Palmer in 1891.

d. orthopedia. Name given by Dr. C. S. Case, contemporary Chicago dentist, to the branch of dentistry which has to do with the correction of facial and dental irregularities.

d. papilla. The mesenchymal mass surrounded by the epithelial enamel organ. The dental papilla is the organ that forms the dentin and it persists after the completion of odontogenesis as the dental pulp.

d. periosteum. See *periodontal membrane*.

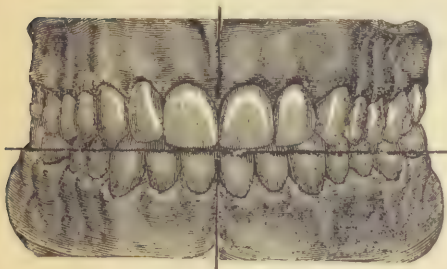
d. porcelain. A solidified mass composed of one or more silicious substances in a fused silicate. [Wilson.]

d. pulp. The soft, vascular and sensitive organ occupying the central portion of the tooth.

d. sac. The sac of connective tissue inclosing the enamel organ and the dentinal papilla.

d. science. That branch of the healing art which has for its object the study and treatment of diseases of the teeth.

d. surgery. That branch of surgery which has for its object the study and treatment of diseases of the teeth and mouth.



Palmer's Dental Notation.

d. sapientiæ. Wisdom teeth or third molar teeth.

den'ti- (L. *dens, dentis*, tooth). A combining form indicating relation to a tooth or the teeth.

den'ti-cle (L. *denticulus*, a small tooth). A small tooth or projecting point.

den-tic'u-late, den-tic'u-la-ted (L. *denticulatus*). Dentate. Having teeth.

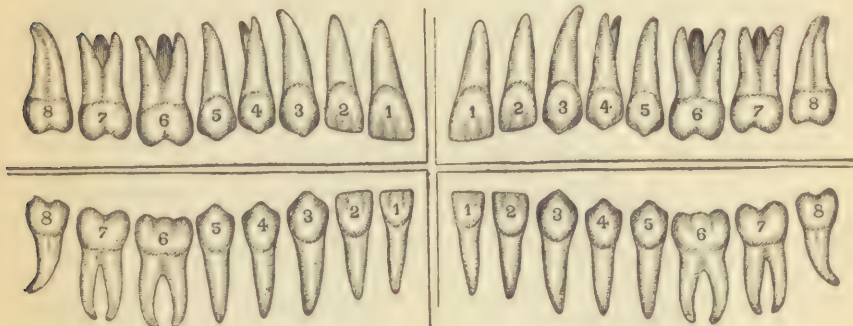
den-tic'u-lus. Latin, meaning a *small tooth*.

den-ti-fi-ca'tion. Formation of the teeth.

den'ti-form (L. *dens*, tooth + *forma*, form). Tooth-shaped.

den'ti-frice (L. *dens*, tooth + *frico*, to rub). A tooth-paste, tooth-powder or mouthwash.

den-tig'e-rous (L. *dens*, tooth + *gerere*, to carry). Tooth carrying, as cysts containing teeth.



Palmer's Dental Notation.

d. tophi. Calculary deposits on the roots of the teeth.

d. tubuli. Minute tubules that make up the dentin.

den-tal'gia (L. *dens*, tooth + Gr. *algos*, pain). Toothache.

den'tate (L. *dentatus*). Having teeth serrated.

den'tes (L. pl. of *dens*, a tooth). Teeth.

d. acuti. Incisor teeth.

d. bicuspidati. Bicuspid or premolar teeth.

d. canini. Canine teeth.

d. molares. Molar teeth.

d. præmolares. Premolar teeth.

den-ti-la'bi-al (L. *dens*, tooth + *labium*, the lip). Relating to the teeth and lips.

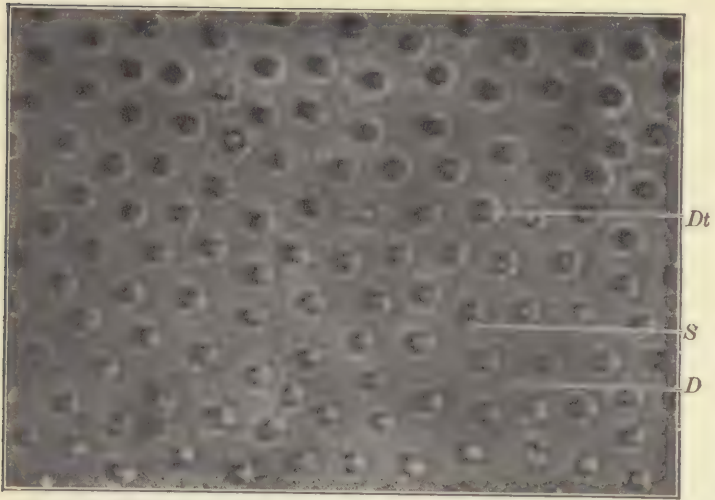
den-ti-lin'gu-al (L. *dens*, tooth + *lingua*, the tongue). Relating to the teeth and tongue.

den-ti-me'ter (L. *dens*, tooth + Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument used for measuring the circumference of the tooth in preparation for making a crown.

den'tin (L. *dens*, tooth). An osteoid tissue forming the body proper of the teeth, consisting of dentinal tubuli and intertubular tissue; composed chemically of phosphates of

PLATE IV

FIG. 1



Dentin Showing Tubules in Cross-section: *Dt*, Dentinal Tubules; *D*, Dentin Matrix; *S*, Shadow of Sheaths of Newman. (About 1150 X) (Noyes.)

FIG. 2

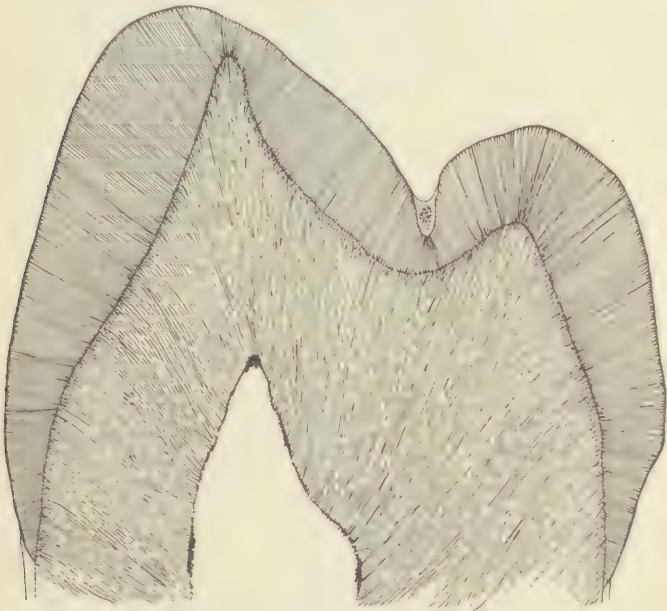


Diagram of Enamel Rod Directions. From a Photograph of a Buccolingual Section of an Upper Bicuspid. (Noyes)

calcium and magnesium, carbonate of lime and organic matter.

d. gemmation. The union or fusion of two or more teeth.

d. matrix. The solid part of dentin in which the dentinal tubes run. Homogeneous and translucent in appearance, it is probably identical with the matrix of bone. Its chemical composition may also be the same. The organic part is called collagen. [Hopewell-Smith].

nanoid d. (L. *nana*, a dwarf). Dwarfed dentin, incompletely developed dentin, especially of the roots of unerupted teeth, producing a stunted or dwarfed condition of the parts. It is not hypoplasia of dentin, as there is no concomitant increase in the number of interglobular spaces, nor is it true aplasia, which indicates complete failure in growth or development. [Hopewell-Smith].

d. papilla. In the tooth germ that part of the mesoderm beneath the enamel organ, the cells of which are destined to form the dentin and dental pulp.

secondary d. Deposits of dentin on the pulpal side of the dentin, representing an effort on the part of Nature to protect the tooth pulp.

den'ti-nal. Relating to dentin.

d. fibrils. The prolongations of the odontoblasts which occupy the dentinal canals.

d. sheath. See *Neumann's sheath*.

d. tubules. The minute canaliculi in the dentin containing the dentinal fibrils.

den-ti-nal'gia (L. *dens*, tooth + Gr. *algos*, pain). Sensitiveness of the dentin.

den-ti-ni-fi-ca'tion. Process of formation of dentin.

den-ti-ni'tis (L. *dens*, tooth, Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Sensitiveness of the dentin.

den-tin'o-o-blast (L. *dens*, tooth + Gr. *blastos*, germ). A mesenchymal cell that forms dentin.

dentino-cemental junction. The line of junction of dentin and cementum.

dentino-enamel junction. The line of junction of dentin and enamel.

den'ti-noid (dentin + Gr. *eidos*, form). Resembling dentin.

den-ti-pa'rous. Relating to tooth production.

den'tist (L. *dens*, tooth). One who devotes himself to the study of the teeth and contents of the oral cavity, their diseases and treatment. A dental surgeon.

den'tis-try (L. *dens*, tooth). The science and art which treats of the teeth and contents of the oral cavity, from the surgical and therapeutic standpoint.

operative d. That branch of dentistry which deals particularly with methods and procedures for inserting fillings in the teeth, and the treatment of conditions in the soft parts connected with the teeth.

prosthetic d. That branch of dentistry which deals with the replacement of teeth by artificial substitutes.

den-ti'tion (L. *dentitio*, to cut teeth).

1. The character, number and arrangement of the teeth. 2. The process of eruption of the teeth. See *eruption of teeth under teeth*.

primary d. The deciduous teeth.

secondary d. The permanent teeth.

den-to-al-ve-o-li'tis. Pyorrhea alveolaris.

den'toid (L. *dens*, tooth + Gr. *eidos*, form). Resembling a tooth or shaped like a tooth.

dento-surgical. Pertaining to both dentistry and surgery.

dent'ure (L. *dens*, tooth). 1. The full complement of teeth. 2. An artificial substitute for a full or partial set of teeth.

full d. A denture substituting the full set of teeth of both jaws.

partial d. A denture substituting only a portion of the teeth of one jaw.

den-tur-lite'. Trade name of a metallic alloy intended especially as a base for cast dentures.

de-nu'cle-a-ted. Deprived of the nucleus.

de-nu-da'tion (L. *denuicare*, to make bare). Condition of a part deprived of its natural covering.

de-nu-tri'tion. Opposite to nutrition.

de-o'dor-ant (L. *de*, from + *odorare*, to perfume). An agent that destroys offensive odors.

de-o'dor-ize. To destroy odors.

de-on-tol'o-gy (Gr. *deon*, right + *logos*, treatise). The science of professional ethics.

de-os-si-fi-ca'tion (L. *de*, from + *os*, bone + *facere*, to make). Absorption or removal of the osseous elements.

de-ox-i-da'tion. Separation of oxygen from a compound.

de-ox'i-dize. To deprive a substance of oxygen.

de-ox-y-ge-na'tion. The deprivation of oxygen.

de-pil'a-to-ry (L. *de*, from + *pilus*, hair). Possessing the power of removing hair; an agent so used.

de-pos'it (L. *de*, down + *ponere*, to place). 1. Sediment. 2. A laying down of mineral substance in or about the tissues, as calculus about the teeth.

de-pres'sant. An agent that diminishes functional activity.

de-pres'sion (L. *de*, down + *premere*, to press). 1. A hollow. 2. A lowering of physical forces.

de-pres-so-mo'tor (L. *depremere*, to press down + *motor*, moving). Retarding motor activity; checking the action of motor centers.

de-pres'sor la'bii in-fe-ri-o'ris. See *Table of Muscles*.

de-pres'sor thy-roi'de-us. See *Table of Muscles*.

de-pres'sor a'læ na'si. See *Table of Muscles*.

de-pres'sor an'gu-li o'ris. See *Table of Muscles*.

de-pres'sor ep-i-glot'ti-dis. See *Table of Muscles*.

de-pu'rant (L. *depurare*, to purify). An agent that purifies.

Derenberg tweezers. Cutting tweezers used in removing projecting or jagged portions of the alveolar process following tooth extraction.

der'i-vant. Same as *derivative*, which see.

de-riv'a-tive. An agent that withdraws the blood from a diseased part and so modifies the morbid process.

derm, der'ma (Gr. *derma*, skin). The skin.

der'ma=, der'ma-to=, der'mo= (Gr. *derma*, skin). Prefix meaning *skin*.

der'mad. Toward the skin.

der'mal. Relating to the skin.

der-mal'gia, der-ma-tal'gia (Gr. *derma*, skin + *algos*, pain). Neuralgia of the skin.

der-ma-ti'tis (Gr. *derma*, skin + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the skin.

der-ma-to=au'to-plas-ty (Gr. *derma*, skin + *autos*, self + *plassein*, to mold). Grafting skin from one part of a person's body to another.

der'ma-to-cyst (Gr. *derma*, skin + *kystis*, a sac). Cystic tumor of the skin.

der'ma-toid (Gr. *derma*, skin + *eidos*, form). Like the skin.

der-ma-tol'o-gy (Gr. *derma*, skin + *logos*, treatise). The science of the study of skin diseases.

der-ma-to'ma (Gr. *derma*, skin + *oma*, tumor). A tumor of the skin.

der'ma-tome (Gr. *derma*, skin + *tome*, cut). An instrument used for cutting the skin.

der-ma-to-neu-rol'o-gy (Gr. *derma*, skin + *neuron*, nerve + *logos*, treatise). The science which has for its object the study of the nerves and skin.

der-ma-to-neu-ro'sis (Gr. *derma*, skin + *neuron*, nerve). Neurosis of the skin; skin disease of nervous origin.

der-ma-to-plas'ty (Gr. *derma*, skin + *plassein*, to mold). Plastic operation for the restoration of skin.

der-ma-to'sis (Gr. *derma*, skin). Cutaneous disease.

der'mis (Gr. *derma*, skin). The skin.

der-mi'tis (Gr. *derma*, skin + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the skin.

der'mo-blast (Gr. *derma*, skin + *blastos*, germ). The mesoblast from which true skin is developed.

der'moid (Gr. *derma*, skin + *eidos*, like). Like the skin or resembling the skin.

Deschamps' needle. A surgical needle with long shaft, for suturing deep tissues.

de-sen-si-tize'. To render insensible to sensation, as hypersensitive dentin.

de-sen-si-tiz'ing paste, Buckley's. See *Buckley's desensitizing paste.*

des-ic'cant, des'ic-ca-tive (L. *desiccare*, to dry up). Drying.

des'ic-cate (L. *desiccare*, to dry up). To dry thoroughly.

des-ic-ca'tion. The process of drying or evaporation; as desiccation of a cavity.

des'moid (Gr. *desmos*, band + *eidōs*, like). Resembling a tendon.

des-mol'o-gy (Gr. *desmos*, band + *logos*, treatise). 1. That branch of medical science which treats of ligaments. 2. Science of bandaging.

des-qua-ma'tion (L. *de*, from + *squama*, scale). Exfoliation of the skin in the form of scales.

dessertspoonful. A measure equalling approximately two fluidrams.

de-ter'gent (L. *detergere*, to cleanse). A cleansing agent.

de-ter'sive. A cleansing agent. Same as *detergent*.

de-thy'roid-ism. Artificial myxedema due to removal of the thyroid gland.

de-tox'i-ca-ted. A substance from which the toxic quality has been removed.

de-tri'tion (L. *de*, from + *terere*, to wear). Wearing away of a part by friction, as the teeth for example.

de-tri'tus (L. *deterere*, to wear away). The remains of organic tissue which has undergone disorganization.

de-tu-mes'cence (L. *de*, from + *tumescere*, to swell). The subsiding of a swollen part.

de'tur. Latin, meaning *give*. Abbr. det.

deu'te-ro= (Gr. *deuteros*, second). A prefix meaning the second of a series.

deu'te-ro-cone (Gr. *deuteros*, second + *konos*, cone). The anterolingual cusp of an upper deciduous molar; corresponding to the protocone of the permanent molar.

deu'te-ro-path'ic (Gr. *deuteros*, second + *pathos*, disease). A disease occurring secondarily to another disease.

deu'te-ro-plasm (Gr. *deuteros*, second + *plasma*, formed). The proteid substance of an egg that nourishes the body of the embryo.

deu'to= (Gr. *deuteros*, second). A prefix denoting two.

deu-to-chlo'rid. A chlorid containing double the normal proportion of chlorin.

de-vas-cu-la-ri-za'tion. Depriving a part of its blood supply.

developmental groove. A fine depressed line in the enamel which marks the junction of the primitive lobes.

de-vi'tal-ize (L. *de*, from + *vita*, life). To deprive of vitality, as the vitality of the tooth pulp for example. Improperly used in connection with pulpless teeth.

devitalizing paste. A paste of arsenic and cocain used to devitalize the pulps of teeth.

de-vo-lu'tion (L. *de*, from or down + *volvere*, to roll). The opposite of evolution.

dex'ter (L., right). Right side.

dex'trad. Toward the right side.

dex'trase. A ferment that converts dextrose into lactic acid.

dex'trin (L. *dexter*, right). A carbohydrate resulting from the action of diastase on starch.

dex'trin-ase. A ferment that converts starch into isomaltose.

dex'trin-ate, dex'trin-ize. To change into dextrin.

dex'tro= (L. *dexter*, right). Combining form signifying to the right side.

dex-tro-man'u-al (L. *dexter*, right + *manus*, hand). Right-handed.

dex'trose. Glucose.

dex-tro-su'ria. The condition of dextrose in the urine.

dex-tro-tor'sion (L. *dexter*, right + *torguere*, to twist). To twist to the right.

dex-tro-ver'sion (L. *dexter*, right + *vertere*, to turn). Turning to the right.

de-zy'mo-tize (L. *de*, from + Gr. *zyme*, leaven). To free from ferments or germs.

dg. Abbr. for *decigram*.

D. Hy. Abbr. for Doctor of Hygiene.

di- (Gr. *dis*, twice). Prefix meaning *two* or *twice*.

dia- (Gr. *dia*, through). Prefix meaning *through* or *apart*.

di-a-be'tes (Gr. *dia*, through + *bainein*, to go). A disease characterized by increased secretion of urine.

d. mellitus. Presence of sugar in the urine.

di-a-be'tic. Relating to diabetes.

di-ac'e-tate. A salt of diacetic acid.

di-a-ce'tic acid. An acid found in the urine in diabetes and indigestion.

di'ac-id (Gr. *dis*, twice + L. *acidus*, sour). Having two hydrogen atoms that are replaceable.

di-a-cla'sia, di-a-cla'sis (Gr. *dia*, through + *klasis*, breaking). A refracture for surgical purposes.

di-a-crit'ic, di-a-crit'i-cal (Gr. *dia*, apart + *krinein*, to judge). Diagnostic; distinguishing.

di'ad. 1. A radical that has a combining power of two. 2. A bivalent element.

di'ag-nose (Gr. *dia*, apart + *gnosis*, knowledge). To determine the nature of a disease.

di-ag-no'sis, pl. diagnoses (Gr. *dia*, apart + *gnosis*, knowledge). The ability to distinguish one disease from another. The ability to determine the nature of a disease.

clinical d. Diagnosis of a disease from its clinical symptoms.

d. by exclusion. A diagnosis of a disease made by excluding all other known conditions.

differential d. A diagnosis distinguishing between two diseases similar in character by comparing their symptoms.

physical d. A diagnosis made by inspection, palpation, auscultation, etc.

di-ag-nos'tic. Relating to diagnosis. Symptom which is characteristic of a disease.

di-ag-nos'ti-cate. Same as *diagnose*, which see.

di-ag-nos-ti'cian. A person who is proficient in the art of diagnosis.

di-al'y-sate. A liquid substance that has undergone solution of continuity.

di-al'y-sis (Gr. *dia*, through + *lyein*, to loose). The separation from liquids of substances in solution—crystalloids and colloids—by passage through a porous membrane.

di'al-yze. To separate by the process of dialysis.

di'al-y-zed. Prepared by dialysis.

di'al-y-zer. An apparatus for dialyzing.

di-am'e-ter (Gr. *dia*, through + *metron*, measure). A line through the center of a round body.

di'a-mid. A double amid; that is, a double molecule of ammonia in which an acid radical partially replaces the hydrogen.

di-a-pe-de'sis (Gr. *dia*, through + *pedan*, to leap). The passage of blood or its elements through the unbroken walls of the vessels.

di-a-pho-re'sis (Gr. *dia*, through + *pherein*, to carry). Greater degree of perspiration than natural.

di-a-pho-ret'ic. An agent that stimulates perspiration.

di'a-phragm (Gr. *dia*, through or across + *phragma*, wall). The membranous partition which separates the abdomen from the thorax. See *Table of Muscles*.

di-aph'y-sis (Gr. *dia*, through + *phyesthai*, to grow). The shaft of a long bone.

di-ar-rhe'a (Gr. *dia*, through + *rhein*, to flow). Looseness of the bowels.

di-ar-thro'sis (Gr. *dia*, through + *arthrosis*, joint). A joint permitting the bones to move freely on each other in every direction, as the shoulder joint.

di-as-tal'sis (Gr. *dia*, through + *stalsis*, contraction). Movement of the contents of the intestines in a forward direction.

di'as-tase (Gr. *diastasis*, separation). A ferment that converts starch into grape sugar.

di-as-tat'ic. Relating to diastase.

di-as-te'ma (Gr. *diastema*, a fissure). An interval; particularly a space between the teeth.

di-as'ter (Gr. *di*, two + *aster*, star). The double star figure, in the process of mitosis, that occurs previous to division of the nucleus.

di-as'to-le (Gr. *dia*, through + *stallein*, to send). Dilation of the heart when the blood enters the ventricles; the opposite movement to *systole*, when the heart and arteries contract to send forth the blood.

di-as-tol'ic. Relating to the diastole.

di-ath'e-sis (Gr. *diathenai*, to dispose). Predisposition to certain diseases.

bilious d. The morbid condition following the imperfect elimination of bile.

gouty d. A tendency to the accumulation of uric acid in the fluids of the body.

hemorrhagic d. An abnormal tendency to hemorrhage.

rheumatic d. Same as *gouty diathesis*.

scorbutic d. A tendency to scurvy.

uric acid d. Same as *gouty diathesis*.

di-ath-et'ic. Relating to diathesis.

di-at-om'ic (Gr. *dis*, two + *atomos*, atom). Containing two atoms.

diatoric tooth (Gr. *dia*, through + *L. torus*, a hole or round-place [anchorage ring, *Math.*]) A porcelain tooth crown for dentures that is held in position by means of an "anchorage hole" extending through the porcelain.

di-ba'sic (Gr. *dis*, two + *basis*, base). Relating to acids in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaceable by a base.

di-cal'cic. Having two atoms of calcium in the molecule.

di-car'bo-nate. Same as *bicarbonate*, which see.

di-chlo-ra-mine'-T. A yellowish-white crystalline substance. Abbr. name for sodium toluene sulphon-dichloramid. A powerful antiseptic in wound treatment and used in con-

ditions where prolonged antiseptic treatment is required.

di-chlo'rid. A chlorid having two atoms of chlorin in the molecule.

di-dac'tic (Gr. *didaktikos*, teach). The term applied to instruction by means of lectures, as distinguished from laboratory or clinical instruction.

die. A fac-simile of the form of the mouth in cast metal from which a metal blank is stamped to fit a part of the mouth.

die-plate. A metallic plate in which are negative cusp forms, used for forming cusps for metal crowns.

di'et (Gr. *diaitan*, to regulate). The particular kind of food and drink taken by an individual. Also proper food for an invalid.

di'e-ta-ry. A regulated diet or allowance of food.

di-e-tet'ic (Gr. *diaietikos*, regulating). Relating to diet or proper food.

di-e-tet'ics. The science and art of treatment of disease by the scientific regulation of the diet.

di-e-tet'ist, di-e-ti'tian. One skilled in the scientific use of diet in disease.

dif-fe-ren-ti-a'tion. Distinguishing one disease from another.

dif-fuse', dif-fused' (L. *dis*, apart + *fundere*, to pour). To spread over a surface or through a mass.

d. abscess. One in which the pus is spread through the surrounding tissues.

dif-fu'si-ble. Capable of being quickly diffused.

dif-fu'sion. The act of becoming diffused or spread.

di-gas'tric (Gr. *dis*, double + *gaster*, belly). Having two bellies, as a muscle so formed.

di-gas'tri-cus. See *Table of Muscles*.

di-ges'tion (L. *dis*, apart + *gerere*, to carry). The process by means of which alimentary substances, when introduced into the digestive canal, undergo alterations which fit them for absorption and assimilation into the organism.

gastric d. That part of the digestive process carried on by the action of the gastric juice.

gastro-intestinal d. The gastric and intestinal digestion taken together.

intestinal d. That part of the digestive process carried on by the action of the intestinal juices, including the bile and pancreatic juice.

salivary d. That part of the digestive process carried on by the saliva.

di-ges'tive. 1. Relating to digestion.
2. An agent that promotes digestion.

dig'it (L. *digitus*, finger). A finger or toe.

dig'i-tal. Relating to or performed with the fingers.

Dig-i-ta'lis (L. *digitus*, finger). A genus of plants, order, *scrophulariaceæ*. The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*, purple fox-glove, are narcotic, cardiac, tonic, diuretic and stimulant. Dose, extract, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. [0.016 gm.]; fluidextract, 1 to 2 min. [0.065 to 0.13 cc]; tincture, 5 to 20 min. [0.3 to 1.25 cc].

dig'i-tate. Possessing finger-like processes.

dig'i-ti- (L. *digitus*, finger). A prefix denoting relation to the fingers or toes.

dig-na'thus (G. *dis*, two + *gnathos*, jaw). Monster having two lower jaws.

di-hy'drate (Gr. *dis*, two + *hydor*, water). Compound containing two molecules of water.

di-i'o-did. Compound of a base with two atoms of iodine.

di-la-ta'tion. The process of enlarging an aperture or canal.

di-la-ta'tor na'ris (anterior and posterior). See *Table of Muscles*.

di-la'tor. An instrument used for enlarging or stretching an aperture or canal.

dil'u-ent (L. *diluere*, to dilute.). A medicine which increases the fluidity of the blood. Anything that dilutes.

di-lu'tion. The act of weakening by admixture of water or other substance.

di-mer'ic. A theory on the phylogeny of tooth forms regarding each mammalian tooth as the equivalent of two primitive tooth germs fused along their mesio-distal diameters.

di-me-tal'lic. Containing two metallic elements.

di-ni'trate. A salt containing two molecules of nitric acid.

d. in p. æq. Latin, *Dividatur in partes æquales*, meaning, Let it be divided in equal parts.

di-os-mo'sis (Gr. *dia*, through + *osmos*, passing). The passing of a fluid through a membrane. See also *osmosis*.

di-ox'id. An oxid a molecule of which contains two atoms of oxygen.

di-ox'o-gen. A proprietary preparation of hydrogen dioxide; antiseptic.

dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol. *Arsphenamine*, or *salvarsan*, which see.

di-pha'sic (Gr. *dis*, two + *phasis*, phase). Appearing in two phases.

diph-the'ria (Gr. *diphthera*, membrane). An infectious disease of mucous membranes, generally of the pharynx, caused by the presence of *Klebs-Löffler bacillus*.

diph-the'ric, diph-the-rit'ic. Relating to diphtheria.

diph'the-roid. Having the appearance of diphtheria.

diph'y-o-dont (Gr. *di*, two + *phyein*, to produce + *odous*, tooth). Having two sets of teeth, as the deciduous and permanent sets in man.

diph'y-o-don'tic gem-in'ation. A condition in which a deciduous tooth is fused or united with one of the permanent set.

dip-lo-ba-cil'lus. Two bacilli occurring linked together, end to end.

dip-lo-bac-te'ri-a. Bacteria occurring linked together.

Dip-lo-coc'cus, pl. *diplococci* (Gr. *diploos*, double + *kokkos*, berry). A genus of spherical bacteria grouped in pairs. See *Micrococcus*.

dip-lo'pia (Gr. *diploos*, double + *opsis*, vision). A defect of vision in which one object is seen as two.

di-pro-to-don'ty (Gr. *di*, two + *protos*, first + *odous*, tooth). Enlargement of a pair of cutting teeth. Paleontological term.

di'rect (L. *directus*). Immediate. In dentistry used to designate a method by which an operation is performed

without the intervention of intermediate steps, as the direct method of casting inlays, forming the inlay pattern in the tooth, as distinguished from the indirect method, forming the pattern in a replica of the tooth.

dis- (L. *dis*, apart). A prefix used to denote separation.

dis-ar-tic-u-la'tion (L. *dis*, apart + *articulus*, joint). The act of separating at a joint.

dis-as-sim-i-la'tion. Opposite to assimilation. Same as *catabolism*, which see.

disc. Same as *disk*, which see.

dis'charge. To set free or liberate.

dis-char'ging. Giving vent to an excretion, as pus.

dis-cis'sion (L. *dis*, apart + *scindere*, to cut). Cutting apart.

disclosing solution. An aqueous solution of iodine and potassium iodide, applied to tooth surfaces to disclose bacterial growth and accretions on the teeth.

dis'coid (Gr. *diskos*, disk + *eidōs*, form). Disk-shaped. Applied to a dental cutting instrument having a blade in the form of a disk.

Dis-co-my'ces. See *Actinomyces*.

dis-crete' (L. *discernere*, to separate). Composed of separated parts, or units; not coalescent, as lesions which do not become blended.

dis'cus. Latin, meaning *disk*.

dis-cu'ti-ent (L. *discutere*, to dissipate). An agent that causes a scattering.

dis-ease' (Fr. *dis*, neg. + *aïse*, ease). Illness, ailment. Opposite state to that of health.

Addison's d. Tubercular disease of the suprarenal capsules, characterized by pigmentation of the skin and mucosæ and anemia.

Basedow's d. Exophthalmic goiter.

Bazin's d. Psoriasis of the mouth.

Bright's d. Disease of the kidney accompanied by albuminuria.

deficiency d. A metabolic disease due to the lack of some important element in the diet.

Fauchard's d. Pyorrhea alveolaris.

focal d. A disease resulting from a localized focus.

Graves's d. Goiter.

Raynaud's d. Disease of the parotid glands.

Riggs' d. Pyorrhea alveolaris.

St. Apollonia's d. Toothache.

zymotic d. A disease due to bacterial activity.

dis-in-fect' (L. *dis*, apart + *inficere*, to corrupt). To destroy pathogenic germs.

dis-in-fec'tant. An agent that destroys microorganisms.

dis-in-fec'tion. The act of destroying pathogenic germs.

dis-in-te-gra'tion (L. *dis*, apart + *integer*, entire). Destruction by reducing to small particles. Decay. Same as *catabolism*.

disk (L. *discus*; Gr. *diskos*, disk). A circular-shaped plate.

blood d. See *blood corpuscle*.

carborundum d. A disk for dental use made from carborundum.

corundum d. A disk for dental use made from corundum stone.

cuttle-fish d. A disk for dental use made from the bone of the *sepia officinalis*.

diamond d. A metallic disk charged with diamond dust, and used for cutting the teeth.

dental d. A circular disk charged with an abrasive material, used for cutting and polishing teeth and fillings.

Hall d. A dental cutting disk made of vulcanite, with the cutting surface charged with emery; one side of the disk being non-cutting.

sandpaper d. A dental cutting disk made of sandpaper.

vulcarbo d. A dental cutting disk made of vulcanite, with the surface charged with carbon.

dis-lo-ca'tion (L. *dis*, apart + *locare*, to place). Displacement of the bones of a joint.

dis-oc-clude' (L. *dis*, apart + *occludere*, to close together). To grind the surface of a tooth so that it does not meet its antagonist in the opposing jaw in any of the movements of mastication.

- dis-pen'sa-ry** (L. *dispensare*, to dispense). A place for the free treatment of dental diseases.
- dis-sect'** (L. *dis*, apart + *secare*, to cut). To cut apart.
- dis-sec'tion**. The act of cutting apart the tissues for anatomic study.
- dis-sim-i-la'tion** (L. *dis*, apart + *similis*, alike). Same as *disassimilation* or *catabolism*.
- dis-so-ci-a'tion** (L. *dis*, from + *sociatio*, union). Disunion of the elements of chemical compounds. The state of being separated.
- dis'sol-u-ble**. Capable of being separated into parts.
- dis-so-lu'tion**. Disintegration.
- dis-solve'** (L. *dissolvere*, to dissolve). To undergo solution in a liquid.
- dis-sol'vent**. An agent capable of dissolving substances. Medicines capable of dissolving swellings, concretions, etc.
- dis'tad**. Toward the distal aspect; away from the center.
- dis'tal**. (L. *distalis*, distant). Distant from the center. Used to indicate the location of surfaces and cavities in the posterior surfaces of teeth farthest distant from the median line of the arch.
- d. angles**. Angles formed by the junction of other surfaces of the crown with the distal surface.
- dis-til-la'tion** (L. *distillare*, to drop little by little). The process of vaporizing substances and collecting the vapor by condensation.
- fractional d**. A method of separating substances by distilling the mixture containing them at gradually increased temperatures, the different substances being vaporized and collected in the order of their volatilization.
- disto=buccal**. Relating to the distal and buccal surfaces of the bicuspid and molar teeth.
- dis-to=buc'co=oc-clu'sal**. Relating to the distal, buccal and occlusal surfaces of a tooth.
- dis-to-clu'sion**. A condition in which a tooth of the lower dental arch is distal to its normal relation to that of the upper arch. Contracted form of *disto-occlusion*. See *Angle's classification of malocclusion*.
- disto-labial**. Relating to the distal and labial surfaces of the incisor teeth.
- disto-lingual**. Relating to the distal and lingual surfaces of the teeth.
- di-sul'phate**. Combination of two parts of sulphuric acid with one part of a base.
- di-u-ret'ic**. An agent that increases the secretion of urine.
- di'va-lent**. Same as *bivalent*, which see.
- di-ver'gent** (L. *dis*, apart + *vergere*, to tend). Extending from a common point in different directions.
- di-ver-tic'u-lum**, pl. *diverticula* (L. *diverticulare*, to turn aside). A pocket or cul-de-sac leading from a main cavity.
- di-vul'sion** (L. *dis*, apart + *vellere*, to pluck). Rupture or laceration of tissues by external violence.
- D. M. D.** Abbr. for Doctor of Dental Medicine.
- D. O.** Abbr. for Doctor of Osteopathy.
- Dobell's solution**. A solution, employed as a spray in rhinitis, containing carbolic acid, sodium bicarbonate and glycerin.
- dol-i-cho-ce-phal'ic** (Gr. *dolichos*, long + *kephale*, head). Having a long skull, the breadth being less than 75 per cent of its length.
- do'lor**, pl. *dolores*. Latin, meaning pain. A cardinal symptom of inflammation.
- Donaldson broach** [R. B. Donaldson, Washington dentist]. A fine, barbed broach intended especially for removing the contents of a pulp canal.
- dor'sad**. In a dorsal direction or toward the back.
- dor'sal** (L. *dorsalis*, back). Relating to the back or dorsum.
- dor'so=** (L. *dorsum*, back). Used as a prefix to denote relating to the back.
- dor-so-ven'trad** (L. *dorsum*, back + *venter*, belly). In a direction from the back toward the belly or ventral aspect.

- dor'sum**, pl. *dorsa*. Latin, meaning *back*. The back. Also the back of any organ, as the foot, hand, tongue, etc.
- do'sage**. The study of the regulation of doses. See *Dosage table*, pp. 100-102.
- dose** (Gr. *dosis*, dose). The proper amount of a medicine to be given at one time. Also applied to x-ray and radium administration.
- do-si-met'ric** (Gr. *dosis*, dose + *metron*, measure). Relating to *dosimetry*, which see.
- do-sim'e-try** (Gr. *dosis*, dose + *metron*, measure). The study of regular and systematic determining of doses.
- do'sis**. Greek and Latin for *dose*.
- douche** [doosh] (Fr.). Term applied to a stream of water directed to any portion of the body.
- Dover's powder**. A powder containing opium and ipecac each 10, sugar of milk 80; diaphoretic and anodyne. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.3 to 1.0 gm.].
- dove'tail-ed**. Having the form of a dovetail joint or mortise. Applied to cavities in teeth so shaped.
- dow'el**. A metal post or pin used in attaching an artificial crown to the root of a natural tooth.
- D. P.** Abbr. for Doctor of Pharmacy.
- D. P. H.** Abbr. for Diploma in Public Health.
- dr.** Abbr. for *drachm* or *dram*.
- Dr.** Abbr. for Doctor.
- drachm**. Same as *dram*, which see.
- draft, draught**. A liquid medicinal preparation to be given at one dose.
- drain**. An arrangement for procuring proper drainage of a wound. Also to produce drainage.
- drain'age**. The act of draining fluids and discharges from a wound or cavity in a systematic manner.
- dram** (L. *drachma*; Gr. *drachme*). Eighth part of an ounce, sixty grains, apothecaries' weight.
- dras'tic** (Gr. *drastikos*, effective). A purgative agent that acts powerfully.
- draw**. To lengthen by pulling, as a wire.
- d. plate**. A perforated steel plate used in drawing out or lengthening wire and reducing it from a larger to a smaller size.
- dres'ser**. One who dresses wounds. Also used in England in connection with *dental* to designate a dental hygienist.
- dres'sing**. A material used for protecting a wound; also the application of such material.
- root-canal d.** Application of a medicinal agent in a putrescent root canal.
- drill**. A cutting instrument used in dentistry to remove decay from cavities and for enlarging root canals.
- Gates-Glidden d.** A drill especially designed for enlarging root canals.
- drop** (L. *gutta*). A small quantity of liquid generally valued at the weight of a grain.
- drop'sy** (L. *hydrops*, from Gr. *hydor*, water). Abnormal collection of serous fluid in any cavity or in the areolar tissues.
- drug**. Any medicinal substance used in the treatment of disease. See *Dosage table of drugs*, pp. 100-102.
- duct** (L. *ductus* from *ducere*, to lead). A canal or tube for carrying secretions or excretions.
- Bartholin's d.** The duct leading from the sublingual gland and opening into Wharton's duct.
- cystic d.** The duct leading from the gall-bladder.
- hepatic d.** The duct leading from the liver to the bile duct.
- lymphatic d.** One of the principal lymph canals.
- pancreatic d.** The duct leading from the pancreas.
- parotid d.** The duct leading from the parotid gland into the mouth; Stenson's or Steno's duct.
- d. of Rivinus**. One of the ducts of the sublingual gland.
- salivary d's**. The ducts that carry the saliva, i. e., Stenson's, Wharton's, Bartholin's and Rivinus's.
- Stenson's d., Steno's d.** The duct leading from the parotid gland.
- Wharton's d.** The duct leading from the submaxillary gland.

DOSAGE OR POSOLOGICAL TABLE OF DRUGS USED IN DENTISTRY.

Drug.	Dose for adults.	
	Min.-Max.	Min.-Max. Gm. or cc.
Acetanilid	2-10 gr.	0.13-0.65
Acetphenetidín (Phenacetin)	5-10 gr.	0.3-0.6
Acid, acetic, diluted (Vinegar)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fl. dr.	2.0-8.0
“ benzoic	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0
“ boric	5-20 gr.	0.3-1.3
“ carbolic (Phenol)	1-3 min.	0.06-0.2
“ hydrochloric, diluted (10 per cent)	5-30 min.	0.3-2.0
“ hydrocyanic, diluted (2 per cent)	1-3 min.	0.06-0.2
“ nitric, diluted (10 per cent)	5-30 min.	0.3-2.0
“ phosphoric, diluted (10 per cent)	10-60 min.	0.6-4.0
“ salicylic	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
“ sulphuric, aromatic (20 per cent)	5-20 min.	0.3-1.3
“ sulphuric, diluted (10 per cent)	5-30 min.	0.3-2.0
“ tannic	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0
Aconite	1-2 gr.	0.06-0.13
“ tincture (10 per cent)	3-10 min.	0.2-0.6
Aconitin	$\frac{1}{500}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.00011-0.00025
Aloes	1-10 gr.	0.065-0.65
Alum	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
Ammonia, aromatic spirit of	15-60 min.	1.0-4.0
Amyl nitrite	1-5 min.	0.06-0.3
Antipyrin	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0
Apomorphin hydrochlorid (emetic)	$\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.002-0.006
Arsenic trioxid	$\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{15}$ gr.	0.001-0.004
Aspirin	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0
Atropin sulphate	$\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	0.0003-0.0006
Belladonna, tincture (10 per cent)	1-30 min.	0.06-2.0
Benzosulphinid (Saccharin)	1-5 gr.	0.065-0.3
Bismuth subnitrate	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
Blue mass (Mercury)	1-10 gr.	0.06-0.6
Caffein	1-3 gr.	0.06-0.2
“ citrated	2-10 gr.	0.13-0.6
Calomel (Mercury)	$\frac{1}{10}$ -5 gr.	0.006-0.3
Camphor	2-10 gr.	0.13-0.6
Cascara sagrada	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
Chloral hydrate	10-30 gr.	0.6-2.0
Cinchona	10-60 gr.	0.6-4.0
Coca	15-60 min.	1.0-4.0
Cocain	$\frac{1}{8}$ -1 gr.	0.008-0.06
Codein (Opium)	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2 gr.	0.016-0.13
Cream of tartar (Potassium bitartrate)	5-60 gr.	0.3-4.0
Creosote	1-10 min.	0.06-0.6
Copper sulphate (emetic)	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.008-0.03
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 gr.	0.03-0.13
“ tincture	5-20 min.	0.3-1.0
Dover's powder	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0
Emetin (Ipecac)	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.002-0.0065
Epsom salt (Magnesium sulphate)	1-6 dr.	4.0-24.0
Ergot	15-60 gr.	1.0-4.0
Eucalyptol	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0

DOSAGE OR POSOLOGICAL TABLE OF DRUGS USED IN DENTISTRY.--
(Continued.)

Drug.	Dose for adults.	
	Min.-Max.	Min.-Max. Gm. or cc.
Eugenol	1-5 min.	0.06-0.3
Fowler's solution (Arsenic)	3-10 min.	0.2-0.66
Glauber's salt (Sodium sulphate)	1-6 dr.	4.0-24.0
Glycerin	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fl. dr.	2.0-8.0
Guaiacol	2-10 min.	0.12-0.6
Hexamethylenamin (Urotropin)	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0
Iodid, ferrous, syrup of (5 per cent)	5-30 min.	0.3-2.0
Iodin, tincture (7 per cent)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5 min.	0.06-0.3
Ipecac	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 gr.	0.016-0.13
Krameria, tincture (20 per cent)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fl. dr.	2.0-8.0
Laudanum (Opium)	5-10 min.	0.3-1.3
Lead acetate (Sugar of lead)	1-3 gr.	0.06-0.2
Lime, syrup	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fl. dr.	2.0-4.0
Magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt)	1-6 dr.	4.0-24.0
Mercurous chlorid, mild (Calomel)	$\frac{1}{10}$ -5 gr.	0.006-0.3
Mercury chlorid (Corrosive sublimate)	$\frac{1}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	0.002-0.006
" iodate	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 gr.	0.01-0.06
" mass of (Blue mass)	1-10 gr.	0.06-0.6
Morphin	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.008-0.016
Nitroglycerin, spirit of (1 per cent)	1-5 min.	0.06-0.3
Novocain hydrochlorid	$\frac{1}{5}$ -1 gr.	0.013-0.06
Nux vomica	1-4 gr.	0.03-0.26
" tincture	5-20 min.	0.3-1.3
Oil, Castor	4-8 fl. dr.	16.0-32.0
" Clove	1-5 min.	0.06-0.3
" Cassia (Cinnamon)	1-3 min.	0.06-0.2
" Eucalyptus	5-15 min.	0.3-1.0
" Peppermint	1-5 min.	0.06-0.3
" Wintergreen	5-20 min.	0.3-1.3
Opium	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 gr.	0.016-0.065
" tincture (Laudanum)	5-20 min.	0.3-1.3
" tincture (Paregoric)	1-4 fl. dr.	4.0-16.0
Paregoric	1-4 fl. dr.	4.0-16.0
Phenacetin (Acetphenetidin)	5-10 gr.	0.3-0.6
Phenol (Carbolic acid)	$\frac{1}{3}$ -3 gr.	0.03-0.2
" salicylate (Salol)	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{150}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	0.0004-0.0013
Pilocarpin hydrochlorid (hypodermic)	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.008-0.016
Potassium bicarbonate	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
" bitartrate (Cream of tartar)	5-60 gr.	0.3-4.0
" bromid	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
" chlorate	2-10 gr.	0.13-0.6
" citrate	5-60 gr.	0.3-4.0
" and sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt)	1-4 dr.	4.0-16.0
" iodid	5-60 gr.	0.3-4.0
" sulphate	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
Quinin (Cinchona)	1-20 gr.	0.06-1.3
Rochelle salt (Potassium and Sodium tartrate)	1-4 dr.	4.0-16.0
Saccharin (Benzosulphinid)	$\frac{1}{3}$ -3 gr.	0.03-0.2
Salol (Phenol salicylate)	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0

DOSAGE OR POSOLOGICAL TABLE OF DRUGS USED IN DENTISTRY.—
(Continued.)

Drug.	Dose for adults.	
	Min.—Max.	Min.—Max. Gm. or cc.
Scopolamin hydrobromid (hypodermic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0- $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.00025-0.001
Silver nitrate	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	0.016-0.03
Sodium bicarbonate	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
“ bromid	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
“ chlorid	5-30 gr.	0.3-2.0
“ phosphate	5-30 dr.	0.3-2.0
“ salicylate	2-10 gr.	0.13-0.66
“ sulphate (Glauber's salt)	5-20 gr.	0.33-1.33
Strychnin (Nux Vomica)	$\frac{1}{60}$ $\frac{1}{15}$ gr.	0.001-0.004
Sugar of lead (Lead acetate)	1-3 gr.	0.06-0.2
Sulphonal	10-30 gr.	0.6-2.0
Sulphur, washed	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 dr.	2.0-8.0
Thymol	1-3 gr.	0.06-2.0
Urotropin (Hexamethylenamin)	5-15 gr.	0.3-1.0
Zinc sulphate (emetic)	10-20 gr.	0.6-1.3

duc'tile, duc'ti-li-ty (L. *ducere*, to draw). That property possessed by some metals by virtue of which they may be drawn into wire or plate.

duct'less. Being without an excretory duct, as the ductless glands.

duc'tus, pl. *ductus*. Latin for *duct*.

dum'my. A substitute tooth in a bridge to take place of a natural tooth; also called *substitute* or *pontic*.

du-o-de'num. The first division of the intestine.

dy'ad. An element capable of combining with two atoms of hydrogen, as a bivalent element.

dy-nam'ic, dy-nam'ic-al (Gr. *dynamis*, power). Relating to or endowed with power.

dy-nam'ics. In mechanics, the laws of motion and force. In biology, the laws of vital forces.

dy-na-mom'e-ter (Gr. *dynamis*, power + *metron*, measure). An instrument used for measuring the force of muscular contraction.

dyne. The unit of measurement of force in the centimeter-gram-second system; *i. e.*, the amount of force which, applied to a mass of one gram

for one second, will give it a velocity of one centimeter a second.

dys= (Gr. *dys*). A Greek prefix denoting *ill* or *bad*.

dys-ar-thro'sis. Gr. *dys*, bad + *arthrosis*, joint). Congenital defect of a joint.

dys-cra'sia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *krasis*, mixture). Depraved habit of body.

dys-crat'ic. Relating to dyscrasia.

dys'en-te-ry (Gr. *dys*, bad + *enteron*, intestine). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine.

dys-er'gi-a (Gr. *dys*, bad + *ergon*, work). Inharmonious action of muscles, as the result of irregular nerve impulses.

dys-es-the'sia (Gr. *dys*, bad + *aisthesis*, sensation). The stage of impairment of sensation just previous to the anesthetic stage—*analgesia*.

dys-func'tion (Gr. *dys*, bad + L. *fungor*, to act). Abnormal function.

dys-o-don-ti'a-sis (Gr. *dys*, ill + *odous*, tooth). Difficult dentition.

dys-os-to'sis (Gr. *dys*, bad + *osteon*, bone). Morbid condition of bone, or faulty ossification.

dys-pep'sia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *peptein*, to digest). Difficulty of digestion; indigestion.

dys-pha'gia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *phagein*, to eat). Difficulty of deglutition.

dys-pha'sia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *phasis*, speech). Difficulty of speech.

dys-pho'nia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *phone*, voice). Difficulty in speaking.

dys-pi-tu'i-ta-rism. Abnormal action of the pituitary body.

dys-pla'sia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *plassein*, to form). Abnormal development.

dysp-ne'a, dyspnoea (Gr. *dys*, ill + *pnoe*, breathing). Difficulty in breathing.

dysp-ne'ic. Relating to dyspnea.

dys-pra'gia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *pragein*, to do). Pain in the performance of a function.

dys-syn-er'gia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *syn*, together + *ergon*, work). Lack of muscular coördination.

dys-to'ni-a (Gr. *dys*, bad + *tonos*, tone). Abnormal tonicity of tissues.

dys-tax'ia (Gr. *dys*, ill + *taxis*, arrangement). Lack of control of voluntary movements.

dys-thy'roid-ism. Defective development of the thyroid gland.

dys-to'pia, dys'to-py (Gr. *dys*, ill + *topos*, place). Improper placement of an organ.

dys-tro'phia, dys'tro-phy (Gr. *dys*, ill + *trophein*, to nourish). Imperfect or defective nutrition.

dys-tro'phic. Relating to dystrophy.

dys'tro-phy. See *dystrophia*.

E

e=. Latin, from *ex-*, out, from; used as a prefix.

ead. Abbr. for Latin *eadem*, the same.

ear (Gr. *ous*). Organ of hearing.

eau de Javelle. A solution of potassium hypochlorite; an antiseptic.

Ebner's fibrils [Victor Ebner, a Vienna histologist, 1842-]. Fine connective tissue fibers that pervade the dental matrix.

E. glands. Mucous glands opening about the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue.

e-bo-na'tion. The act of removing fragments of bone following an injury.

ebur dentis (L.). Dentin of the tooth.

e-bur-na'tion (L. *ebur*, ivory). The changing of bone into a harder ivory-like mass.

e-bur'ne-ous. Ivory-like.

e-bur-ni'tis (L. *ebur*, ivory + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). A condition in which there is increased hardening of dentin.

ec= (Gr. from *ek-*, from). A prefix meaning *out of, from*. Before a vowel it becomes *ex-*.

ec-cen'tric oc-clu'sion. The relation of the inclined planes of the teeth when the jaws are closed in any of the excursive movements of the mandible.

ec-chon-dro'ma, pl.-*mata* (Gr. *ek*, out of + *chondros*, cartilage + *oma*, tumor). Tumor growing from cartilage.

ec-chy-mo'sis, pl.-*moses* (Gr. *ek*, out of + *chymos*, juice). Effusion of blood into the areolar tissue as the result of a contusion.

ec-crit'ic (Gr. *ekkritikos*). An agent that promotes excretion.

ec-dem'ic (Gr. *ekdemos*, foreign). Name given to diseases that are not indigenous to a locality.

ec-dy-sis (Gr. *ekdyein*, to put off). Desquamation.

e-chi-no'sis (Gr. *echinos*, hedgehog). An erythrocyte of irregular form, particularly of spiny appearance.

ec-lec'tic (Gr. *eklektikos*, selecting). A sect of physicians who profess to choose from medical science those opinions that appear to them best founded.

e-col'o-gy (Gr. *oikos*, family + *logos*, treatise). The science of the relations of organisms to each other.

ec'tad (Gr. *ektos*, without). Directed toward the surface of the body.

ec'to= (Gr. *ektos*, without). A prefix used to signify, situated on the *outside*.

ec'to-blast (Gr. *ektos*, without + *blastos*, germ). Same as *epiblast*.

ec'to-derm (Gr. *ektos*, without + *derma*, skin). Same as *epiblast*.

ec-to-gen'ic (Gr. *ektos*, without + *gennan*, to produce). Developing outside the host.

ec'to-phyte (Gr. *ektos*, without + *phyton*, plant). A vegetable parasite growing on the surface of the body.

ec'to-plasm (Gr. *ektos*, without + *plasma*, formed). Outer layer of a cell.

ec'to-sarc (Gr. *ektos*, without + *sarx*, flesh). The outer zone of the cytoplasm of an animal microorganism, such as the amoeba.

ec'ze-ma (Gr. *ekzein*, to boil out). Eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually close together, with inflammation around their bases.

ec-zem'a-tous. Relating to eczema.

e-de'ma, œ-de'ma (Gr. *oidema*, swelling). Swelling produced by the accumulation of serous fluid in the areolar tissues.

e-dem'a-tous. Relating to edema.

e-den'tate (L. *e*, without + *dens*, tooth). Without teeth.

e-den-ta'tion. The act of depriving of teeth.

e-den'tu-lous (L. *e*, without + *dens*, tooth). Without teeth.

ef'fer-ent (L. *effrens*, carrying from). A term applied to nerves and vessels which carry impulses or fluid from a central system to the periphery.

ef-fer-ves'cent (L. *effervescere*, to boil up). The bubbling of gas through a liquid.

ef-flor-esce' (L. *efflorescere*, to blossom). The property of a fluid substance to become powder by losing its water of crystallization on becoming exposed to the air.

ef-flo-res'cent (L. *efflorescere*, to bloom). Losing water of crystallization and thereby becoming powdery.

ef-flu'vi-um, pl. *effluvia* (L. *effluere*, to flow out). An offensively odoriferous emanation from a substance or person.

ef-fu'sion (L. *effundere*, to pour out). 1. The escape of blood or serum into the surrounding tissues or into serous cavities. 2. The fluid so escaped.

Ehrlich's side-chain theory [Paul Ehrlich, German bacteriologist, 1854-]. The theory advanced by Ehrlich in explaining the phenomena of infection, immunity, nutrition, etc.; the theory assumes that protoplasm is comparable to the benzene molecule with its linked hydrogen atoms capable of being displaced by various groups to form side-chains. Linked to the protoplasm, then, are these numerous "side-chains" or receptors capable of seizing certain bodies, such as foodstuffs or poisons, and incorporating them in the molecules of protoplasm. See *receptor*.

eighth nerve. The auditory nerve.

e-jec'ta (L. *e*, out + *jacere*, to throw). Excrementitious matters that are thrown out from the body.

ejusdem. Latin, meaning of the same.

e-las'tic (L. *elasticus*). Possessing elasticity.

e-las'ti-ca. India-rubber; caoutchouc.

e-las-ti'ci-ty. Having the quality of being elastic.

el'bow. The articulation of the arm with the forearm.

e-lec'tric, **e-lec'tri-cal**. Relating to electricity.

e-lec'tric'i-ty (Gr. *elektron*, amber, the substance in which it was first noticed). A material agency that exhibits magnetic, chemical and thermal effects, and the nature of which is such that when it is present in two localities a mutual interaction of force between the two localities is observable.

e-lec'tro- (Gr. *elektron*, amber). A prefix signifying relation to electricity.

e-lec'tro-cau'te-ry. A wire heated by electricity for cauterization purposes.

e-lec'trode (Gr. *elektron*, amber + *hodos*, way). The exit pole of an electric battery.

e-lec'tro-di-ag-no'sis. Diagnosis by means of electricity.

e-lec'trol'o-gy (Gr. *elektron*, amber + *logos*, treatise). The science of electricity.

e-lec'trol'y-sis (Gr. *elektron*, amber + *lyein*, to loose). Decomposition by the electric current.

e-lec'tro-lyte (Gr. *elektron*, amber + *lytos*, soluble). A fluid or other substance that is decomposed by the electric current.

e-lec'tro-lyt'ic. Relating to electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-me'ter (Gr. *elektron*, amber + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring electromotive force.

e-lec'tro-mo'tive force. The force producing an electric current. Abbr. E. M. F.

e-lec'tron. A negatively electrified particle of an atom; the smallest component of matter, supposed to be about one-seven hundredth the size of a hydrogen atom.

e-lec'tro-neg'a-tive. Element appearing at the positive electrode in electrolysis.

e-lec'tro-path-ol'o-gy (Gr. *elektron*, amber + *pathos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). The science of disease in relation to electricity.

e-lec'tro-phys-i-ol'o-gy (Gr. *elektron*, amber + *physis*, nature + *logos*, treatise). Science of physiology in relation to electricity.

electro-plating. The process of coating metals with a thin covering of

gold, silver, etc., by the action of the electric current.

e-lec-tro-pos'i-tive. Element appearing at the negative electrode in electrolysis.

e-lec-tro-the-ra-peu'tics, e-lec-tro-ther'a-py (Gr. *elektron*, amber + *therapeia*, treatment). Use of electricity in the treatment of disease.

e-lec'tro-zone. Ozone produced by electrolysis of water; it is a disinfectant.

el'e-ment (L. *elementum*). Ultimate constituent or principle. A substance that cannot be further reduced into different constituents. See *Table of Metals*.

el-e-men'ta-ry. Not further divisible into constituent parts.

el-e-phan-ti'a-sis (Gr. *elephantiasis*, elephant's disease). A chronic disease marked by hyperplasia of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, with edema, induration and some pigmentation.

el'e-va-tor (L. *elevare*, to lift). An instrument for removing the roots of teeth.

Cryer e. An elevator designed especially for the removal of fractured or broken down roots of teeth.

Lecluse e. A specially designed elevator for removing impacted third molars.

e-lim'i-nant. An agent that produces elimination.

e-lim-i-na'tion (L. *eliminere*, to turn out). The act of separating and expelling.

e-lix'ir, pl. *elixiria* (Ar. *el iksir*, the philosopher's stone). An aromatic, spirituous liquid containing a small amount of an active ingredient.

e-ma-ci-a'tion (L. *emaciare*, to become lean). A lean or wasted state of the body.

e-mail'lo-blast (Fr. *email*, enamel + Gr. *blastos*, bud). Same as *ameloblast*, which see.

em-a-na'tion (L. *e*, out + *manare*, to flow). Term applied to a body which proceeds or draws its origin from other bodies; effluvium. Radiation.

radium e. The luminous gas given off from radium that imparts radioactivity to other substances. Used in medicine for the treatment of disease.

em'bol-ism (L. *embolismus* from Gr. *en*, in + *ballein*, to throw). The plugging of a bloodvessel by an embolus or clot brought from some other part of the body by the circulation.

em'bo-lus (Gr. *embolos*, plug). A clot or foreign substance in the blood that obstructs a bloodvessel from within, causing embolism.

em-bra'sure (Fr.). That portion of the interproximal space, extending buccally or lingually from the contact point, which normally is not filled with gum tissue.

em'bry-o (Gr. *embryon*, from *en*, within + *bryein*, to swell). Fecundated germ in the early stages of its development *in utero*; at the end of the third month the name fetus is given to it.

em-bry-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *embryon*, embryo + *genesis*, origin). The development of embryonic into adult structures.

em-bry-o-gen'ic. Relating to the growth of the embryo.

em-bry-ol'o-gist (Gr. *embryon*, embryo + *logos*, treatise). One versed in the science of embryology.

em-bry-ol'o-gy (Gr. *embryon*, embryo + *logos*, treatise). The science of embryonic development.

em-bry-o'ma (Gr. *embryon*, embryo + *oma*, tumor). A tumor containing embryonic structures.

em'bry-o-nal, em-bry-on'ic. Relating to the embryo.

em'er-y. A hard black variety of corundum, used in powdered form, for grinding and polishing metal, etc.

e. disks. Disks charged with emery powder, used for polishing and grinding teeth.

e. paper. A paper charged with emery powder, and used as an abrasive.

e. strips. Cloth strips covered with emery powder for polishing fillings.

e. wheel. A grinding or polishing wheel made of emery.

e-met'ic (Gr. *emetikos*). An agent that causes vomiting.

em'e-tin. An alkaloid of ipecac. It is used in dysentery, and in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris. Dose, $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. [0.002 to 0.0065 gm.].

e. hydrochlorid. A salt of emetin.

E. M. F. Abbr. for electromotive force.

em'i-nence (L. *eminentia* from *e*, out + *minere*, to project). A projection or protuberance, particularly on the surface of a bone.

canine e. The prominence in the maxillæ bones over the canine teeth.

em-i-nen'tia (L.). Same as eminence.

e. articularis. A rounded ridge on the temporal bone in front of the glenoid fossa.

e. symphysis. The prominent point of the chin.

em-men'a-gogue (Gr. *emmena*, menses + *agein*, to lead). An agent that stimulates the menstrual discharge.

e-mol'li-ent (L. *e*, out + *mollis*, soft). A soothing application.

em-phy-se'ma (Gr. *emphysema*, swelling). Term applied to any white, shining, elastic, indolent tumor of the integuments caused by the introduction of air into the areolar tissues.

em-pir'ic (Gr. *empeirikos*, experimental). One dependent upon experience.

em-pir'i-cal. Relating to empiric; founded on experience.

em-pir'i-cism (Gr. *empeiria*, experience). Generally, at the present day, signifies quackery.

em-py'e-ma (Gr. *en*, within + *pyon*, pus). Collection of pus in some cavity of the body, particularly the maxillary sinus or any of the paranasal sinuses.

em-py-e-mat'ic, em-py-em'ic. Relating to empyema.

e-mul'gent (L. *emulgere*, to drain out). An agent that stimulates the flow of urine or bile. A purifying agent.

e-mul'si-fy. To make or form an emulsion.

e-mul'sion (L. *emulsum*). A fluid composed of oil held in suspension by means of mucilage.

en=. Greek preposition meaning *in* or *within*, used as a prefix. Changed to *em-* before *b*, *p* and *m*.

en-am'el. 1. The hard vitreous substance that envelops the crown of the tooth. It is the product of the ameloblast of the enamel organ. 2. A hard vitreous substance laid upon porcelain to impart a glossy finish, as in the manufacture of porcelain teeth.

e. body. A basal body with enough flux added to give it greater fusibility than that of the foundation body and one which requires less than two minutes to fuse at 2100 degrees F.

e. bud. The early formation of the enamel organ before the differentiation of the latter into its four layers, *viz.*, external epithelium, stellate reticulum, stratum intermedium and internal epithelium (ameloblasts). It is formed by the expansion of the free extremity of the tooth-band. [Hopewell-Smith.]

e. cap. The enamel organ at the stage of its development when it covers the dental papilla like a cap.

e. cell. The *ameloblast*, which see.

e. chisel. A dental chisel with a cutting blade designed especially for cutting enamel in the preparation of a cavity.

e. cleaver. A dental cutting instrument designed especially for removing the enamel from the periphery of a tooth root in preparation for crowning.

e. column, e. prism, e. rod. One of the long prismatic bodies that make up the substance of the enamel.

e. cuticle. *Cuticula dentis*, *Nasmyth's membrane*, which see.

e. germ. Epithelial rudiment of the enamel organ.

e. hyperplasia. Over-formation of the enamel.

e. hypoplasia. Defective development of the enamel.

e. margins. The portion of the enamel adjoining the cementum; the enamel edges of a prepared tooth cavity.

e. nodule. A small round sessile body situated below the necks of the maxillary or mandibular molars, with the dentin and cementum of which it is intimately associated.

e. organ. The structure formed from the tooth band in the development of the teeth by the growth and multiplication of epithelial cells dipping down into the mucous tissue.

e. pulp. The middle layer of the enamel-organ composed of loose, stellate cells. Same as *stellate reticulum*.

nanoid e., dwarfed e. Lack of normal thickness of the enamel, probably from failure of nutrition of the enamel organ.

en-ar-thro'di-al. Relating to arthrosis.

en-ar-thro'sis (Gr. *en*, in + *arthron*, joint). Ball-and-socket joint, as the hip-joint.

en-cap-su-la'tion. Inclosing in a capsule.

en-ce-phal'ic (Gr. *enkephalos*, brain). Relating to the brain cavity.

en-ce-phal-i'tis (Gr. *enkephalos*, brain + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lon (Gr. *enkephalos*). The brain.

en-chon-dro'ma (Gr. *en*, in + *chondros*, cartilage + *oma*, tumor). A cartilaginous tumor.

en'clave (Fr.). Anything inclosed in another structure, as a microbe in a phagocyte.

en-cys'ted (Gr. *en*, in + *kystis*, cyst). Inclosed in a cyst.

en-da-me'ba, pl. *endamebæ*. See *Entameba*.

end-ar-te-ri'tis (Gr. *endon*, within + *arteria*, artery + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.

end'-ar-te-ry. A terminal artery; one that does not anastomose with other arteries.

en-dem'ic (Gr. *en*, in + *demos*, people). Indigenous; prevalent in a locality.

e. disease. A disease which constantly prevails in a definite locality.

en-der'mic (Gr. *en*, in + *derma*, the skin). In or through the skin; term

applied to a method of administering medicines by application to the skin, through which they are absorbed.

en-der-mo'sis (Gr. *en*, in + *derma*, skin). Eruptive disease of mucous membrane.

en'do= (Gr. *endon*, within). A prefix meaning *within*.

en-do-an-gi-i'tis. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.

en-do-bi-ot'ic (Gr. *endon*, within + *biosis*, living). Living within animal tissues, as a parasite.

en'do-blast (Gr. *endon*, within + *blastos*, germ). The hypoblast; the innermost layers of the blastoderm.

en-do-car'di-ac (Gr. *endon*, within + *kardia*, heart). Within the heart.

en-do-car-di'tis (Gr. *endon*, within + *kardia*, heart + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart.

en-do-car'di-um (Gr. *endon*, within + *kardia*, heart). Membrane lining the interior of the heart.

en-do-cel'lu-lar. Occurring within a cell.

en'do-crin (Gr. *endon*, within + *krinein*, to separate). Relating to internal secretions.

en'do-crine, en-doc'rin-ous. Relating to the internal secretions.

e. glands. The glands that elaborate the internal secretions, as the thyroid, the adrenals, etc.

en-do-cri-no-don'ti-a (Gr. *endon*, within + *krinein*, to separate + *odous*, tooth). The study of the internal secretions in their relations to the teeth.

en-do-crin-ol'o-gy (Gr. *endon*, within + *krinein*, to separate + *logos*, treatise). The study of the endocrin glands and their secretions.

en'do-derm (Gr. *endon*, within + *derma*, skin). The innermost layer of the blastoderm; hypoblast.

en-do-don-ti'tis (Gr. *endon*, within + *odous*, tooth + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the pulp of the tooth.

en-do-en-te-ri'tis (Gr. *endon*, within + *enteron*, intestine + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

en-dog'e-nous (Gr. *endon*, within + *gennan*, to produce). Growing by increase of internal cells.

En-do-my'ces, pl. *endomyces*. A genus of Schizomycetes characterized by a typical branched mycelium with cross walls, forming yeast-like bodies or oidia and chlamydospores, and with asci containing 4 ascospores. These are formed always at the expense of cells in the mycelium. The genus *Endomyces* is differentiated from the *Saccharomyces* by the formation of a typical mycelium and the formation of asci in mycelial cells and never in the yeast-like structures.

E. albicans. The fungus that causes thrush.

E. vuillemini. A fungus found in thrush.

en-do-myo-car-di'tis (Gr. *endon*, within + *mys*, muscle + *kardia*, heart + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the cardiac muscles.

en-do-neu'ral anesthesia (Gr. *endo*, within + *neuron*, nerve). See *anesthesia*.

en-do-neu-ri'tis (Gr. *endon*, within + *neuron*, nerve + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the endoneurium.

en-do-neu'ri-um. Connective tissue between nerve fibrils.

en-do-per-i-car-di'tis (Gr. *endon*, within + *peri*, around + *kardia*, heart + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the inner and outer membranes of the heart occurring simultaneously.

en'do-phyte (Gr. *endon*, within + *phyton*, plant). Vegetable parasite growing within the body.

en'do-plasm (Gr. *endon*, within + *plasma*, formed). Inner part of protoplasm of a cell.

en'do-plast (Gr. *endon*, within + *plasein*, to form). Nucleus of cell and cell-body.

end'-or-gan. The special structure in which a nerve-fibril terminates; in organs like the skin, mucous membrane, glands, etc.

en'do-sarc (Gr. *endo*, within + *sarx*, flesh). The inner perinuclear zone of cytoplasm, particularly of a protozoon.

en'dos-mose, en-dos-mo'sis (Gr. *endon* within + *osmos*, impulse). Action by which fluids pass from without to within organic membranes. Action of two fluids of different density when separated by a membrane.

en-dos-te-o'ma, en-dos-to'ma (Gr. *endon*, within + *osteon*, bone + *oma*, tumor). Tumor in the interior of bone.

en-dos'te-um. Medullary membrane of bone.

en-do-the'li-al (Gr. *endon*, within + *thele*, nipple). Relating to the endothelium.

en-do-the-li-o'ma (Gr. *endon*, within + *thele*, nipple + *oma*, tumor). A tumor of the endothelium.

en-do-the'li-um (Gr. *endon*, within + *thele*, nipple). Lining membrane of blood-vessels, lymphatics and serous cavities.

en-do-tryp'sin (Gr. *endon*, within + *tripsis*, a rubbing). A yeast ferment resembling trypsin in action.

en'e-ma, pl. *enemata* (Gr. *enema*, to inject). An injection into the lower bowel.

en-ep-i-der'mic (Gr. *en*, in + *epi*, upon + *derma*, skin). A term applied to the method of applying medication by means of plasters, ointments and lotions.

en-er-va'tion (L. *enervare*, to weaken). State of being weakened.

en'gine, dental. See *dental engine*.

en-gorged. Filled with fluids.

en'si-form (L. *ensis*, sword + *forma*, form). Sword-shaped.

en'tad. In a direction toward the center.

En-ta-me'ba, pl. *entamebæ*. Entamoeba. A genus of parasitic Rhizopods.

E. buccalis. See *E. gingivalis*.

E. coli. A common non-pathogenic bacteria found in the human intestine.

E. gingivalis [Gros]. A bacterium found in the mouth and about the tonsils. Its pathogenicity is questionable.

E. histolytica. The cause of amebic dysentery.

E. kartulisi. See *E. gingivalis*.

en-te-ral'gia (Gr. *enteron*, intestine + *algos*, pain). Pain in the intestines.

en-te'ric (Gr. *enterikos*, intestine). Relating to the intestines.

en-ter-i'tis (Gr. *enteron*, intestine + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the intestines.

en'te-ro= (Gr. *enteron*, intestine). A prefix to indicate relation to the intestine.

en-ter-o-ki'nase. An enzyme that converts trypsinogen into trypsin.

en'ter-o-lith (Gr. *enteron*, intestine + *lithos*, stone). An intestinal concretion.

en-te-rol'o-gy (Gr. *enteron*, intestine + *logos*, treatise). Study of the intestines.

en'te-ron (Gr. *enteron*). Intestine.

en-te-ro-sep'sis (Gr. *enteron*, intestine + *sepsis*, putrefaction). Sepsis of intestinal origin. Intestinal toxemia.

en-te-ro-zo'on, pl. *enterozoa* (Gr. *enteron*, intestine + *zoön*, animal). An intestinal parasite.

en'to= (Gr. *entos*, within). A prefix signifying *within*, *inside*.

en'to-blast (Gr. *entos*, within + *blastos*, germ). Same as *entoderm*.

en'to-cone (Gr. *entos*, within + *konos*, cone). The posterior lingual cusp of an upper molar tooth.

en-to-co'nid. The posterior lingual cusp of a lower molar tooth.

en'to-derm (Gr. *entos*, within + *derma*, skin). Internal germ layer; hypoblast.

en-to-mol'o-gy (Gr. *entomon*, insect + *logos*, treatise). The study of insects.

en'to-plasm (Gr. *entos*, within + *plasma*, formed). Same as *endoplasm*.

en-to-plas'tic (Gr. *entos*, within + *plastikos*, forming). Tissues developing through changes within the cells.

en'to-sarc (Gr. *entos*, within + *sarx*, flesh). Same as *endosarc*. Opposite to *ectosarc*.

en-to-zo'on, pl. *entozoa* (Gr. *entos*, within + *zoön*, animal). Animal parasite living in the interior of other animals.

e-nu'cle-ate (L. *enucleare*, to take out a kernel). To remove a part entire.

en'zyme (Gr. *en*, in + *zyme*, leaven). A chemical ferment produced in animal or vegetable organisms.

en-zy-mol'o-gy (Gr. *en*, in + *zyme*, leaven + *logos*, treatise). Study of ferments; science of fermentation.

en-zy-mo'sis (Gr. *en*, in + *zyme*, leaven). Fermentation caused by the presence of an enzyme.

en-zy-mot'ic. Relating to an enzyme.

e'o-sin (Gr. *eos*, dawn). A red dye from coal tar, used for staining in histology.

e-o-sin'o-phil (Gr. *eos*, dawn + *philein*, to love). A tissue that takes eosin stain readily.

ep'i=. Greek preposition meaning *on*, *upon*, *over*, used as a prefix.

ep-i-ax'ial (Gr. *epi*, upon + L. *axis*, axle). Above the axis.

ep'i-blast (Gr. *epi*, on + *blastos*, germ). The upper layer of the blastoderm, from which the nerve cells, the epidermis, the oral mucosa, the salivary glands, the enamel of the teeth, Nasmyth's membrane, etc., are developed.

ep-i-blas'tic. Relating to the epiblast.

ep-i-car'di-um (Gr. *epi*, upon + *kardia*, heart). Visceral layer of the pericardium.

ep-i-dem'ic (Gr. *epi*, on + *demos*, people). A disease occurring among a large number of inhabitants in a locality.

ep-i-der'mal, **ep-i-der'mic**. Relating to the epidermis.

ep-i-der'mis (Gr. *epi*, on + *derma*, skin). The outer layer of the skin.

ep-i-gas'tri-um. The pit of the stomach.

ep-i-glott'is (Gr. *epi*, upon + *glottis*, glottis). An oval elastic fibrocartilage situated at the upper part of the larynx, behind the base of the tongue and covering the opening to the larynx.

ep-i-glott'i'tis. Inflammation of the epiglottis.

ep-ig'na-thus (Gr. *epi*, upon + *gnathos*, jaw). A monster in which an incomplete fetus is attached to the jaw of one more complete.

ep'i-lep-sy (Gr. *epilepsia*, seizure). Cerebrospinal disease characterized by loss of consciousness and convulsive motions of the muscles with uncertain intervals before attacks.

ep-i-lep'tic (Gr. *epileptikos*). Relating to epilepsy.

ep-i-lep'ti-form. Resembling epilepsy in symptoms or manner of occurrence.

ep-i-man-dib'u-lar (G. *epi*, on + L. *mandibulum*, jaw). Located on the lower jaw.

ep-i-neph-rin (Gr. *epi*, upon + *nephros*, kidney). A powder prepared from the adrenal gland. It is a powerful hemostatic and vasoconstrictor, and used in local anesthesia in connection with novocain.

ep-i-neph-ri'tis (Gr. *epi*, upon + *nephros*, kidney). Inflammation of the suprarenal capsule.

ep-iph'y-sis, pl. *epiphyses* (Gr. *epiphysis*, from *epi* upon + *phyein*, to grow). 1. The pineal gland. 2. A portion of bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage, which later becomes converted into bone.

epi-spas'tic (Gr. *epi*, on + *span*, to draw). An agent that produces a blister.

ep-is'ta-sis (Gr. *epi*, on + *stasis*, standing). Suppression or retention of a secretion or excretion.

epi-the'li-al (Gr. *epi*, on + *thele*, nipple). Relating to the epithelium.

e. "rests" of Malassez. Collections of a few cells of ectodermic origin in the innermost parts of the alveolo-dental periosteum. These epithelial cells are the unatrophied portions of the epithelial sheath of Hertwig, are found invariably near the cementum, and under suitable conditions may become the site of development of a dental cyst or of a squamous-celled carcinoma of the alveolo-dental periosteum or jaw. [Hopewell-Smith.]

ep-i-the-li-o'ma, pl. *-mata* (Gr. *epi*, on + *thele*, nipple + *oma*, tumor). A morbid growth of epithelial cells, a variety of carcinoma.

ep-i-the-li-o'ma-tous. Relating to epithelioma.

ep-i-the'li-um (Gr. *epi*, on + *thele*, nipple). The layer of cells covering all free mucous and cutaneous surfaces.

ep'ith-em (Gr. *epi*, on + *tithenai*, to place). A topical application other than ointments or plasters.

ep'o-nym (Gr. *eponymos*, named from a person). The name of an organ or disease derived from the person who discovered it.

ep-o-nym'ic. Disease or organ named for the person describing it, as Bright's disease.

Epsom salt. Magnesium sulphate; a cathartic. Dose, 1 to 6 dr. [4 to 24 gm.].

ep'u-lis, pl. *epulides* (Gr. *epi*, on + *oulon*, gum). A tumorous growth of gum tissue.

malignant e. Sarcoma of the jaws.

ep-u-lo-fi-bro'ma. A fibroma involving the gums.

ep'u-loid. Like an epulis.

e-qui-lib'ri-um (L. *aequus*, equal + *libra*, balance). A state in which there is harmony of action between the different parts of the system.

e-quiv'a-lence. Condition of being equivalent.

e-quiv'a-lent (L. *aequus*, equal + *valere*, to be worth). The atomic weight of a substance, or a number expressing the proportion by weight in which it combines with other substances.

er'got (L. *ergota*). A drug obtained from a fungous growth on various cereals, especially rye. Dose, fluid-extract, 15 to 60 min. [1 to 4 cc].

er'go-tin. An extract of the active principle of ergot.

e-ro'sion (L. *erodere*, to eat away). Action of a corrosive substance, or the gradual destruction of a part by such substance.

e. of teeth. Progressive destruction of the exposed surfaces of teeth, producing cavities which are peculiarly dense and polished.

e-ro'sive. Relating to or causing erosion.

e-rupt' (L. *erumpere*, to break through). The appearance of the tooth through the gum tissue.

e-rup'tion (L. *erumpere*, to break out).

1. Sudden evacuation of fluid, as serum, blood, pus, etc., from a cavity. Breaking out of an exanthem. 2. Appearance of developing teeth through the gums.

e. of teeth. The appearance of the teeth through the gum tissue. For period of eruption of teeth see under *teeth*.

e-rup'tive. Relating to eruption.

er-y-sip'e-las (Gr. *erythros*, red + *pella*, skin). St. Anthony's fire; a disease characterized by superficial inflammation of the skin, with general fever, tension and swelling of the part.

er-y-the'ma (Gr. *erythainein*, to red-den). Inflammatory blush; a superficial redness of the skin.

er-y-thre'mia (Gr. *erythros*, red + *haima*, blood). 1. Physiologic aeration of the blood. 2. Abnormal production of red blood corpuscles.

e-ryth'ro= (Gr. *erythros*, red). Combining form denoting relation to red color.

e-ryth'ro-cyte (Gr. *erythros*, red + *kytos*, cell). Red-blood corpuscle, which see.

e-ryth-ro-cy'tic. Relating to red-blood corpuscles.

e-ryth-ro-cy-tol'y-sis (Gr. *erythros*, red + *kytos*, cell + *lysis*, solution). Dissolution or loss of the soluble materials of the red corpuscles.

e-ryth-ro-gen'e-sis (Gr. *erythros*, red + *genesis*, producing). Producing red-blood corpuscles.

er'yth-ro-phil (Gr. *erythros*, red + *philein*, to love). A cell which readily takes red stain.

er-yth-ro'sin. A red pigment used in staining histologic specimens.

er-y-throx'y-lin. Same as *cocain*, which see.

er-y-throx'y-lon (Gr. *erythros*, red + *xylon*, wood). A genus of trees of South America, most of which possess medicinal properties.

e. coca. The species from which coca leaves which produce the alkaloid *cocain* are derived.

es'char (Gr. *eschara*, scab). A scab or slough produced by burning.

es-cha-rot'ic. An agent that causes an eschar.

e-soph'a-ge-al (Gr. *oisein*, to carry + *phagma*, food). Relating to the esophagus.

e-soph-a-gec'to-my (Gr. *oisein*, to carry + *phagma*, food + *ektome*, excision). The excising of a part of the esophagus.

e-soph-a-gi'tis (esophagus + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the esophagus.

e-soph'ag-o-plas-ty (esophagus + *plassein*, to form). Plastic operation for restoring a portion of the esophagus.

e-soph-ag-os'co-py (esophagus + *skopein*, to view). Exploratory examination of the esophagus.

e-soph-ag-os'to-my (Gr. esophagus + *stoma*, mouth). Operation for establishing an artificial opening in the esophagus.

e-soph-ag-ot'o-my (Gr. esophagus + *tome*, to cut). An external incision made into the esophagus.

e-soph'a-gus, œ-soph'a-gus (Gr. *oisein*, to carry + *phagma*, food). The gullet. A musculo-membranous canal that extends from the pharynx to the stomach.

es-o-ter'ic (Gr. *esoteros*, within). Originating within the organism.

es-o-tro'pia (Gr. *eso*, within + *trepein*, to turn). Convergent strabismus; cross-eyes.

es'sence (L. *essentia*, being, from *esse*, to be). A tincture or alcoholic solution of volatile oil.

es-sen'tial oil. A volatile oil obtained from an aromatic plant by distillation. An oil occurring in the aromatic plants which imparts to the plant its characteristic odor. The essential oils are extensively used in dentistry for their antiseptic, obtundent and stimulant properties. The principal essential oils used in dentistry are: cloves, eucalyptus, peppermint, cassia, cinnamon, wintergreen and cajuput.

es'ter. A compound formed by the combination of an acid with the alcohol radical C_2H_5 .

es-the-si-ol'o-gy (Gr. *aisthesis*, sensation + *logos*, treatise). Science of sensation or the senses.

es-thet'ic (Gr. *aisthesis*, sensation). Relating to sensation. Artistic. Relating to beauty or taste.

es'to-ral. A preparation of boric acid and menthol used as a spray in rhinitis and coryza.

e'ther (Gr. *aither*; L. *æther*, air). 1 Sulphuric ether, ethyl oxid. A volatile liquid obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric acid. It is employed chiefly to produce anesthesia by inhalation. 2. A compound formed by the combination of oxygen with the alcohol radical C_2H_5 .

e-the're-al. Relating to ether.

e-ther-i-za'tion. Production of anesthesia by the inhalation of ether.

e'ther-ize. To anesthetize by means of ether.

eth'ic, eth'i-cal (Gr. *ethos*, character). Acting in accordance with the rules governing professional conduct.

eth'ics (Gr. *ethos*, character). The rules of proper conduct.

dental e. The rules governing professional conduct of dental practitioners.

eth'moid (Gr. *ethmos*, a sieve + *eidos*, like). 1. The sieve-like bone situated at the anterior, inferior and middle part of the base of the cranium. 2. Resembling a sieve.

e. bone. One of the eight bones comprising the cranium. See *bone*.

eth-moid'al. Relating to the ethmoid bone.

eth-nog'ra-phy (Gr. *ethnos*, race + *graphein*, to write). History of the races of man.

eth-nol'o-gy (Gr. *ethnos*, race + *logos*, treatise). Science of the races of man.

eth'yl (Gr. *aither*, air + *yle*, matter). Hypothetical radical of ethyl alcohol, C_2H_5 .

e. alcohol. See *alcohol*.

e. bromid. A colorless volatile liquid, C_2H_5Br ; an anesthetic used like chloroform.

e. chlorid. An anesthetic much like chloroform in action.

e. nitrate. Sweet spirit of niter.

e. oxid. See *ether*.

eth'yl-ene. Olefiant gas; the essential part of illuminating gas.

e-ti-o-log'ic, e-ti-o-log'i-cal (Gr. *aitia*, cause + *logos*, treatise). Relating to etiology or the causes of disease.

e-ti-ol'o-gy (Gr. *aitia*, cause + *logos*, treatise). Doctrine or science of the cause of disease.

e-ti-o-trop'ic (Gr. *aitia*, cause + *tropos*, turning). Term applied to a medicine or agent that attacks the causal factor of a disease.

et'y-mol-o-gy (Gr. *etymon*, true [sense] + *logos*, treatise). The branch of philology which treats of the derivation of words.

eu= (Gr. *eu*, good). A Greek prefix meaning *good* or *well*.

eu-ca'in. An artificial alkaloid employed as a local anesthetic and used as a substitute for cocain.

e. hydrochlorid. A salt of eucaïn, used hypodermically in a 2 per cent solution as a substitute for cocain.

eu-ca-lyp'tol. A colorless liquid obtained from the essential oil of eucalyptus. The active principle of eucalyptus oil. An antiseptic; also used as a solvent for gutta-percha.

eu-ca-lyp'tus (Gr. *eu*, well + *kalyptos*, covered). A genus of myrtaceous trees of many species of Australia. The *E. globulus* furnishes oil of eucalyptus, an astringent, deodorant and antiseptic, used extensively in dentistry.

e. oil. The essential oil distilled from the leaves of the eucalyptus plant. It is antiseptic. Also used as a solvent for gutta-percha.

eu-for'mol. A proprietary agent, germicidal, deodorant and antiseptic.

eu-gen'ics, eu-ge-net'ics (Gr. *eugenēs*, well-born). The science of control of relation of sexes to improve the racial qualities of future generations.

eu-gen'o-form. A colorless crystalline powder, a salt of eugenol carbinol; an intestinal disinfectant. Dose, 8 to 15 gr. [0.52 to 1 gm.].

eu'ge-nol. The chief constituent of oil of cloves, cinnamon, etc. It is an antiseptic. Dose, 1 to 5 min. [0.06 to 0.3 cc].

eu-lyp'tol. An antiseptic preparation composed of salicylic acid, 6 parts, carbolic acid, 1 part, and oil of eucalyptus, 1 part.

eu-py-rex'ia (Gr. *eu*, well + *pyr*, fire). A slight rise of temperature in the first stages of an infection; it is regarded as an attempt on the part of the organism to combat the infection.

eu-ro-don'tia (Gr. *euros*, putrefaction + *odous*, tooth). Suffering from carious teeth.

eu-ro-phen. A yellow amorphous powder, diisobutyl-orthocresol-iodid; a substitute for iodoform. Used in the form of powder or ointment in skin diseases.

Eustachian tube. A canal extending from the cavity of the middle ear to the upper part of the pharynx.

eu-tec'tic (Gr. *eu*, well + *tektos*, melting). The quality of an alloy that causes it to melt more readily than any of its ingredients.

eu-tha-na'sia (Gr. *eu*, well + *thanatos*, death). Easy death.

eu-then'ics (Gr. *eu*, good + *thenia*, state of body). Science of the improvement of racial conditions by control of environments.

eu-thy'mol. An antiseptic combination of eucalyptus, thymol, boric acid, menthol, oil of wintergreen and baptisia tinctoria.

eu-troph'ic (Gr. *eu*, well + *trophein*, to nourish). A state of being well nourished.

e-vac'u-ant (L. *evacuare*, to empty). An agent that increases discharge from the bowels.

e-vac-u-a'tion. The act of emptying the bowels.

ev-an-es'cent (L. *evanescere*, to vanish away). Quickly passing away, or vanishing.

Evans' reamer [Geo. Evans, contemporary New York dentist]. A reamer designed especially for enlarging root canals.

e-vap-o-ra'tion (L. *e*, out + *vaporare*, to emit vapors). Transformation of a liquid into vapor.

e-ver'sion (L. *e*, out + *vertere*, to turn). Turning outward or inside out.

e-vert'. To turn out or inside out.

e-vi-de-ment' [a-ved-maw] (Fr.). The act of curetting a cavity.

ev-o-lu'tion (L. *e*, out + *volvere*, to roll). Development. The doctrine of the descent or derivation of all forms of animal and vegetable life from one primitive form.

e-vul'sion (L. *e*, out + *vellere*, to pluck). The act of plucking out; forcible extraction of a part, as the teeth, polypi, etc.

ex=. Latin preposition used as a prefix meaning *out, from, beyond*.

ex-ac-er-ba'tion (L. *ex*, beyond + *acerbus*, harsh). Increase in the symptoms of a disease.

ex-an'them, ex-an-the'ma, pl. *exanthemata* (Gr. *exanthema*, eruption). A rash; an eruption. An eruptive disease, as smallpox, measles, cowpox, chickenpox.

ex-an-them'a-tous. Relating to exanthema.

ex-ar-tic-u-la'tion (L. *ex*, out + *articulus*, joint). Amputation at a joint.

ex-ca-va'tion (L. *ex*, from + *cavus*, a hollow). 1. A cavity. 2. The preparation of a tooth cavity for filling by removing the decayed contents.

ex'ca-va-tor, dental. An instrument for removing the carious debris from a tooth cavity.

hatchet e. An excavating instrument with a cutting blade shaped similar to a hatchet.

hoe e. An excavating instrument with a cutting blade shaped like a hoe and intended to cut with a pulling motion.

spoon e. An excavating instrument with a spoon shaped cutting blade.

ex-cip'i-ent (L. *ex*, out + *capere*, to take). Substance which gives form and consistence to a medical prescription.

ex-cis'ion (L. *ex*, from + *cædere*, to cut). The act of removing by means of a cutting instrument.

ex-ci'tant (L. *ex*, out + *citare*, to call). An agent that stimulates the vital functions.

ex-ci-ta'tion. The act of stimulating the vital functions.

ex-ci'ta-to-ry. Tending to excite.

ex-ci-to-mo'tor. Exciting motor or muscular action.

ex-clu'sion (L. *ex*, out + *claudere*, to shut). The act of rejecting. Diagnosis by exclusion. Making a diagnosis by excluding one possible cause after another until the only tenable one is left.

ex-coch-le-a'tion (L. *ex*, out + *cochlea*, a spoon). The act of curetting a cavity.

ex-co-ri-a'tion (L. *ex*, out + *corium*, skin). Abrasion; the act of removing only the skin.

ex-cre-ment (L. *excrementum*, separating). Fecal matter evacuated from the body.

ex-cre-men-ti'tious. Relating to excrement.

ex-cres'cence (L. *ex*, out + *crescere*, to grow). Tumor which forms at the surface of organs, especially on the skin and mucous membranes.

ex-cres'cent. Relating to or having the nature of an excrescence.

ex-cre'ta. The excretions of the body.

ex-crete' (L. *ex*, from *cernere*, to decay). To throw off from the body.

ex-cre'tion (L. *excernere*, to excrete). 1. The act of throwing off excreted material. 2. The material thrown off.

ex-cre-to-ry. Relating to or causing excretion.

ex-fo-li-a'tion (L. *ex*, out of + *folium*, leaf). The separation and falling off of dead tissue from the living in the form of layers.

ex-ha-la'tion (L. *ex*, from + *halare*, to breathe). Emission or giving off of vapor from the lungs or surface of the body.

ex-haus'tion (L. *ex*, out + *haurire*, to drain). The loss of strength occasioned by excessive evacuations, fatigue, privation of food or by disease.

ex-hil'ar-ant (L. *exhilarare*, to make cheerful). An agent that exhilarates or enlivens.

ex'i-tus. Opening or exit of a canal. Termination of a disease.

ex'o= (Gr. *exo*, outside). A combining form used as a prefix to mean *outward*, *outside*.

ex-o-don'tia (Gr. *ex*, out + *odous*, tooth). That branch of dental

science which deals with the extraction of teeth.

ex'o-dyne (Gr. *ex*, out + *odyne*, pain). A preparation of acetanilid, sodium salicylate and sodium bicarbonate, used as an anodyne and antipyretic.

ex-o-ge-net'ic, ex-o-gen'ic (Gr. *exo*, without + *gennan*, to generate). Having origin from external causes.

ex-og'en-ous. Increase by addition from without.

ex-o-lev'er. An instrument named and designed by Geo. B. Winter, St. Louis dentist, for the removal of tooth roots or impacted teeth. It is similar in action to the ordinary dental extracting elevator.

ex-oph-thal'mia, ex-oph-thal'mos (Gr. *ex*, out + *ophthalmos*, eye). Abnormal protrusion of the eye from its socket.

ex-oph-thal'mic goiter. An anemic condition accompanied by protrusion of the eyeballs, palpitation of the heart and tumefaction of the thyroid gland.

ex'o-plasm (Gr. *exo*, outside + *plasma*, formed). The outer portion of protoplasm in a cell.

ex-o-sep'sis (Gr. *exo*, without, *sepsis*, decay). Septic poisoning from external causes.

ex'os-mose, ex-os-mo'sis (Gr. *ex*, out + *osmos*, impulse). Act by which substances transude from within to without an animal membrane. Opposite to *endosmose*.

ex-os-to'sis (Gr. *ex*, out + *osteon*, bone). An osseous tumor growing on the surface of the bone or on the root of a tooth.

dental e. A pathological overgrowth of cementum.

ex-o-ter'ic (Gr. *exoterikos*, outer). Developed exteriorly or outside the organism. Opposite to *esoteric*.

ex-pan'sion (L. *expandere*, to spread out). The act of increasing in size, bulk or volume.

e. arch. An orthodontic arch wire used to expand the dental arch.

e. of the arch. Increasing the width and size of the dental arch.

ex-pec'tant (L. *expectare*, to wait for). That which waits, as expectant treatment; management of a disease by constant observation of the patient, only treating conditions as

they present themselves, or watching the progress of a disease without interfering unless special symptoms arise.

ex-pec'to-rant (L. *ex*, out + *pectus*, breast). An agent that promotes expectoration.

ex-pec-to-ra'tion. The act of expelling secretions from the lungs and trachea.

ex-per'i-ment (L. *experimentum*). A procedure intended to demonstrate or prove some general truth; a test or trial.

ex-pi'ra-tion (L. *ex*, out + *spirare*, to breathe). The act of expelling from the chest the air received during inspiration.

ex-pi'ra-to-ry. Relating to expiration.

ex-plo-ra'tion (L. *explorare*, to search diligently). The act of investigating carefully everything connected with a disease or injury, as an aid to diagnosis.

ex-plo'ra-to-ry. Relating to an exploration.

ex-pl'o-rer. An instrument used in making exploratory examinations.

ex'po-nent. Figure placed at the right of a symbol to indicate that the latter is to be raised to the power indicated by the figure.

hydrogen e. A figure used to indicate the hydrogen-ion concentration of a liquid, H+.

ex-pres'sion (L. *expremere*, to press out). The act of compressing a substance to separate from it the fluids which it contains.

ex-san'guin-ate (L. *ex*, out + *sanguis*, blood). To remove blood from a part or organ.

ex-sec'tion (L. *ex*, from + *secare*, to cut). The act of cutting out a part from its surroundings.

ex-sic'cate (L. *ex*, out + *siccus*, dry). To dry out; to remove water of crystallization.

ex-sic-ca'tion (L. *ex*, out + *siccus*, dry). Drying. The act of removing the water of crystallization from a substance.

ext. Abbr. for *extract*.

ex-te'ri-or (L.). Outward; outside.

ex-ten'sor. A muscle that causes extension.

ex-ter'nal (L. *externus*, outside). Situated on the outside.

ex-tir-pa'tion (L. *extirpare*, to root out). Complete removal of a part. Enucleation.

ex'tra=. Latin prefix meaning *with-out, beyond*.

ex-tra-buc'cal. Situated outside of the mouth.

ex'tract (L. *extractum*, from *ex*, out + *trahere*, to draw). An evaporated vegetable solution containing the active principles of a drug.

ex-trac'tion (L. *ex*, out + *trahere*, to draw). 1. The act of preparing an extract. 2. The forcible removal of a tooth from its socket.

ex-trac'tive. Active principle or principles of a substance capable of being extracted by alcohol or other solvents.

ex-trac'tor (L. *ex*, from or out + *trahere*, to draw). An instrument used to extract or pull out.

ex-tra'ne-ous (L. *extraneus*, external). Relating to the outside of an organism.

ex-tra=o'ral. Situated outside of the mouth.

ex-trav-a-sa'tion (L. *extra*, beyond + *vas*, vessel). Ecape of a fluid from vessels into the surrounding tissues.

ex-trem'i-tal. Relating to an extremity.

ex-trin'sic (L. *extra*, outside + *secus*, otherwise). That which comes from without. In anatomy, applied to the external muscles of certain organs.

ex-trude' (L. *ex*, out + *trudo*, to thrust). 1. The condition in which the tooth projects from the socket abnormally. 2. To force or push out.

ex-tru'sion (L. *ex*, from + *trudere*, to thrust). A term used to designate the condition in which the tooth projects from its socket beyond normal, and in which the occlusal surface of the tooth extends above the occlusal line of the teeth.

ex-tro-ver'sion (L. *extra*, outside + *vertere*, to turn). The act of turning out or inside out.

ex'u-date, ex-u-da'tion (L. *ex*, out + *sudare*, to sweat). Material that is thrown out through the skin.

ex-u-da'tive. Relating to the process of exudation.

eye (L. *oculus*; Gr. *ophthalmos*). The organ of vision.

F

F. Abbr. for *Fahrenheit*; *fiat*, let there be made; also the chemical symbol for *fluorin*.

F. A. C. D. Abbr. for Fellow of the American College of Dentists, an honorary dental degree.

face (L. *facies*). Anterior portion of the head from the forehead to the chin.

face=bow. A device used in connection with the articulator, designed to determine and obtain the same relative position of the casts to the joint mechanism, as exists between the jaws and the temporo-mandibular joint. That in common use is the one devised by Dr. Geo. B. Snow, contemporary Buffalo dentist.

fac'et (Fr. *facette*). A small circumscribed plane on the surface of a bone or other solid body.

fa'cial (L. *facies*, the face). Relating to the face.

f. artery. See *Table of Arteries*.

f. nerve. See *Table of Nerves*.

f. neuralgia. Neuralgia of the face; *tic douloureux*.

f. vein. See under *vein*.

fa'cies. Latin for *face* or *surface*.

f. anterior (BNA). The anterior or mesial proximal surface of a tooth.

f. buccalis (BNA). The buccal surface of a molar or premolar tooth.

f. contactus (BNA). The contact or proximal surface of a tooth.

f. labialis (BNA). The labial surface of an incisor or canine tooth.

f. lingualis (BNA). The lingual surface of a tooth.

f. masticatoria (BNA). The masticating or morsal surface of a tooth.

f. posterior (BNA). The posterior or distal proximal surface of a tooth.

fa'cing. A thin piece of porcelain with or without pins, representing the outer surface of a tooth and intended to be reinforced by gold or porcelain so as to restore the full form of a natural tooth.

interchangeable f. A porcelain facing so designed that it can be replaced in case of breakage.

fa-ci-o-lin'gual. Relating to the face and tongue.

F. A. C. S. Abbr. for Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

fac-ti'tious (L. *factitius*). Artificial.

fac'ul-ta-tive (L. *facultas*, faculty). Possessing power; potential.

f. aërobe. A bacterium that does not grow normally in the presence of oxygen, but which can acquire the power of living in it.

f. anaërobe. A bacterium that normally requires the presence of oxygen for growth, but which can acquire the power of living without it.

fac'ul-ty (L. *facultas*). Power of executing a power or function.

Fahrenheit (Abbr. F. or Fahr.). The name of a thermometric scale invented by Fahrenheit. See *Thermometer scale*.

faint, fainting. Weak; having a tendency to swoon. Syncope.

false (L. *fallo*, to deceive). Spurious, not genuine.

fa'mes. Latin for *hunger*.

fa-mil'ial (L. *familia*, family). Belonging to or characteristic of a family.

family. In natural history, denoting a genera allied to each other by common characteristics.

fang. The term applied by anatomists to the root of a tooth. The tooth of a serpent.

far'ad. A unit of measurement of electrical capacity.

Faraday's law [Michael Faraday, an English physicist, 1791-1867]. The amount of an electrolyte decomposed by a galvanic current is in proportion to the strength of the current.

fa-rad'ic, fa-rad-a'ic. Relating to faradization.

f. battery. A battery producing a faradic current.

f. current. A current of alternating induced electricity.

fa-rad-i-za'tion. Localized therapeutic application of induction electric currents.

fa-ri'na (L. *flow*). Meal or flour.

fa-ri-na'ce-ous (L. *farina*, meal). Having the nature of flour or meal. A food containing starch.

fas'cia, pl. *fasciæ* (L. *fascia*, band). A band of tissue that invests muscles. A bandage.

fas'cial. Relating to a fascia or fasciæ.

fas'ci-cle (L. *fasciculus*, a little bundle). A small collection of fibers.

fas-cic'u-lar, fas-cic'u-late, fas-cic'u-la-ted. Arranged in bundles.

fas-cic'u-lus, pl. *-li*. Latin for a small bundle.

fas-ci'o-la (L. dim. of *fascia*, a band). A small bundle of fibers.

fat-soluble A. Term applied to a class of vitamins, a group of substances as yet not fully understood, concerned in body growth. Deficiency of this vitamin is thought to be the cause of rickets.

fau'ces (L., throat). The passage leading from the mouth to the pharynx.

isthmus of the f. The posterior opening of the mouth cavity, bounded laterally by the anterior pillars of the fauces, above by the velum pendulum palati, and below by the epiglottis.

Fauchard's disease. Pyorrhea alveolaris. So named for Pierre Fauchard, a French dentist [1680-1761], who first described the disease.

fau'cial. Relating to the fauces.

Fe. Abbr. for Latin *ferrum*, the chemical symbol for *iron*.

feb-ri-fa'cient (L. *febris*, fever + *facere*, to make). Causing fever.

feb-ri-fuge (L. *febris*, fever + *fugare*, to dispel). Reducing fever; also an agent having this power.

feb'rile (L. *febris*, fever). Relating to fever.

fe'bris. Latin for *fever*.

fe'cal. Relating to the feces.

fe'ces (L. *fæces*, pl. of *fæx*, dregs). Excremental matter discharged from the bowels.

FeCl₂. Chemical formula for *ferrous chlorid*.

fe-cun-da'tion (L. *fecundus*, fruitful). Impregnation or fertilization of the ovum.

fe-cun'di-ty. Capable of producing offspring.

feed'ing. The act of taking or giving food.

Fehling's solution. A solution of (a) copper sulphate, 40; distilled water, 160; (b) caustic soda, 130; potassium tartrate, 160; distilled water, 600; the two solutions are mixed at the time of using. A solution for testing the presence of sugar in the urine.

fel, gen. *fellis* (L.). Bile.

feldspar (orthoclase). A silicate of aluminum and potassium, with varieties in which the potassium is partially replaced by sodium. It is a translucent, moderately high fusing substance and varies in color.

fem'o-ral (L. *femoralis*). Relating to the thigh.

fe'mur (L., thigh). The thigh; the thigh-bone, the strongest and longest of the bones in the body.

fe-nes'tra (L., a window). A window-like opening. An opening in a bandage or dressing for drainage.

fen'es-tra-ted. Pierced with holes.

Fe₂O₃. Chemical formula for *ferric oxid*.

fer'ment (L. *fermentare*, to leaven). An enzyme, or an agent that produces fermentation of another substance.

amylolytic f. A ferment that acts upon starch to form sugar.

proteolytic f. A ferment that converts protein into peptone or other substance of more simple constitution.

fer-men-ta'tion. Decomposition of a body by the action of a ferment, as by that of microorganisms.

fer-men'tum. Latin for *leaven* or *yeast*.

fer'ric (L. *ferrum*, iron). Relating to iron. Containing iron in its highest valency; a sesqui-salt of iron.

fer-ri-py'rin. A powder made by mixing ferric chlorid and antipyrin;

used locally as a hemostatic. Internally for neuralgia and headache. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.3 to 0.6].

fer'rous. Relating to iron. Containing iron in its lowest valency.

fer'rule. A metallic ring or band applied to the end of the root or crown of a natural tooth to strengthen it.

fer'rum, gen. *ferri*. Latin for *iron*.

fer'tile (L. *fertilis*). Fruitful, prolific.

FeS. Chemical formula for *ferrous sulphid*.

FeSO₄. Chemical formula for *ferrous sulphate*; *sulphate of iron*; *copperas*.

fes-toon'. A wreath-like outline of the margin of the normal gum around the necks of the teeth.

fe'tal (L. *fœtalis*, unborn). Relating to a fetus.

fe'tid (L. *fœtidus*, stinking). Having a bad smell.

fe'tor (L., stench). Offensive odor.

f. ex ore (L.). Offensive odor from the mouth. Halitosis.

f. oris (L.). Offensive breath.

fe'tus, fœ'tus, pl. *fetuses* (L. *unborn*). The unborn offspring of any creature.

fe'ver (L. *febris*). Elevation of the temperature of the body above normal. A disease that is characterized by an elevation of the temperature of the body, restlessness, delirium, etc.

fiat, pl. *fiant*. Latin for *let there be made*.

fi'ber (L. *fibra*, a thread). A thread-like structure making up part of animal and vegetable tissues.

Sharpey's f's. Connective tissue fibers, the homologues and analogues of Sharpey's fibers of bone. They pass from the alveolo-dental periosteum inward, penetrating the superficial layers of cementum, and in normal conditions become completely calcified and indistinguishable under the microscope. They attach the alveolo-dental periosteum to the cementum.

Tomes' f's. Protoplasmic processes of the ameloblasts of the enamel organs of developing teeth around which calcification of enamel takes place.

fi'bra, pl. *fibræ*. Latin for *fiber*.

fi'bril, fi-bril'la, pl. *fibrillæ* (L. *fibrilla*, a small fiber). A small fiber.

dental f's. The fibrils occupying the dental canals.

Ebner's f's. Fine connective tissue fibers that pervade the dental matrix.

Tomes' f's. The prolongations of the odontoblasts which occupy the dental canals. Same as *dental fibrils*, which see.

fi-bril'lar. Relating to a fibril or fibrils.

fi'brin (L. *fibrina*, fibrin). A white, inodorous protein formed in shed blood by the action of fibrinogen.

fi-brin'o-gen (L. *fibrina*, fibrin + *gennan*, to produce). A globulin in the blood that under certain conditions yields fibrin.

fi'brin-ous. Relating to fibrin.

fi-bro-ad-e-no'ma. A glandulous tumor containing fibrous tissue.

fi-bro-an-gi-o'ma. An arterial tumor containing fibrous tissue.

fi'bro-blast (L. *fibra*, fiber + *blastos*, germ). A connective-tissue developmental cell.

fi-bro-car-ci-no'ma. A carcinoma which contains fibrous tissue.

fi-bro-car'ti-lage (L. *fibra*, fiber + *cartilago*, cartilage). Organic tissue partaking of the nature of fibrous tissue and cartilage.

fi'bro-cyst. Cystic fibroma.

fi-bro-cys-to'ma. Cystic fibroma.

fi'broid (L. *fibra*, fiber + Gr. *eidos*, form). Of a fibrous nature; fibroma.

fi-bro'ma (L. *fibra*, fiber + Gr. *oma*, tumor). A tumor made up of fibrous tissue.

fi-bro'ma-tous. Relating to or the nature of fibroma.

fi-bro-my-o'ma. Myoma having fibrous tissue blended with it.

fi-bro-myx-o'ma. A tumor made up of fibrous and mucous tissue.

fi-bro-neu-ro'ma. A tumor made up of fibrous and nerve tissues.

fi-bro-plas'tic (L. *fibra*, fiber + Gr. *plassein*, to form). Forming fibers.

fi-bro-sar-co'ma. Sarcoma having a fibrous structure.

fi-bro'sis. Fibroid degeneration.

fi'brous. Composed of fibers.

fib'u-la (L., a buckle). The long smaller bone of the leg extending from the ankle to the knee.

field. An open space or area.

microscopic f. The area that can be seen under a microscope at one time.

fifth nerve. See *Trigeminal nerve*, in *Table of Nerves*.

fil'a-ment (L. *filamentum*, a small thread). A small thread or fibril.

fil-a-men'tous. Composed of filaments.

file. A hard steel abrading or polishing tool.

fil'i-form (L. *filum*, thread + *forma*, form). Hair-like; thread-like.

fil'let (L. *filum*, thread). A bandage like a noose.

fill'ing. 1. The operation of inserting a material into the cavity or root canal of a tooth. 2. The material so inserted.

combination f. A filling made of two or more materials inserted in layers.

f. material. A substance used for filling teeth.

f. materials. Cement; gold; platinum; tin; silver; amalgam; gutta-percha; oxychlorid; chlora-percha; oxyphosphate. See under designating words.

fil'ter (L. *filtrum*). An apparatus for straining liquid.

fil-tra'tion. The act of passing a liquid through a filter to purify it.

fil'um, pl. *fili* (L., a thread). A thread or filament.

fin'ger. One of the five digits of the hand.

Finsen light. The violet or ultra-violet rays of the spectrum separated by a special apparatus, and used in the treatment of skin diseases.

firing. The process of heating porcelain in the furnace.

fis'su-ra. Latin for *fissure*.

fis'sure (L. *fissura*, from *findo*, to cleave). A cleft or opening. A fault in the enamel caused by the imperfect joining of the enamel of the lobes of the teeth.

f. bur. A cylindrical bur with even, straight or parallel surfaces.

f. cavity. A cavity beginning along the line of a fissure.

fis'tu-la, pl. *fistulae* (L., a pipe or reed). An ulcerous canal leading from an abscess to the surface of the skin or mucous membrane. See also *sinus*.

blind f. A fistula ending in a cavity being open only at one end.

dental f. A fistula leading to an alveolar abscess.

salivary f. A fistula leading into a salivary duct.

fis'tu-lous. Relating to or resembling a fistula.

fit. A convulsion.

fix-a'tion (L. *fixus*, from *figere*, to fasten). The act of fastening in a fixed or firm position.

f. of complement. See under *complement fixation*.

fix'a-tive. Term applied to any substance used to fix tissues so as to preserve their structural relations and shape as found in life; or for fastening a microscopic specimen to a slide.

fixed oils. Oils not volatilizing upon the application of heat. Also called fatty oils because they constitute in part the animal and vegetable fats.

fixi dentes. Latin, meaning the *teeth of the second dentition*.

fixing. The act of using a fixative in the preparation of material for microscopic study.

fl. Abbr. for *fluid*.

fla-gel'late (L. *flagellum*, whip). Provided with flagella.

fla-gel'lum, pl. *flagella* (L., whip). A cord-like process of protoplasm connected with various cells for locomotion.

Flagg's tongue depressor [J. Foster Flagg, Philadelphia dentist, 1828-1903]. An instrument for holding the tongue out of the way of the operator.

flap. A portion of tissues separated from those beneath for surgical purposes.

flask. A metal box for holding the cast and waxed-up teeth in the making of a vulcanite denture; it is usually in two sections, the sections being bolted together.

f. clamp. See *f. press*.

f. press. A press for forcibly closing the sections of the flask together.

flat'u-lence (L. *flatus*, wind). Accumulation of gas in the digestive tract.

fla'tus (L.). Gas in the intestines.

fl. dr. Abbr. for *fluidram*.

fl. ext. Abbr. for *fluidextract*.

Fletcherism. Thorough mastication of food. Named so for Horace Fletcher, an American dietician, 1849-1921.

flex'i-ble (L. *flecto*, to bend). Capable of being bent without breaking.

flex'ion (L. *flecto*, to bend). State of being bent. Also action of a flexor muscle.

flex'ure (L. *flexura*). A bend or joint.

floc'cu-lent (L. *floccus*, flock of wool). Containing small wool-like, cloudy flakes.

flor'id (L. *floridus*, flowery). Bright red in color.

floss silk. A loosely twisted silk thread adapted for cleaning between the teeth.

flow. A discharge.

f. of amalgam. The lateral spreading or flattening of an amalgam under pressure after it has set.

flowers of sulphur. Sublimated sulphur.

fluc-tu-a'tion (L. *fluctuare*, to roll). Undulation of a fluid in a natural or artificial cavity, felt by pressure or percussion.

fluid (L. *fluere*, to flow). Liquid or gaseous; flowing.

fluidextract. Concentrated liquid solution of the active principles of a vegetable drug, prepared by the process of extraction. In U. S. P. preparations 1 cc equals 1 gm. of the crude drug.

fluidounce. Eight fluidrams; 29.57 cc.

fluidram, fluidrachm. A measure containing 56.96 grains of distilled water; 3.70 cc.

flu-or-es'cence. The quality which some substances possess of dispensing light and becoming self-luminous under the action of rays of light, such as the violet or ultraviolet rays.

flu'or-id. Compound of fluorin and a base.

flu'or-in. A non-metallic gaseous element of the halogen group. Symbol F.

flu'o-ro-scope. An apparatus for observing the picture of opaque objects formed by the passage of the Röntgen rays.

flush. A temporary redness of the face or other part.

flux (L. *fluxus*, flowing). 1. Excessive discharge of fluid. 2. A substance used to facilitate the fusing of metals.

F. M. Latin, *fiat mistura*, let a mixture be made.

fo'cal. Relating to a focus.

f. infection. Infection in which bacteria exist in certain tissues and are sent out from there into the blood stream.

fo'cus, pl. *foci* (L., a fireplace). The center of greatest force of a morbid process. The seat or point of origin of a disease.

foil. A thin plate or sheet of metal used in filling teeth, as gold foil.

f. carrier. An instrument designed especially for carrying the foil to place in inserting a filling.

f. plugger. A plugging instrument for condensing the foil in inserting a filling.

f. shears. Shears with long blades particularly adapted to cutting gold foil.

fold. A doubling of serous or mucous membranes.

fol'li-cle (L. *folliculus*, a little bag). A small crypt or gland, formed by depression of the skin or mucous membrane.

dental f. Sac containing a tooth in the process of formation.

fol-lic'u-lar. Relating to a follicle or follicles.

fol-lic'u-lus, pl. *folliculi*. Latin for *follicle*.

fo-men-ta'tion (L. *fomentatio*, from *foveo*, to keep warm). 1. The application of heat or moisture to a part to relieve pain or inflammation. 2. The substance so applied.

fon-ta-nel', **fon-ta-nel'le** (Fr. a little fountain). An unossified spot in the cranium of a newborn child.

food. Any substance that gives nourishment to the body. Aliment.

foot (L. *pes*). The terminal extremity of the leg.

fo-ra'men, pl. *foramina* (L. *forare*, to pierce). A hole in a bone, giving passage usually to a nerve or blood-vessel or both.

alveolar f. The opening of the posterior dental canal on the maxilla.

apical f. The foramen at the end of a tooth root through which the nerves and vessels of the pulp pass.

dental f., inferior. The opening of the inferior dental canal on the ramus of the mandible.

dental f., superior., f of Scarpa. The foramen behind the incisor teeth.

frontal f. The supra-orbital notch.

incisor f. The opening for the anterior palatine artery.

infra-orbital f. The opening in the maxilla for the infra-orbital nerve and vessels.

f. magnum. The opening in the occipital bone through which the spinal cord passes to the brain.

mandibular f. Same as *inferior dental f.*

mental f. The opening in the mandible for the mental nerve and vessels.

f. ovale. The opening in the sphenoid bone for the inferior maxillary nerve and meningeal artery.

palatine f., anterior. The opening in the hard palate of the incisor canal.

palatine f., posterior. The opening in the hard palate of the palatine canal.

Scarpa's f. The superior dental foramen.

Stenson's f. The foramen back of the incisor teeth that transmits an artery.

suborbital f. The opening at the anterior end of the infra-orbital canal for the infra-orbital artery and nerve.

for-am-in'a-lum. A small foramen.

for-am-in-if'er-ous (L. *foramen*, hole + *ferre*, to bear). Containing foramina.

for'ceps (L., a pair of tongs). An instrument with two blades and handles for removing or compressing an object.

alveolar f. Forceps for cutting and removing portions of the alveolar process.

artery f. Forceps for closing or occluding arteries and preventing excessive flow of blood.

bone f. Forceps used in cutting bone.

clamp f. Forceps used to adjust clamps about the teeth.

dental f. Forceps adapted particularly to the extraction of teeth.

excising f. An instrument for excising the crowns of teeth.

hemostatic f. Forceps used to stop hemorrhage.

for'ci-pate. Having the shape of a forceps.

Fordyce's disease [John A. Fordyce, contemporary New York physician]. A disease of the lips characterized by the presence of numerous yellowish white granules on the inner surface of the lips, supposed to be due to hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands.

for'ma-gen. A proprietary cement used in dentistry.

for-mal'de-hyd. Formic aldehyd, a powerful disinfectant gas.

for'mal-in. A 40 per cent solution of formaldehyd in water; a germicide, deodorant and antiseptic.

for'ma-mint. Trade name of a preparation of milk-sugar and formaldehyd used in the treatment of stomatitis.

for'ma-tive (L. *formo*, to form). Concerned in the formation of tissue.

formic acid. See *acid*.

for-mo-cre'sol. Formalin and cresol in equal parts, used in the treatment of putrescent pulps.

- f. Buckley's.** Equal volumes of cresol and liquor formaldehyd, suggested by J. P. Buckley for the treatment of teeth with decomposing or gangrenous pulps, by sealing it in the pulp cavity.
- for'mol.** A proprietary preparation of formaldehyd in wood-alcohol and water; an antiseptic.
- for'mu-la**, pl. *formulæ*, or *formulas* (L. dim. of *forma*, a form). A prescription or detailed statement of the ingredients of a prescription. A collection of symbols expressing the chemical constitution of a body.
- dental f.** See under *dental*.
- for'mu-la-ry.** A collection of medical formulæ or recipes.
- for'ni-cate** (L. *fornicatus*, arched). Arch-shaped or vaulted.
- for'nix**, pl. *fornices* (L., arch). Any anatomical structure resembling an arch.
- foss'a**, pl. *fossæ* (L., a ditch). A depression or pit.
- canine f.** The depression in the maxilla over the canine tooth.
- glenoid f.** The depression in the temporal bone that receives the condyle of the mandible.
- incisive f.** The depression in the maxilla above the incisor teeth.
- mandibular f.** Same as *glenoid fossa*.
- pterygoid f.** The fossa formed by the plates of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, at which point is attached the pterygoid muscle.
- retromandibular f.** The depression behind the angle of the mandible.
- sublingual f.** The depression on the inner side of the mandible in which the sublingual gland rests.
- submaxillary f.** The depression on the inner surface of the mandible in which the submaxillary gland rests.
- zygomatic f.** The fossa on the inner side of the zygoma.
- foss'su-la**, pl. *fossulæ* (L. dim. of *fossa*, a ditch). A small fossa.
- Fothergill's disease** [John Fothergill, an English physician, 1712-1780]. Tic douloureux.
- fo've-a**, pl. *foveæ* (L. pit). A small depression or pit.
- fo've-ate.** Pitted.
- Fowler's solution** [Thos. Fowler, an English physician, 1736-1801]. A solution of potassium arsenite; a convenient form of administering arsenic as a tonic. Dose, 3 to 10 min. [0.2 to 0.666 cc].
- fo-ve'o-la**, pl. *foveolæ* (L. dim. of *fovea*). A small fossa.
- frac'ture** (L. *fractura*, from *frangere*, to break). Solution of continuity in a bone.
- comminuted f.** A fracture in which the bone is broken into numerous small pieces.
- compound f.** A fracture accompanied by an open wound of the soft parts.
- green-stick f.** An incomplete fracture of a bone.
- multiple f.** A fracture involving several parts of the same bone.
- simple f.** A fracture in which only the bone is involved.
- fræ'nu-lum**, **fræn-um**. See *frenulum*, *frenum*.
- F. R. C. P.** Abbr. for Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
- F. R. C. S.** Abbr. for Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- frame, occluding.** Term suggested by Dr. G. V. Black as preferable to articulator.
- frem'i-tus** (L. *fremo*, to murmur). Vibration, as that conveyed by friction or by the voice.
- fre'nal.** Relating to the frenum.
- fre-not'o-my** (L. *frenum*, a bridle + Gr. *tome*, cut). The operation of incising the frenum.
- fren'u-lum**, pl. *frenula* (L. dim. of *frenum*). A small frenum.
- fre'num**, pl. *frena* (L., a bridle). A membranous fold that checks or limits the movements of an organ.
- f. labiorum.** The mucous fold that attaches the upper lip to the maxillæ above the incisor teeth.
- f. linguæ.** The mucous fold that attaches the tongue to the floor of the mouth.

fri-a-bil'i-ty (L. *friare*, to break into pieces + *habilis*, able). Having the property of being readily broken into pieces.

fri'a-ble (L. *friare*, to break in pieces). Easily broken or crumbled.

fric'tion (L. *fricare*, to rub). The act of rubbing; attrition.

Friedländer's bacillus. Same as *Bacillus pneumoniæ*.

frig-o-ther'a-py (L. *frigor*, cold + *therapein*, treatment). Treatment of disease by the application of cold.

frit. An intense pigment, fused with feldspar and flux, and then ground to a fine powder, used as a coloring material for porcelain. See *gum frit*.

fron'tad. In a direction toward the front.

fron'tal. Relating to the forehead.

f. bone. The bone situated at the superior part of the face; forming the vault of the orbit.

f. sinuses. The two irregular cavities in the frontal bone just above the root of the nose, communicating with the nose by the infundibulum.

fron-to-max'il-lary. Relating to the frontal and maxillary bones.

fron-to-na'sal. Relating to the frontal region and the nose.

ft. Abbr. for Latin *fiat* or *fiant*, let there be made.

fuch'sin. An anilin red dye used as a stain in microscopical work.

-fuge (L. *fugo*, to expel). A suffix signifying an expeller.

ful'gu-rant, ful'gu-ra-ting (L. *fulgur*, lightning). Resembling lightning in suddenness, as pains.

ful-gu-ra'tion (L. *fulgur*, lightning). Treatment by electric sparks; as the high-frequency sparks.

fuller's earth. See *kaolin*.

fu-mi-ga'tion (L. *fumigare*, to smoke). Disinfection by fumes of a disinfectant.

ful'mi-nant, ful'mi-na-ting (L. *fulminare*, to lighten). A term applied to a disease occurring suddenly.

functio læsa. The interference with function; a symptom of inflammation.

func'tion (L. *functio*, to perform). The normal action of an organ or part.

func'tion-al. Relating to function.

func'tion-ate, func'tion-a-ting. Performing its functions normally.

fun'dus, pl. *fundi* (L., bottom). Base of an organ ending in a neck or having an external aperture.

fun'goid (L. *fungus*, a toadstool + Gr. *eidōs*, form). Fungiform; resembling a fungus.

fun'gus, pl. *fungi* (L., a toadstool). Mushroom order of plants. A low order of vegetable organisms.

fu-nic'u-lus, pl. *funiculi* (L. dim. of *funis*, a cord). A bundle of fibers; a cord.

fun'nel. A wide-mouthed conical vessel used to transfer liquids from one vessel to another.

fur'nace (L. *furnus*, oven). An apparatus enclosing a fire-chamber, for melting metal, fusing porcelain, etc.

fur'row. A groove or sulcus.

fu'run-cle (L. *furunculus*, a boil). A boil.

fu'run-cu-lar. Relating to a boil.

fu-run-cu-lo'sis. A disease characterized by the growth of boils.

fu-run'cu-lus, pl. *furunculi* (L., furuncle or boil). A boil.

f. vulgaris. A carbuncle.

fuse (L. *fundere*, from *fundere*, to pour). To liquefy by means of heat, as metals, porcelain, etc.

fu'si-ble (L. *fusio*, to melt). Capable of being melted.

f. metal. A low fusing metal used in making casts, dies, etc.

fu'si-form (L. *fundere*, spindle + *forma*, form). Spindle-shaped.

fu'sion. A chemico-physical change produced by subjecting porcelain to enough heat and for a given time to cause a rearrangement of the molecules with partial vitrification, and a glaze of the surface of the mass.

tooth f. The union of two or more teeth during the process of development resulting from the blending of the formative organs.

G

g. Abbr. for *gram*.

gag. A device for holding the mouth open.

gage, gauge (O. F. *gauger*, measure). An instrument used for measuring capacity, dimension, force, etc.

g. plate. A circular metallic plate with graded perforations for measuring the thickness of sheet metal.

rubber g. A device for measuring the amount of rubber to be used in making an artificial denture.

gal-ac'tase. An enzyme that causes fermentation of milk.

gal-ac'tose (Gr. *gala*, milk). A carbohydrate produced by the fermentation of lactose.

gal-ac-to-ther'a-py (Gr. *gala*, milk + *therapein*, to cure). The treatment of nursing infants by giving remedies to the mother.

gall (L. *galla*, bile). The bile.

g. bladder. The bile reservoir, situated below the liver.

g.-stone. A calculus formed in the gall bladder or duct.

gallic acid. See *acid*.

gal'lon (L. *congius*). A measure equal to four quarts; 3.785 liters. See *Table of Weights and Measures*.

gal-van'ic. Relating to galvanism.

g. battery. A collection of galvanic cells.

gal'van-ism. A constant current of electricity derived from batteries.

gal-van-o-cau'te-ry. A wire heated by the galvanic current used for cauterization.

gal-van-o-ther'my (L. *galvanism* + Gr. *therme*, heat). Production of heat by galvanism.

gam'ete (Gr. *gamos*, marriage). A mass or cell of protoplasm which unites with another to form a spore, or zygote. Any reproductive cell of organisms reproducing sexually.

gam-e-to-cyte' (Gr. *gamete*, spouse + *kytos*, cell). The mother cell from which the gamete is derived.

ga'mo= (Gr. *gamos*, marriage). A prefix denoting *union*.

gan-gli-ec'to-my (Gr. *ganglion*, ganglion + *ectome*, excision). Excision of a ganglion.

gan-gli-o'ma (Gr. *ganglion*, ganglion + *oma*, tumor). Tumor of the lymphatic glands.

gan'gli-on, pl. *ganglia* (Gr. *ganglion*, knot). A collection of nerve-cells and fibers forming a subsidiary nerve center. Also a knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve.

Gasserian g. The ganglion on the main root of the fifth cranial nerve, situated in the fossa of the temporal bone, and gives off the superior and inferior maxillary and orbital nerves.

inframaxillary g., anterior. The ganglion situated on the root of the inferior maxillary nerve near the incisor teeth and distributes filaments to the anterior teeth.

inframaxillary g., posterior. The ganglion situated on the root of the inferior maxillary nerve near the molar teeth and distributes filaments to the posterior teeth.

lingual g. See *submaxillary g.*

maxillary g. See *submaxillary g.*

Meckel's g., or sphenopalatine g. Small ganglion situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa made up of branches from the superior maxillary, facial and sympathetic nerves and distributes nerve branches to the nose, palate and orbit.

submaxillary g. A ganglion situated above the submaxillary gland and formed by branches from the lingual nerve, chorda tympani, and sympathetic and distributes nerve branches to the mouth, sublingual and submaxillary glands and Wharton's duct.

gan'gli-on-ic. Relating to a ganglion.

gangrena oris. Gangrenous stomatitis; noma.

gan'grene (L. *gangræna*; Gr. *gangraina*, a sore). Death of a part of a body from failure in nutrition. The putrefactive fermentation of dead tissue.

dry g. Gangrene of a dry form resulting from anemia.

gas g. Gangrene in which gas is formed due to the presence of *B. aerogenes*.

moist g. Gangrene with an offensive watery discharge.

primary g. Gangrene occurring without inflammation of the part.

secondary g. Gangrene following inflammation.

gan'gre-nous. Affected with or relating to gangrene.

gar'gle (*L. gargarizo*, to gargle). A liquid medicine for rinsing the mouth and throat.

Gariot's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by J. B. Gariot, 1805; supposed to be the first articulator.

gas. An air-like fluid.

laughing g. Nitrous oxid gas.

marsh g. *Methane*, which see.

gas'e-ous. Relating to or having the nature of gas.

gas'ket. A ring or disk for making a joint water tight.

gas-om'e-ter. A reservoir for measuring nitrous oxid gas.

gasp. Spasmodic catching of the breath.

gas-ser-ec'to-my (*Gasserian* + *Gr. ektome*, excision). Excision of the Gasserian ganglion.

Gasserian ganglion. The ganglion on the main root of the fifth cranial nerve, situated in the fossa of the temporal bone, and gives off the superior and inferior maxillary and orbital nerves.

gas-trad-e-ni'tis (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *aden*, gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the glands of the stomach.

gas-tral'gia (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *algos*, pain). Pain in the stomach.

gas-trec'to-my (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *ektome*, excision). Excision of a part or all of the stomach.

gas'tric (*Gr. gaster*, stomach). Relating to the stomach.

g. juice. The digestive liquid secreted by the glands of the stomach.

gas-tri'tis (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the stomach.

gas'tro- (*Gr. gaster*, stomach). A prefix indicating relating to the stomach.

gas-tro-dyn'ia (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *odyne*, pain). Pain in the stomach.

gas-tro-en-te-ri'tis (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *enteron*, intestine + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gas-tro-en-te-rol'o-gist (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *enteron*, intestines + *logos*, treatise). One who specializes in the treatment of diseases of the stomach and intestines.

gas-tro-en-te-rol'o-gy. Study of the stomach and intestines and their diseases.

gas-tro-gen'ic (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *genesis*, origin). Originating in the stomach.

gas-tro-in-tes'ti-nal (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *enteron*, intestines). Relating to the stomach and intestines.

gas-trol'o-gist (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *logos*, treatise). One who specializes in the treatment of diseases of the stomach.

gas-trol'o-gy. Study of the stomach and its diseases.

gas-tror-rhe'a (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *rhoia*, flow). Excessive secretion of gastric juice.

gas-trot'o-my (*Gr. gaster*, stomach + *tome*, cut). Surgical incision of the stomach or abdomen.

gate (AS.). In dentistry a hole or opening through which metal is poured into a mold. Also an opening through which an excess of material may pass.

Gates crown [W. H. Gates, Philadelphia dentist, 1850-]. A porcelain pin crown similar to the *Bonwill crown*, which see.

Gates=Glidden drill [W. H. Gates, Philadelphia dentist, 1850-, and O. A. Glidden, Oneida, N. Y., dentist, 1845-1922]. A cutting drill designed especially for enlarging root canals.

gauze. A thin sheer cloth material, employed for bandages and in wound dressing.

- absorbent g.** Gauze from which oily matter has been removed.
- antiseptic g.** An antiseptic gauze used for dressing wounds.
- iodoform g.** A gauze treated with iodoform used for antiseptic dressing of wounds.
- Ge.** Chemical symbol for *germanium*.
- gel.** Name given to a colloid that is of firm consistence.
- gel'a-tin** (L. *gelare*, to congeal). An albuminous jelly-like substance, made by boiling connective tissue in water.
- g. culture.** A gelatin medium used for bacterial culture.
- vegetable g.** A gelatinous material obtained from vegetable tissues.
- gel-at'i-nize.** To make gelatinous.
- gel-at'i-noid.** Resembling gelatin.
- g. plaques.** Masses of micro-organisms inclosed in a gelatinoid substance and attached to the teeth.
- gel-at'i-nous.** Relating to or having the character of gelatin.
- gel-at'i-num.** Latin for *gelatin*.
- gem'i-nate, gem'i-nous** (L. *geminus*, twins). Twins; two together.
- gem-i-na'tion** (L. *geminus*, twin). The act of duplicating or dividing into two.
- diphyodontic g.** A condition in which a deciduous tooth becomes firmly united or fused to a tooth of the permanent dentition.
- gem-ma'tion** (L. *gemma*, a bud). Generation by buds, which grow and become distinct from one another.
- gem stones.** Dental grinding stones made of corundum and mounted on shafts for use in the dental engine.
- ge'na.** Latin, meaning *cheek*.
- gen'al** (L. *gena*, cheek). Relating to the cheek.
- gen'e-ra.** Plural of *genus*.
- gen-e-ra'tion** (L. *genero*, to beget). The act of reproducing the species.
- gen-er'ic** (L. *genus*, *generis*, kind). 1. Relating to a genus or class of related objects; opposed to specific. 2. Having a general application.
- gen'e-sis** (Gr. *genesis*, origin). Origin or first formation.
- gen-et'ic** (Gr. *genesis*, origin). Relating to origin.
- gen-et'ics** (Gr. *genesis*, origin). The laws pertaining to generation or heredity.
- ge'ni-al** (Gr. *geneion*, chin). Relating to the chin.
- g. tubercles.** Two small nodules on the mandible, one on each side of the symphysis.
- =gen'ic** (Gr. *genesis*, production or origin). A suffix relating to production or generation.
- ge-nie'u-lum** (L. dim. of *genu*, knee). Bent in shape like a knee.
- ge'ni-o-** (Gr. *geneion*, chin). A prefix denoting relation to the chin.
- ge-ni-o-hy-o-glos'sus.** See *Table of Muscles*.
- ge-ni-o-hy-oi-de'us.** See *Table of Muscles*.
- ge'nion** (Gr. *geneion*, chin). The tip of the chin; a point from which cranio-metric measurements are made.
- gen-i-to-u'ri-na-ry.** Relating to the genital and urinary organs.
- gen'tian.** The official U. S. P. name for the root of *Gentiana lutea*. Its bitter principles are aperient. Dose, fluidextract $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. [2 to 4 cc].
- g. violet.** An aniline dye used in microscope work.
- genu, pl. genua** (L., knee). The knee.
- g. valgum.** Knock-kneed.
- g. varum.** Bow-legged.
- ge'nus** (L., race). The division between the *order* and the *species* in natural history. A group embracing subordinate species.
- germ** (L. *germen*, sprig). 1. An ovum; an undeveloped embryo, or undeveloped part, *e. g.*, the dental germ. 2. A microbe or bacterium.
- g. theory.** The theory that all living things are produced by development from organized living matter. Also that all infectious diseases are produced by development of bacteria in the body.
- German silver.** A metal alloy, white in color and possessing considerable hardness, composed of copper 50 to 66 parts; zinc 19 to 30 parts; nickel

13 to 18 parts. It is largely used in making orthodontic appliances.

ger-mi-ci'dal (L. *germen*, germ + *cædere*, to kill). Destroying germs.

ger'mi-cide (L. *germen*, germ + *cædere*, to kill). An agent that destroys germs.

ger'mi-nal. Relating to a germ.

ger-mi-na'tion. First development of germs.

ger-mi-na'tive. Relating to germination or having the power of germinating.

ges-ta'tion (L. *gesto*, to carry). The period from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

giant (Gr. *gigas*, giant). An organism of unusual size.

g. cells. Very large cells.

Gibson's bandage [Kasson C. Gibson, contemporary oral surgeon of New York]. A modification of Barton's bandage, for retaining the bones in cases of fracture of the mandible.

Giemsa stain. A specially prepared staining preparation for detecting the presence of *Spirochæta pallida*.

gi-gan'to-blast (Gr. *gigas*, giant + *blastos*, germ). A large nucleated erythrocyte.

gi-gan'to-cyte (Gr. *gigas*, giant + *kytos*, cell). A large non-nucleated erythrocyte.

gin-gi'va, pl. *gingivæ* (L.). The soft tissue at the neck of the tooth and overlying the alveolar process.

alveolar g. That portion of the investing tissue which overlies the alveolar process, and which is so firmly attached to its surface as to have but slight mobility.

areolar g. The tissue overlying the alveolar process, and which is bound to it by a loose areolar connective tissue.

cemental g. That portion of the investing tissue which is attached to the cementum, but which lies crownward of the alveolar process.

marginal g. That portion of the investing tissue which lies in contact with the enamel, but which is not attached directly to the tooth surface.

gin'gi-val. Relating to the gum or gums.

g. border. The border of the gums covering the highest portion of the alveolar process. The free edge of the gums.

g. crevice. The space normally existing between the cervical enamel and the overlying unattached gingiva. Same as *subgingival space*.

g. curvature. The deviation of the gingival line from the horizontal in its course around the neck of a tooth. [Black].

g. line. The line around the neck of a tooth at which the gingiva is attached.

g. margin. The portion of the crown of a tooth next to the gingival line.

g. trough. The name given by Hopewell-Smith to the sulcus existing in mammals, fishes, and reptiles around the necks of the teeth, formed by the attachment of the soft tissues to the cementum. It is bounded internally by Nasmyth's membrane and the free surface of the enamel, and externally by the outer layer of the stratified squamous epithelium of the gum. It measures from 2 mm. to 4.5 mm. in depth, and contains in normal circumstances saliva, phagocytes from the tonsils, desquamated epithelial cells, microorganisms, chiefly of the *Streptococcus* and *Micrococcus catarrhalis* types, and, if deep, also food debris.

gin'gi-val-ly. Toward the gums.

gin-gi-vi'tis (L. *gingiva*, gum + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the gums.

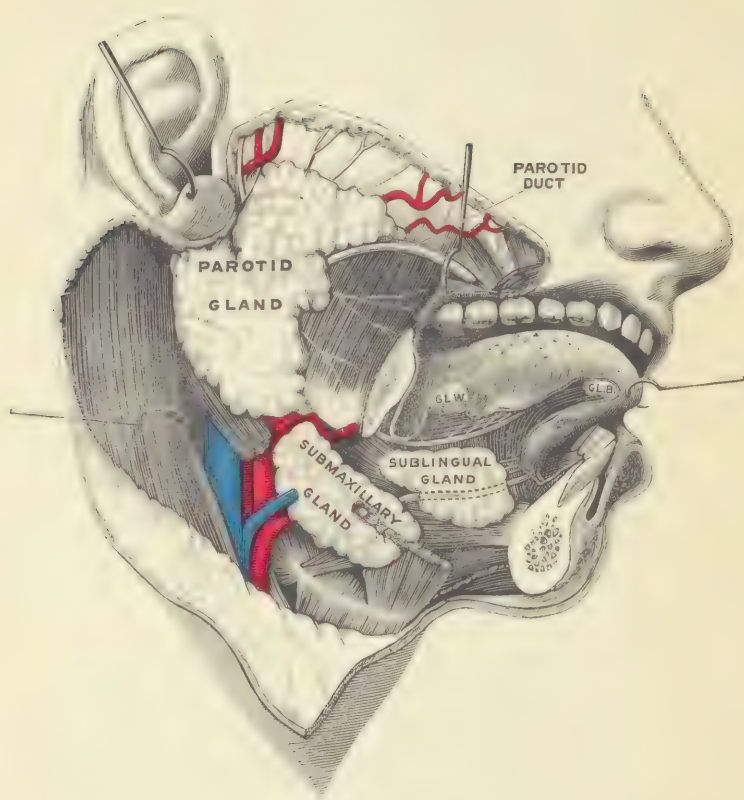
g. nudata. Gingivitis characterized by denudation of the layers of papillæ of the gingival mucous membrane; usually caused by wearing ill-fitting artificial dentures. So named by Jozsef Arkövy, contemporary Hungarian dentist.

interstitial g. The term given by Talbot to pyorrhea alveolaris.

gin-gi-vo-glos-si'tis (L. *gingiva*, gum + Gr. *glossa*, tongue + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the gums and tongue.

gin-gi-vo-la'bi-al. Relating to the gums and lips.

PLATE V



The Salivary Glands. The Right Half of the Body of the Mandible has been Removed. (Testut.)

gin'gly-moid (Gr. *ginglymos*, hinge + *eidōs*, form). Resembling a hinge-joint.

gin'gly-mus (Gr. *ginglymos*, a hinge). A hinge-like joint; a joint admitting of motion in only two directions.

gin'seng. The root of several species of *Panax*. It is a demulcent.

gla-bel'la, **gla-bel'lum** (L. dim. of *glaber*, smooth). The smooth prominence on the frontal bone, just above the root of the nose.

gla'cial (L. *glacies*, ice). Having the appearance of ice; vitreous.

g. acetic acid. Acetic acid in nearly pure state.

g. phosphoric acid. The liquid ingredient of oxyphosphate of zinc cement.

gland (L. *glans*, an acorn). Any organ that separates fluid from the blood; an organ that secretes something essential to the system or one that excretes something that would be detrimental if retained.

accessory g. A mass of glandular tissue situated near a gland of similar structure.

admaxillary g. An accessory salivary gland.

adrenal g. The suprarenal capsule.

bronchial g's. The lymphatic glands situated at the base of the bronchial tubes.

buccal g. The glands in the mucous membrane of the cheek.

cervical g's. The lymphatic glands of the neck.

Ebner's g's. Mucous glands of the tongue located near the circumvallate papillæ.

endocrine g's. The glands that elaborate the internal secretions, as the thyroid, the adrenal glands, etc.

excretory g. A gland that excretes waste products from the body.

gingival g's. The epithelial fold at the junction of the gums and teeth.

lacrimal g. The gland that secretes tears.

lymphatic g's. Small glands occurring along the course of the lymphatic vessels, which filter the blood, and retain foreign particles; they also form white corpuscles.

miliary g. A sweat gland.

molar g's. One of the large buccal glands in the neighborhood of the third molar teeth.

mucous g's. Glands secreting mucus.

palatine g's. The small glands in the roof of the mouth.

parathyroid g. Epithelial glands near the thyroid gland.

parotid g. The salivary gland situated in front of the ear.

pituitary g. The pituitary body.

pyloric g. The glands that secrete pepsin into the stomach situated at the pyloric end of the stomach.

Rivinus g. The sublingual gland.

salivary g's. The glands that secrete saliva; the parotid, sublingual and submaxillary glands.

sebaceous g's. Glands in the skin that secrete oily matter.

serous g's. Glands that secrete watery serous fluid.

Serres g. Epithelial cells at the gingival border of the jaw of the infant.

sublingual g. The small salivary gland beneath the tongue.

submaxillary g. The salivary gland situated on the inside of the lower border of the mandible.

suprarenal g's. The glands situated above the kidneys.

thymus g. See *thymus*.

thyroid g. The thyroid body situated in front of and on each side of the trachea.

glan-di-lem'ma (L. *glans*, an acorn + Gr. *lemma*, sheath). The sheath enveloping a gland.

glan'du-la, pl. *glandulæ* (L. dim. of *glans*, a gland). A small gland; a glandule.

glan'dule. A small gland.

glans, pl. *glandes*. Latin for *gland*.

glass (L. *vitrum*). A hard, brittle, transparent substance consisting of fused sodium and calcium, with an excess of silica.

soluble g. Liquid silicic acid.

glas'sy. Like glass.

Glauber's salt. A cathartic preparation of sodium sulphate. Dose, 1 to 6 dr. [4.0 to 24.0 gm.].

glau-co'ma (Gr. *glaukos*, green). A cataract on the eye.

glau-co-su'ria (Gr. *glaukos*, green + *ouron*, urine). Same as *indicanuria*.

glaze. A highly translucent, colorless, vitrifiable substance applied to the surface of porcelain.

glen'oid (Gr. *glene*, cavity + *eidōs*, form). Any shallow cavity that receives the head of a bone.

g. cavity, g. fossa. The fossa of the temporal bone that receives the condyle of the lower jaw.

gli-o'ma (Gr. *glia*, glue + *oma*, tumor). A round-celled sarcoma originating in the connective tissue of nerves.

glob'bin (L. *globus*, globe). Proteid residue from decomposition of hemoglobin.

glob'u-lar (L. *globulus*, globule). Globe-shaped; spherical.

glob'ule (L. *globulus*, a globule). A small globe; a spherical element.

glob'u-lin (L. *globulus*, globule). A general name for various proteids, which differ from albumins in not being soluble in water, but are soluble in dilute neutral saline solutions. They are coagulated by heat.

glob'u-lose. A variety of hemialbumose resulting from the digestion of pepsin by globulin.

glob'u-lus, pl. *globuli* (L.). A globule; pill; suppository.

glob'bus. Latin for *globe* or *ball*.

glom'er-ate (L. *glomerare*, to wind around). Term used to designate a structure that is gland-like.

glom'e-rule (L. *glomerulus*, dim. of *glomus*, a ball). A small ball or coil formed by an agglomeration of vessels. A tuft or cluster.

glom'us (L., a ball). A plexus of small blood-vessels.

glos'sal (Gr. *glossa*, tongue). Relating to the tongue.

glos-sal'gia (Gr. *glossa*, tongue + *algos*, pain). Pain in the tongue.

glos-sec'to-my (Gr. *glossa*, tongue, + *ektome*, excision). Excision of the tongue.

glos-si'tis (Gr. *glossa*, tongue + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the tongue.

glos-so-dyn'ia (Gr. *glossa*, tongue + *odyne*, pain). Pain in the tongue.

glos-sol'o-gy (Gr. *glossa*, tongue + *logos*, treatise). Study of the tongue and its diseases. Also a treatise on nomenclature.

glos-so-pal-a-ti'nus. See *Table of Muscles*.

glos-so-pha-ryn'geal (Gr. *glossa*, tongue + *pharynx*, pharynx). Relating to the tongue and pharynx. See also *Table of Nerves*.

glos-so-pha-ryn-ge'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

glos-so-plas'ty (Gr. *glossa*, tongue + *plassein*, to mold). Plastic surgery of the tongue.

glos-sot'o-my (Gr. *glossa*, tongue + *tome*, cut). Incision of the tongue.

glot'tic (Gr. *glotta*, tongue). Relating to the tongue or to the glottis.

glot'tis (Gr. *glottis*, mouth-piece of a flute). A small narrow aperture in the larynx, concerned in voice production.

glu'case. A ferment that digests glucose.

glu'cose (Gr. *glykys*, sweet). Dextrose, grape-sugar; starch-sugar, a carbohydrate occurring naturally in many vegetable juices.

glu'co-side. One of a series of compounds that may be resolved into glucose and another principle by the action of an acid.

glu-co-su'ria (Gr. *glykys*, sweet + *ouron*, urine). The presence of an abnormal amount of glucose in the urine. Same as *glycosuria*.

glu'ten (L. glue). A glue-like nitrogenous substance found in the seed of cereals.

glu'tin. Gelatin.

glu'ti-nous. Viscid, sticky.

glu'to-form. A white insoluble powder made by the addition of formaldehyd to a solution of gelatin; used as an antiseptic dusting powder.

glu'toid. A mixture of formaldehyd and gelatin, insoluble in the stomach but soluble in the intestines; used

for coating pills desired for intestinal medication.

glu'tol. Same as *glutoform*.

gly'case. A ferment that converts maltose into dextrose.

gly-ce'mia, gly-cæ'mia (Gr. *glykys*, sweet + *haima*, blood). The abnormal presence of sugar in the blood.

glyc'e-rid. A compound of glycerin and a fatty acid.

glyc'e-rin, glycerinum (Gr. *glykys*, sweet). Sweet principle of fats and oils, from which it is obtained by their decomposition. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr. [2.0 to 8.0 gm.]

glyc'er-ite, glyc'e-ri-tum. U. S. P. name given to various medicinal preparations of glycerin.

glyc'e-rol. Same as *glycerin*.

glyc'e-rose. A form of sugar.

gly'co- (Gr. *glykys*, sweet). A prefix meaning *sweet*.

gly'co-gen (Gr. *glykys*, sweet + *gennan*, to produce). Animal starch, animal dextrin, liver starch. A carbohydrate found in liver, muscle, cartilage and other tissues. It is formed from carbohydrates and stored up in the liver, where it is converted, as the system requires, into sugar [glucose].

gly'co-gen-ase. A ferment of the liver that converts glycogen into dextrose.

gly'co-gen'e-sis (Gr. *glykys*, sweet + *genesis*, origin). The formation of sugar in the liver.

gly'co-ge-net'ic, gly'co-gen'ic. Relating to glycogen or glycogenesis.

gly-col'y-sis (Gr. *glykys*, sweet + *lysis*, solution). The digestion of glucose, or its utilization in the organism.

gly'co-lyt'ic. Relating to glycolysis.

gly'co-pro'teids. Proteids combined with carbohydrates.

gly'co-pty'a-lism (Gr. *glykys*, sweet + *ptyalon*, saliva). The occurrence of sugar in the saliva.

gly'co-se'mia. Same as *glycemia*.

gly'co-su'ria (Gr. *glykys*, sweet + *ouron*, urine). The presence of an abnormal quantity of sugar in the urine. Same as *glucosuria*.

gly'co-thy'mo-line. A proprietary antiseptic containing glycerol, so-

dium, boric acid, thymol, menthol, salicylic acid, eucalyptol, etc. Used in the treatment of diseases of the mucous membrane.

gly'mol. A proprietary germicide prepared from petroleum.

gm. Abbr. for *gram*.

gnath-al'gia (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw + *algos*, pain). Pain in the jaw.

gnath'ic (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw). Relating to the jaw or cheek.

g. index. See *alveolar index*.

gnath'ion (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw). The most projecting point in the median line of the jaw; mental point.

gnath-i'tis (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the jaw.

gnath'o- (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw). A prefix used to indicate relation to the jaw.

gnath-o-dy-na-mom'e-ter (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw + *dynamis*, power + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the force exerted by the jaws in the act of mastication.

gnath-o-dyn'ia (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw + *odyne*, pain). Pain in the jaw.

gnath-o-plas'ty (Gr. *gnathos*, jaw + *plassein*, to form). Plastic surgery of the cheek and jaw.

=gnosis (Gr. *gnosis*, knowledge). A suffix indicating *knowledge*.

goi'ter, goi'tre (L. *gutter*, throat). Enlargement of the thyroid gland.

gold (L. *aurum*). Symbol Au. A solid yellow, brilliant, hard, ductile, malleable, tenacious and heavy metal found in nature in pure state and in combination with silver, copper and iron. Specific gravity, 19.3. Gold is used extensively in dentistry for filling teeth, for the construction of dentures and dental substitutes and in the correction of irregularities of the teeth. See *Table of Metals*, p. 180, for physical properties.

alloying g. For dental purposes gold is used practically pure for filling teeth and in the form of plate for backing porcelain facings; but for other purposes it is reduced in fineness. That in general use for crowns and bridges is 22 k. and 21.6 k. [coin gold]; 20 k. and 18 k. plate is used for making dentures. See *carat*.

annealing g. The process of softening gold by subjecting it to heat. In the process of swaging a gold denture base the metal becomes hard, and annealing it is for the purpose of softening it and making it more readily workable. Annealing gold foil increases its cohesive quality by destroying any foreign substances on the surface.

clasp g. Alloyed gold with an added quality of elasticity used in attaching appliances to the natural teeth. Platinum is the alloying element that adapts the gold alloy to this particular purpose.

cohesive g. Practically pure gold prepared in thin sheets, in crystal or sponge form or in pellets or cylinders, which are readily welded together under pressure.

g. crown. A crown made of gold plate to conform to the anatomical outline of the natural tooth.

crystal g. A cohesive gold prepared in sponge-like form. First prepared in this form by A. J. Watts, Utica, N. Y. dentist in 1853.

g. cylinders. Sheet or foil gold prepared in the form of small cylinders for filling teeth.

g. foil. A form of sheet gold, readily cohesive, for filling teeth. The number of the foil indicates the number of grains in a sheet.

g. leaf. Gold in sheets for filling purposes.

non-cohesive g., soft g. Sheet or foil gold rendered non-cohesive by a deposition of foreign matter, usually gas, on the surface.

g. plate. Gold rolled into plate form for use in various ways in dentistry.

platinized g. Gold that has a coat of platinum upon it.

platinous g. An alloy of gold and platinum.

rolled g. A heavy gold sheet for filling teeth.

g. solder. An alloy of gold used in soldering, usually of a lower carat than the plate soldered.

goldbeater's skin. The outer membrane of the cecum of the ox; used

in beating gold into leaf form. Also used as a dressing in cuts.

gom-phi'a-sis (Gr. *gomphios*, a molar tooth). Looseness of the teeth.

gom-pho'sis (Gr. *gomphos*, a nail). An immovable articulation, in which one bone is received into another, as the teeth in the maxillary bone.

go'nad, pl. *gonades* (Gr. *gone*, semen). Term applied to the organs of reproduction.

go'ni-on (Gr. *gonia*, angle). The outer side of the angle of the lower jaw.

gon-o-coc'cus, pl. *gonococci*. The bacterial organism the cause of gonorrhea. See *M. gonorrhoea*.

gon'o-cyte (Gr. *gonos*, seed + *kytos*, cell). One of the primitive reproductive cells.

gon-or-rhe'a (Gr. *gone*, semen + *rhein*, to flow). A contagious inflammatory disease of the genital mucous membrane, accompanied by a discharge of mucus and pus from the urethra.

Goslee tooth [H. J. Goslee, contemporary Chicago dentist]. A porcelain tooth with a recess for attachment in the body of the crown, especially designed for use in cast bridge work; the metal portion being cast and the crown attached later.

gout. An inflammatory condition of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, accompanied by an excess of uric acid and deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints.

gou'ty. Relating to gout.

g. diathesis. A condition of the system predisposing to gout.

gr. Abbr. for *grain*.

grad'u-ate (L. *gradus*, degree). A vessel marked for measuring purposes.

grad'u-a-ted (L. *gradus*, degree). Marked off in degrees.

graft. 1. To unite a part to another, so that it may receive support from it.
2. A portion of skin so united.

bone g. Bone united by bone.

skin g. Skin united by skin obtained elsewhere on the body.

Graham's law [Thos. Graham, English chemist, 1805-1869]. The diffusion

of two gases is in inverse ratio to the square root of their densities.

grain (L. *granum*, grain). A seed.

The unit of weight of the troy and avoirdupois system of weights.

gram, gramme (Fr. *gramme*; Gr. *gramma*, mark). The unit of weight in the metric system, equal to 15.437 troy grains.

-gram (Gr. *gramma*, a writing). A suffix indicating something written.

gram-ion. The unit of measurement of the atomic weight of an ion.

gram-molecule. The quantity of a substance equivalent to its molecular weight expressed in grams; thus, taking the molecular weight of hydrochloric acid as 36.4, a gram-molecule contains 36.4 grams.

Gram-negative. Term applied to bacteria which are decolorized by the alcoholic wash in Gram's method.

Gram-positive. Term applied to bacteria which are not decolorized by the alcoholic wash in Gram's method.

Gram's method [Hans Joachim Gram, Danish bacteriologist, 1853-]. A staining method for differentiating bacteria, as follows: 1. The specimen is placed for two to three minutes in an anilin-oil-water-gentian-violet solution (2 per cent suspension of anilin oil in distilled water, filtered, 3 parts; saturated solution of gentian-violet in absolute alcohol, 1 part). 2. From two to three minutes in Gram's iodine solution (for formula see Gram's solution below). 3. Washed in 95 per cent alcohol just to the point where no more of the dye dissolves out to discolor the alcohol. Bacteria that stain a deep violet by this method are called Gram-positive; those that are decolorized are called Gram-negative.

G's. reaction. The staining of bacteria by Gram's method.

G's. solution. Solution of iodine and iodide of potassium in which slides are placed containing bacteria for examination by Gram's method.

gran-u-lar (L. *granulum*, a little grain). Composed of granules or small particles.

g. layer of Tomes. A row or rows of minute spaces of irregular size

and shape, situated in the periphery of the dentin of the roots of teeth. It forms the inner boundary of the homogeneous layer of dentin, and under low magnification has the appearance of a great number of granules, whence its name. [Hopewell-Smith.]

gran-u-la'tion. 1. The formation of new cicatricial tissue in the repair of wounds or ulcers. 2. The breaking up of metallic substances into small particles.

gran'ule (L. *granulum*, a little grain). A small grain; a small, compact particle. Also a small pill or globule.

gran-u-lo'ma, pl. *granulomata* (L. *granulum*, a little grain + Gr. *oma*, tumor). A tumor-like nodule or area of granulation tissue.

dental g. Granulation tissue about the apex of a tooth usually containing bacterial deposits. Chronic inflammatory pericementitis.

gran-u-lo'ma-tous. Relating to or of the nature of granuloma.

gran-u-lo'sis. The formation of granular masses.

gran'um, pl. *grana*. Latin for grain.

grape=sugar. See *glucose*.

-graph (Gr. *graphein*, to write). A suffix indicating an instrument that writes.

graph'ic (Gr. *graphein*, to write). Pertaining to the act of drawing or delineating; representing by diagram.

graph'ite (Gr. *graphein*, to write). Black lead; an allotropic form of carbon, sometimes used in the treatment of skin diseases.

grav-i-met'ric (L. *gravis*, heavy + Gr. *metron*, measure). Relating to measurement by weight.

grav'i-ty (L. *gravis*, weight). Weight. Specific gravity. The weight of a substance compared with that of an equal volume of another taken as a standard.

green=stain. A fungoid deposit upon the teeth of children, most commonly at the cervico-labial portions.

green=stick fracture. An incomplete fracture of a bone, in which the bone on the side toward which it is bent is still continuous.

grind. 1. To reduce by friction or cutting. 2. The act of grinding.

grin'ders. Term sometimes applied to the molar teeth.

Gritman's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by A. D. Gritman, a contemporary Philadelphia dentist.

groove. A linear channel or sulcus, especially on the surface of a tooth.

alveolingual g. The groove between the mandible and tongue.

dental g. A groove along the gingival border of the jaws of the fetus.

developmental g's. Grooves in the enamel that mark the junction of the lobes of the teeth.

mesiolingual g. A groove marking the junction of the fifth cusp of an upper molar tooth.

mylohyoid g. The groove on the inner border of the mandible in which lie the mylohyoid artery and nerve.

supplemental g's. Grooves on the surface of a tooth other than those which mark the junction of the primitive lobes.

gross (L. *grossus*, rough). Coarse; large.

g. anatomy. Anatomy as studied from direct observation without the aid of a microscope.

gt. Abbr. for Latin *gutta*, a drop.

gtt. Abbr. for Latin *guttæ*, drops.

gua'cin. Yellow, resinous matter from *Mikania guaco*; it is diaphoretic and a cardiac stimulant.

guai'ac. Guaiacum wood or resin obtained from tropical American trees of the *lignum vitæ* species.

guai-a-co-ca'in. A mixture of guaiacol and cocaine used as a local anesthetic.

guai'a-col. A colorless oily substance obtained from beechwood creosote, used as an expectorant and antiseptic. Dose, 2 to 10 min. [0.12 to 0.6 cc].

guai'a-cum. Resin of guaiac. It is a diaphoretic and stimulant, used in gout, rheumatism, etc.

guai'a-cyl. Guaiacol-sulphonic acid, produced by the action of sulphuric

acid on guaiacol. It is a rapidly acting local anesthetic.

guai'a-form. A preparation of guaiacol formaldehyd. Used as an antiseptic powder.

guai'o-dol. An antiseptic preparation of iodine, guaiacol and bismuth.

gu-ber-nac'u-lum den'tis. The cord passing from the follicle of the permanent tooth along a small, long canal behind the alveolus of the deciduous tooth and becoming continuous with the gum; it is supposed to direct the permanent tooth in the process of eruption to its place in the dental arch.

gul'let (L. *gula*, the throat). Esophagus; pharynx.

gum (L. *gummi*). 1. A mucilaginous exudate from various trees. 2. The soft dense tissue which clothes the alveolar processes of the jaws, being intimately connected with their periosteum, and surrounding the necks of the teeth. The outer portion is derived from the ectodermal layer, and the submucous portion from the mesodermal layer of the embryonic tissue. See *gingiva*.

blue g. A blue line along the gingival border occurring in cases of lead poisoning. Called also *blue line*.

g. dammar. Ethereal solution of the resin of dammara, used for microscopic mounting.

g. frit. A composition of feldspar, flux and purple of Cassius for reproducing the gum portion of a continuous-gum denture.

g. lancet. A lancet used in cutting the gums in cases of painful eruption of teeth.

g. margin. The edge of the gum next to the neck of the tooth.

g. septum. The portion of the gums that occupies the interproximal spaces.

gum-boil. A lay name for an abscess occurring at the root of a tooth. [Obsolete.]

gum'ma, pl. *gummata* (L.). A tumor occurring in the tertiary stage of syphilis.

gum'ma-tous. Of the nature of a gumma.

gum-resin. A mucilaginous juice exuding from various trees.

gums. Plural of gum. See *gingivæ*.

Gunning splint [Thos. B. Gunning, New York dentist, died 1890]. An interdental splint made of vulcanite, for use in holding the jaws immovable in cases of fracture.

gus-ta'tion (L. *gusto*, to taste). Taste.

gut'ta, pl. *gul'tæ*. Latin for drop.

gut-ta-per'cha. A plastic material made from the juice of the *Isonandra gutta*, a tree of the order *Sapotaceæ*, of the Malay peninsula. It is used in dentistry as a temporary tooth filling material, also in filling root canals.

gym'no-cyte (Gr. *gymnos*, naked + *kytos*, cell). A cell without an enveloping membrane.

gym'no-plast (Gr. *gymnos*, naked + *plassein*, to form). A mass of protoplasm without a limiting membrane.

gy-ne-col'o-gy (Gr. *gyne*, woman + *logos*, discourse). The specialty of medicine which has to do with diseases peculiar to women.

gyp'sum (L.; Gr. *gyphos*). Calcium sulphate. Plaster of Paris is made by calcining calcium sulphate.

gyre (L. *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, circle). A convolution.

gy'rus, pl. *gyri* (L.; Gr. *gyros*, circle). A convolution of the brain.

g. dentate. A small rudimentary convolution in the dentate fissure.

Gysi's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by Alfred Gysi, a contemporary Swiss dentist.

H

H. Chemical symbol for *hydrogen*.

H+. Symbol for *hydrogen ion*.

hab'it (L. *habere*, to hold). 1. A constant practice of repeating certain acts. 2. A predisposition to certain diseases.

hab'i-tat (L. *habito*, to dwell). A natural abode of a plant or animal in nature.

hæ=, hæ'ma-to=, hæ'mo=. See *he-, hemato-, hemo-*.

Hæck'el's law [E. Heinrich Hæckel, German philosopher, 1834—]. The individual organism tends to pass through the same changes in development from the ovum as did the species in development from the lower to the higher forms of life.

Ha'ge-dorn nee'dle [Werner Hagedorn, a German surgeon, 1831–1894]. A curved needle flattened on the sides, used in surgery.

hah-ne-man'ni-an. Relating to homeopathy.

hair (L. *capillus*). A furry outgrowth of the body, derived from epidermic tissue.

hal-is-te-re'sis (Gr. *hals*, salt + *steresis*, privation). Change in structure of bones by loss or deprivation of lime salts. Osteomalacia.

hal-is-te-ret'ic. Relating to softening of bones by loss of lime salts.

hal-i-to'sis (L. *halitus*, breath). A bad breath.

hal'i-tus (L., breath). Breath; exhalation.

Hall disks. A special carborundum or emery disk, made with a smooth or safe side.

Hall's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by Rupert E. Hall, a contemporary Chicago dentist.

hal-lu-ci-na'tion (L. *halucinari*, to wander in mind). A waking dream, phantasm. Morbid error in one or more of the senses.

hal'lus, hal'lux, pl. *halluces* (L.). The great toe.

hal'o-gen (Gr. *hals*, salt + *gennan*, to produce). One of the electro-negative bodies, chlorine, iodine, bromine or fluorine, forming salts with electro-positive metals.

hal'oid (Gr. *hals*, salt + *eidōs*, form). Resembling salt or sodium chlorid.

Hal'stead's su'ture [William S. Halstead, a Baltimore surgeon, 1852–]. A subcutaneous suture passing back and forth through the corium, but not involving the epidermis.

Ham-am-e'lis (Gr. *hama*, together with + *melon*, apple). The official U. S. P. name for the leaves of *H. virginiana*, a genus of hamamelaceous trees. Witch-hazel. Extract of the leaves is sedative and styptic, for local inflamed conditions.

ham-ar-thri'tis (Gr. *hama*, together + *arthron*, joint + *itis*, inflammation). Arthritis or gout in all the joints.

ham'u-lus, pl. *hamuli* (L. dim. of *hamus*, a hook). A hook-shaped process.

Hanau's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by M. H. Hanau, a contemporary Pittsburgh civil engineer.

hand (L. *manus*). The terminal portion of the upper extremity that forms the organ of prehension; the phalanges; the fingers.

handpiece. An attachment fitting the cable of the dental engine in which burs, drills, etc., are held securely when used in cutting tooth structure or for other operations upon teeth. Handpieces are of three kinds: [1] *straight*, those in which the cutting instrument is directed in a straight forward direction; [2] *right-angle*, those in which the cutting instrument is directed at right angle with the holding instrument, and [3] *contra-angle*, those in which the cutting instrument may be directed in various directions.

Doriot h. A specially designed dental engine handpiece in which the power is applied directly to the head of the handpiece by means of a cord rather than by the flexible cable.

hap'lo-dont (Gr. *haploos*, plain + *odous*, tooth). A molar tooth with a plain or single crown, a term used in comparative odontology.

hap'tics (Gr. *haptein*, to touch). The study of the sense of touch.

hard solder. A solder used in soldering high-fusing metals.

hare'lip. A fissure or perpendicular division of the upper lip. A congenital cleft of the lip.

double h. One involving both sides of the upper lip.

single h. One involving only one side of the lip.

har'mo-zone (Gr. *harmozoin*, to govern). An internal secretion that has to do with nutrition and growth.

har-poon' (Gr. *harpazein*, to seize). An instrument for removing a small particle of tissue for microscopic examination.

Har'vey, William. An English physician [1578-1657] who discovered the circulation of the blood.

Haskell's metal [L. P. Haskell, Chicago dentist, 1826-1916]. A die metal used in swaging metal plates composed of tin, 72.72; copper, 9.10; and antimony, 18.18.

Hastings's stain. A staining solution made of aqueous solutions of methylene blue, 1 part, to eosin 2 parts.

hatch'et ex-ca-va'tor. A dental cutting instrument with the cutting edge shaped like a hatchet; used in the preparation and shaping of a cavity preparatory to receiving a filling.

haus'tus. Latin, meaning a *draught*.

Ha-ver'sian ca-nals' [Clopton Havers, an English anatomist, 1650-1702]. Vascular canals in bone tissue, containing blood- and lymph-vessels, nerves and marrow.

H. glands. Adipose tissue in the synovial membrane supposed to secrete synovial fluid.

H. lamellæ. Concentric layers of bone around the haversian canals.

H. spaces. Irregular marrow-filled cavities in spongy and developing bone.

H. system. Haversian canal with the lamellæ surrounding it.

Hb. Symbol for *hemoglobin*.

he=, hem=, hemato=, hemo= (Gr. *haima*, blood). Prefix indicating relation to the blood.

head (L. *caput*). The uppermost part of the body which contains the brain and organs of special sense.

head'ache. Pain in the head.

heal'ing. Curative; the act of curing or making healthy.

h. by first intention. Healing of parts by direct union without sup-puration or formation of granulations.

h. by second intention. Union of parts accompanied by adhesion of granulating surfaces.

h. by third intention. Union by the filling of a wound by granulations.

heart (L. *cor*). A hollow muscular organ whose function it is to pump the blood through the blood-vessels.

athletic h. Hypertrophy of the heart sometimes resulting from athletic activities.

fatty h. Fatty degeneration of the myocardium.

tobacco h. Irritation of the heart, characterized by irregular action and pain, occurring from excessive use of tobacco.

heat (L. *calor*). 1. Material cause-producing sensation, or the sensation itself, produced by a body of an elevated temperature on our organs, especially on the organs of touch. 2. The periodic sexual excitement of animals. 3. A form of kinetic energy created by combustion.

h. unit. A calory; the amount of heat required to elevate the temperature of one cc. of water one degree centigrade of temperature.

hec'tic (L. *hecticus*; Gr. *hektikos*, habitual). Relating to the constitution or to a habit; habitual.

h. fever. A recurring fever accompanied by sweating and chills.

h. flush. A peculiar flush accompanying hectic fever.

hec'to= (Gr. *hekatón*, a hundred). A prefix combining form used to indicate one hundred.

hec'to-gram (Fr. *hectogramme*). One hundred grams. See *Table of Weights and Measures*.

hec'to-li-ter (Fr. *hectoliter*). One hundred liters. See *Table of Weights and Measures*.

hec'to-me-ter (Fr. *hectometre*). One hundred meters. See *Table of Weights and Measures*.

heel (L. *calx*). The posterior extremity of the foot.

hel'coid (Gr. *helkos*, ulcer + *eidos*, form). Like an ulcer.

hel'co-ma. An ulcer.

hel'co-plas-ty (Gr. *helkos*, ulcer + *plassein*, to form). The act of grafting skin on an ulcer to promote the healing process.

hel-co'sis (Gr. *helkos*, ulcer). Ulceration.

hel'i-cis ma'jor, h. minor. See *Table of Muscles*.

hel'i-coid (Gr. *helix*, coil + *eidos*, form). Having the appearance of a coil.

he-li-o-ther'a-py (Gr. *helios*, sun + *therapein*, to treat). Treatment of disease by exposure to the sun's rays.

he'li-um (Gr. *helios*, sun). A chemical element found in certain minerals and in the air. Symbol He.

he'lix (Gr. *helix*, a coil). 1. The fold forming the pinna, or outer circumference of the ear. 2. A coil.

hel'le-bore (Gr. *helleboros*). A plant of the genus *helleborus*; the powdered root is a powerful poison, of cathartic and emmenagogue properties.

hem'a-chrome (Gr. *haima*, blood + *chroma*, color). Hematin; the red coloring matter of the blood.

hem'a-cyte (Gr. *haima*, blood + *kytos*, cell). A blood corpuscle.

hem-a-dy-na-mom'e-ter (Gr. *haima*, blood + *dynamis*, force + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood.

hem-ag-glu-ti-na'tion. Agglutination of the corpuscles of the blood.

hem'a-gogue (Gr. *haima*, blood + *agogos*, leading). An agent that promotes the menstrual or other sanguineous discharges.

he'mal (Gr. *haima*, blood). Relating to the blood.

hem-al'um. A stain of hematoxylin and alum used for staining histologic specimens.

hem-am-e'ba, hem-am-os'ba, pl. *hemamebæ, hemamæbæ*. White-blood corpuscle.

hem-an-al-y'sis (Gr. *haima*, blood + *ana*, apart + *lyein*, to loosen). Analysis of the blood.

hem-an-gi-o'ma (Gr. *haima*, blood + *angeion*, vessel + *oma*, tumor). Neoplasm made up of blood-vessels.

hem-ar-thro'sis (Gr. *haima*, blood + *arthron*, joint). Effusion of blood into a joint.

hem-at'ein. A brownish-red, crystallized substance obtained by the action of ammonia upon hematoxylin.

he-mat'ic. Relating to the blood.

hem'at-in. A bluish-black, amorphous substance resulting from the decomposition of hemoglobin.

hem'at-o-blast (Gr. *haima*, blood + *blastos*, germ). The formative cell from which the red-blood corpuscle is developed.

hem'at-o-cyte (G. *haima*, blood + *kytos*, cell). A blood corpuscle.

hem'at-o-gen (Gr. *haima*, blood + *gennan*, to produce). A preparation formed by the addition of ferric citrate and acetic acid to albumin in alkaline solution. Also a preparation used in the treatment of anemia.

hem-at-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *haima*, blood + *genesis*, origin). The formation of blood.

hem-at-o-ge-net'ic, hem-at-o-gen'ic, hem-a-tog'e-nous. 1. Having origin in the blood. 2. Favoring blood formation.

hem-at-o-glo'bin. Same as *hemoglobin*.

hem'a-toid (Gr. *haima*, blood + *eidos*, form). Having the character of blood.

hem-a-tol'o-gist (Gr. *haima*, blood + *logos*, discourse). One who specializes in the study of the blood.

hem-a-tol'o-gy. The study of the blood.

hem-a-tol'y-sis (Gr. *haima*, blood + *lyein*, to dissolve). Disintegration of the blood.

hem-a-to-lyt'ic. Relating to degeneration of the blood.

hem-a-to'ma (Gr. *haima*, blood + *oma*, tumor). Tumor of blood.

hem-a-top'h'a-gus (*haima*, blood + *phagein*, to eat). Blood-eating.

he-ma-to-phil'ia. Same as *hemophilia*.

hem'at-o-phyte (Gr. *haima*, blood + *phyton*, a plant). Vegetable micro-organism in the blood.

hem-a-to-poi-et'ic (Gr. *haima*, blood + *poiein*, to make). Relating to the formation of blood.

hem-at-or-rhe'a (Gr. *haima*, blood + *rhoia*, flow). Hemorrhage.

hem'a-to-scope (Gr. *haima*, blood + *skopein*, to see). An instrument used in the examination of the blood.

hem-a-to'sis. Transformation of venous into arterial blood by respiration. Formation of blood.

hem-a-tox'ic. Relating to blood poisoning.

hem-at-o-zo'on (Gr. *haima*, blood + *zoön*, animal). A parasite that lives in the blood.

hem-at-u'ria (Gr. *haima*, blood + *ouron*, urine). Voiding of blood with the urine.

hem'i- (Gr. *hemi*, half). A prefix meaning half.

hem-i-al'gia (Gr. *hemi*, half + *algos*, pain). Neuralgia occurring only on one side.

hem-i-at'ro-phy (Gr. *hemi*, half + *atrophos*, unfed). Atrophy of a half of an organ or of the body.

hem'ic (Gr. *haima*, blood). Relating to the blood.

hem-i-cra'nia (Gr. *hemi*, half + *kranion*, skull). Pain occurring on one side of the head.

hem-i-fa'cial. Relating to half the face.

hem-i-glos'sal (Gr. *hemi*, half + *glossa*, tongue). Relating to half the tongue.

hem-i-glos-si'tis (Gr. *hemi*, half + *glossa*, tongue + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of half the tongue.

hem-i-hy-per'tro-phy (Gr. *hemi*, half + *hyper*, over + *trophe*, nutrition). Increase in size of one-half the body or of a part.

hem-i-lat'e-ral. Relating to one-half of one side.

hem-i-lin'gual (Gr. *hemi*, half + L. *lingua*, tongue). Relating to one-half of the tongue.

hem-i-ple'gi-a (Gr. *hemi*, half + *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of one side of the body.

hem-i-ple'gic. Relating to hemiplegia.

hem'is-phere (Gr. *hemi*, half + *sphaira*, a sphere). Half of a body having a spheroidal shape. Either lateral half of the cerebrum or cerebellum.

hem'o- (Gr. *haima*, blood). A prefix used to indicate relation to the blood.

hem'o-blast (Gr. *haima*, blood + *blastos*, germ). The primitive cell from which blood cells are formed.

hem'o-chrome (Gr. *haima*, blood + *chroma*, color). The blood coloring matter.

hem'o-cla-sis (Gr. *haima*, blood + *klasis*, destroy). Breaking down of erythrocytes; hemolysis.

hem'o-cyte. Same as *hematocyte*.

hem-o-cy-to-me'ter. An instrument used for counting the corpuscles of the blood.

hem-o-dy-nam'ics (Gr. *haima*, blood + *dynamis*, power). The science of forces operating to keep the blood in motion.

hem-o-gen'e-sis. Same as *hematogenesis*.

hem-o-gen'ic. Same as *hematogenic*.

hem-o-glo'bin (Gr. *haima*, blood + L. *lobus*, globe). The coloring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood.

hem-o-glo-bin-u'ria (Gr. *haima*, blood + L. *globus*; globe + Gr. *ouron*, urine). The presence of hemoglobin in the urine due to destruction of red corpuscles.

he'moid (Gr. *haima*, blood + *eidos*, form). Like blood.

hem-o-leu'ko-cyte (Gr. *haima*, blood + *leukos*, white + *kytos*, cell). A white-blood corpuscle.

he-mol'y-sin (Gr. *haima*, blood + *lysis*, solution). A substance that destroys red-blood corpuscles; it may be present in the blood or it may be formed by the injection of red corpuscles of another animal.

he-mol'y-sis (Gr. *haima*, blood + *lysis*, solution). Disintegration of the blood cells, especially the erythrocytes.

hem-o-lyt'ic. Causing destruction of red-blood cells.

hem'o-lyze, hem'o-ly-zing. To produce hemolysis.

he-mom'e-ter (Gr. *haima*, blood + *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining the percentage of hemoglobin in the blood.

hem-o-phag'o-cyte (Gr. *haima*, blood + *phagein*, to eat + *kytos*, cell). A white blood corpuscle.

hem-o-phil'ia (Gr. *haima*, blood + *philein*, to love). Hemorrhagic diathesis; an abnormal tendency to bleeding.

hem-o-phil'i-ac. A person susceptible to abnormal bleeding.

hem-o-phil'ic. Relating to hemophilia; also applied to bacteria that live on blood, *e. g.* *B. influenza*.

hem-o-poi-et'ic. Relating to the formation of blood.

hem-or-rhage (Gr. *haima*, blood + *rhegnynai*, to burst forth). Bleeding; escape of blood from the vessels.

hem-or-rhag'ic. Relating to hemorrhage.

hem-or-rhea' (Gr. *haima*, blood + *rhoia*, flow). A hemorrhage.

hem-o-sta'sis (Gr. *haima*, blood + *stasis*, to stop). The arresting of hemorrhage.

hem-o-stat. An instrument or medicine used to arrest hemorrhage.

hem-o-stat'ic (Gr. *haima*, blood + *statikos*, standing). An agent that arrests bleeding.

hem-o-styp'tic. Same as *hemostatic*.

hem-o-ther'a-py (Gr. *haima*, blood + *therapein*, to treat). The use of blood, or preparations from the same, in treatment of disease.

hem-o-tox'ic (Gr. *haima*, blood + *toxikon*, poison). Relating to toxemia or blood poisoning.

he'par, gen. *hepatis* (Gr.). The liver.

he-pat'ic (L. *hepaticus*; Gr. *hepatikos*, from *hepar*, liver). Relating to the liver.

hep-a-ti'tis (Gr. *hepar*, liver + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the liver.

hep'a-to- (L. *hepar*; Gr. *hepar*, liver). A prefix indicating relation to the liver.

hep-at-o-gen'ic, hep-a-tog'e-nous (Gr. *hepar*, liver + *gennan*, to produce). Produced by or originating in the liver.

hep'a-toid (Gr. *hepar*, liver + *eidos*, form). Like the liver.

hep'a-to-lith (Gr. *hepar*, liver + *lithos*, stone). Concretion in the liver; biliary calculus.

hep-a-tol'o-gy (Gr. *hepar*, liver + *logos*, treatise). Study of the liver in its normal and morbid relations.

hep-at-o-lyt'ic (Gr. *hepar*, liver + *lysis*, solution). Destructive to the cells of the liver.

hep-a-to'ma (Gr. *hepar*, liver + *oma*, tumor). Tumor of the liver.

hep'tad (Gr. *hepta*, seven). An element having a valence of seven.

hep-tav'a-lent (Gr. *hepta*, seven + L. *valere*, to have power). Having a valence of seven.

herb (L. *herba*, grass). A non-ligneous plant, dying down to the ground, at least in winter.

her'ba, gen. and pl. *herbæ*. Latin, meaning an herb.

her-ba'ce-ous. Possessing the character of an herb.

her-biv'or-ous (L. *herba*, grass + *vorare*, to eat). Animals that feed on herbage.

Herbst method [Wilhelm Herbst, Bremen, Germany, dentist]. A method of condensing gold foil by means of smooth burnishers operated in the dental engine.

he-red'i-ta-ry (L. *hæres*, an heir). Term applied to diseases inherited from progenitors.

he-red'i-ty (L. *hereditas*, heredity). Inheritance of characteristics or diseases from progenitors.

her-ed-o-syph'i-lis. Syphilis acquired antenatally.

her-met'ic, her-met'i-cal (L. *hermeticus*; Gr. *Hermes*, Mercury). Closely sealed; air tight.

her-met-i-cal-ly. Sealed in an air-tight manner.

her'ni-a (Gr. *hernos*, branch, sprout). Rupture; protrusion of an organ or part through an opening in the wall of the cavity normally containing it.

her'ni-al. Relating to hernia.

her-ni-ot'o-my (Gr. *hernos*, sprout + *tome*, cutting). An operation for hernia.

he-ro'ic (L. *heroicus*; Gr. *heros*, a hero). Use of very large doses of remedies, or therapeutic measures of a severe character.

her'oin. Acetic ester of morphin, used as a substitute for codein. Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. [0.0025 to 0.005 gm.].

her'pes (Gr. *herpein*, to creep). An acute inflammatory skin disease characterized by the development of small vesicles in clusters on an inflammatory base.

h. facialis. A non-contagious inflammatory disorder of the skin. Commonly called fever blisters or cold sores.

h. gingivalis. A herpetic affection occurring occasionally on the gums.

h. labialis. Herpes of the lips. See *h. facialis*.

h. simplex. Herpes occurring on the vermilion border of the lips or at the external nares.

h. zoster. Eruption of herpetic vesicles on the body; usually on the chest.

her-pet'ic. Relating to or being of the nature of herpes.

Hertwig's sheath. A narrow layer of small epithelial cells, continuous with the internal epithelium of the enamel organ, found in the subepithelial tissue, directed toward the base of the tooth germ during the periods of dental histogenesis. It is said to determine the shapes of the roots of the teeth; usually atrophies, but vestigial remains may persist, and when isolated are known as the epithelial "rests" of Malassez. [Hope-well-Smith.]

het'e-ro= (Gr. *heteros*, other). A prefix indicating *dissimilarity*.

het-e-ro-blas'tic (Gr. *heteros*, other + *blastos*, germ). Originating in different kinds of tissue.

het-e-ro-cel'lu-lar. Made up of different kinds of cells.

het-e-ro-chro'nia (Gr. *heteros*, other + *chronos*, time). Deviation as to time in the formation or action of parts.

het-e-ro-chron'ic. Occurring irregularly or at unusual times.

het'e-ro-dont (Gr. *heteros*, many + *odont*, tooth). A species of animals having teeth of various forms.

het-e-ro-ge'ne-ous (Gr. *heteros*, other + *genos*, kind). Of a different kind.

het-e-ro-gen'e-sis (Gr. *heteros*, other + *genesis*, origin). Formation and development of offspring which pass through a different form of existence from that of the parent.

he-te-ro-in-fec'tion. Infection from a virus having its origin outside of the body, as distinguished from auto-infection. Same as *exogenous*.

het-e-ro-lat'e-ral (Gr. *heteros*, other + L. *latus*, side). Having relation to opposite sides.

het-e-rol'o-gous (Gr. *heteros*, other + *logos*, relation). Different in shape or structure from the normal.

het-e-ro-ly'sin. A lysin produced by the action of a serum of one animal upon another animal of a different species. Compare *homolysin* and *autolysin*.

het-e-ro-ly'sis (Gr. *heteros*, other + *lysis*, solution). Hemolytic action of the serum of one animal upon the red corpuscles of another of a different species.

het-e-ro-mor'phous (Gr. *heteros*, other + *morphe*, form). Of different form; abnormal.

het-er-on'y-mous (Gr. *heteros*, other + *onyma*, name). On opposite sides.

het-e-ro-pla'sia (Gr. *heteros*, other + *plassein*, to mold). Formation of abnormal tissue.

het-e-ro-tro'phia, het-e-ro-tro'phy (Gr. *heteros*, other + *trophe*, nutrition). Abnormal nutrition.

hex'a= (Gr. *hex*, six). A prefix signifying *six*.

hex'ad (Gr. *hex*, six). An element having a valence of six.

- hex-a-meth-yl-en'a-min.** A product of the action of ammonia upon formaldehyd; occurring as colorless soluble crystals, having antiseptic properties. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.3 to 1.0 gm.].
- hex-av'a-lent.** Having a valency of six.
- Hg.** The chemical symbol for mercury, *hydrargyrum*.
- HgCl₂.** Chemical formula for *mercuric chlorid*.
- HgI₂.** Chemical formula for *mercuric iodid*.
- high-frequency.** A term used to designate an alternating electric current having a frequency of 10,000 or more per second.
- Highmore's antrum.** The maxillary sinus. See *antrum*.
- Hill's stopping** [A. Hill, an American dentist, 1815-74]. A preparation of feldspar, quartz, quicklime and gutta-percha, used as a temporary filling material.
- hi'lum, hi'lus** (L., a little thing). A small opening in an organ for the entrance and exit of vessels or ducts.
- hinge=joint.** See *ginglymus*.
- hip.** The upper part of the thigh.
- hip-po-cra'tic.** Relating to Hippocrates, a Greek physician who lived 460 B.C., and called the "father of medicine." Relating to his doctrine.
- hip'po-lite, hip'po-lith** (Gr. *hippos*, horse + *lithos*, stone). A bezoar or calcareous concretion of the horse.
- his'tic** (Gr. *histos*, a web). Relating to tissue.
- his'to-** (Gr. *histos*, web). A prefix indicating relation to tissue.
- his-to-blast** (Gr. *histos*, web + *blastos*, germ). A cell concerned in tissue formation.
- his-to-chem'is-try.** Chemistry of tissues.
- his-to-clas'tic** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *klas'tos*, breaking). Term applied to cells which break down tissue.
- his-to-di-al'y-sis** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *dia*, through + *lyein*, to loose). Breaking down of the tissues.
- his-to-gen'e-sis** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *genesis*, origin). Tissue formation.
- his-to-ge-net'ic.** Relating to histogenesis.
- his-tog'en-ous** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *gennan*, to produce). Produced by the tissues.
- his-tog'e-ny.** Same as *histogenesis*.
- his'toid** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *eidos*, form). Resembling or made up of connective tissue.
- his-tol'o-gy** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *logos*, treatise). Study of minute or microscopic anatomy.
- normal h.** Histology of the normal tissues.
- pathologic h.** Histology of pathologic tissues.
- his-tol'y-sis** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *lysis*, solution). Disintegration of the tissues.
- his-to'ma** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *oma*, tumor). A tissue tumor.
- his-to-path-ol'o-gy** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *pathos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). Pathologic histology.
- his-to-phys-i-ol'o-gy** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *physis*, nature + *logos*, treatise). Histology applied to the study of physiologic processes; physiology of tissues.
- his-to-zo'ic** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *zoe*, life). Living in the tissue; applied to certain parasites.
- his'to-zy-me** (Gr. *histos*, tissue + *zy-me*, leaven). A ferment causing disintegration of the tissues.
- hives.** Urticaria; also applied to various skin diseases.
- HNO₂.** Nitrous acid.
- HNO₃.** Nitric acid.
- H₂O.** Chemical symbol for *water*.
- H₂O₂.** Chemical symbol for *hydrogen dioxide*.
- hoe ex-ca-va'tor.** A dental cutting instrument shaped like a hoe; used in the shaping and preparation of a cavity preparatory to the reception of a filling.
- hol'a-gogue** (Gr. *holos*, whole + *agogos*, leading). A radical remedy; an agent capable of driving out the whole of a morbid substance.
- holo-** (Gr. *holos*, whole). A prefix indicating *the whole*.

hol'o-cain. A local anesthetic used like cocain; produced by the union of phenacetin and paraphenetidin. It is dangerous when used subcutaneously.

h. hy-dro-chlo'rid. A white crystalline powder used as a local anesthetic in ophthalmology.

hom-al-o-ceph'a-lus (Gr. *homalos*, level + *kephale*, head). Flat-headed.

ho-max'i-al, ho-max-on'ic. Having all the axes alike; designating cocci that grow in all directions.

ho'me-o-, ho'mæ-o- (Gr. *homoios*, like). A prefix indicating *like*.

ho-me-op'a-thy (Gr. *homoios*, like + *pathos*, disease). A system of medicine which maintains that disordered actions in the human body are to be cured by inducing other disordered actions of a like kind [*similia similibus curantur*, like cures like].

ho-me-o-ther'a-py (Gr. *homoios*, like + *therapein*, to treat). The homeopathic doctrine of drugs.

ho'mo-, hom- (Gr. *homos*, same). A prefix meaning *same*. Opposite to *hetero-*, which see.

ho-mo-chro'nous (Gr. *homos*, same + *chronos*, time). Occurring synchronously or at the same time.

ho'mo-dont (Gr. *homos*, same + *odous*, tooth). Having teeth all of the same form, as opposed to heterodont.

ho-mo-ge-ne'i-ty. Similarity of composition and character.

ho-mo-ge-ne-ous (Gr. *homos*, same + *genos*, kind). Of the same kind throughout.

ho-mo-lat'e-ral. Relating to the same side.

ho-mol'o-gous (Gr. *homos*, same + *logos*, relation). Like in structure or other characteristics.

hom'o-logue (Gr. *homos*, same + *lego*, to speak). A part on an organ of like structure to another one.

ho-mol'y-sin (Gr. *homos*, same + *lysis*, solution). A lysin produced by the introduction of an antigen derived from an animal of the same species. Compare *heterolysin* and *autolysin*.

ho-mon'y-mus (Gr. *homos*, same + *onyma*, name). Having the same name.

ho'mo-plas-ty (Gr. *homos*, same + *plassein*, to form). 1. Formation of homologous tissues. 2. Operation for replacing tissues by similar parts.

ho-mo-ton'ic (Gr. *homos*, same + *tonos*, tone). Having the same tension or tone.

hom'o-type (Gr. *homos*, same + *typos*, type). A part corresponding to another similar part.

hon-o-ra'ri-um, pl. *honoraria* (L.). A professional fee.

hood crown. A metal hood or half-cap conforming to the lingual, proximal and occlusal portions of the tooth and used as an abutment or attachment in bridgework. See Carmichael and Alexander crowns.

hook. A curved instrument for holding.

ho'ra, gen. and pl. *horæ*. Latin, meaning *hour*.

hor'mone (Gr. *hormanein*, to arouse). A chemic substance produced in one organ which when carried to another organ has the power of stimulating it functionally.

horn. A term applied to the coronal extremities of the dental pulp.

hos'pit-al (L. *hospitalium*). An institution for the care of the sick.

host (L. *hospes*, host, guest). An organism on which a parasite lives.

hot-air syringe. An instrument for introducing hot-air into a tooth cavity.

H₃PO₃. Chemical formula for *phosphorous acid*.

H₃PO₄. Chemical formula for *phosphoric acid*.

Hotch'kiss's operation [Lucius W. Hotchkiss, a New York surgeon, 1859]. Operation for epithelioma occurring on the cheek; resection of lateral half of mandible and part of maxilla, closing the opening in the cheek by a flap from the side of the neck.

Howe's silver nitrate method [Percy R. Howe, contemporary Boston dentist]. The precipitation in a pulp canal of the silver in a solution of silver nitrate by a solution of ammonia, for the purpose of sterilizing the canal.

How'ship's la-cu'næ [John Howship, an English surgeon, 1841—.] Pits on the surface of a bone that is being resorbed; the pits containing osteoclasts. It also applies to pits on radicular surfaces of deciduous teeth during their absorption, and to the pits on the radicular surfaces of the permanent teeth in dentin or cementum, indicative of a pathological absorption.

H₂S. Chemical formula for *hydrogen sulphid*.

H₂SO₃. Chemical formula for *sulphurous acid*.

H₂SO₄. Chemical formula for *sulphuric acid*.

hue. 1. The particular shade of a color. 2. The excessive predominance of one color over another.

hu-mec-ta'tion (L. *humectare*, to moisten). The use of moisture therapeutically.

hu'me-rus (L.). The large bone that extends from the shoulder to the elbow.

hu'mor (L., moisture). Any fluid substance of the organized body, as the blood, chyle, lymph, etc. Also a chronic skin disease.

Hun'ter, John. An English surgeon born in Scotland, 1728-1793. An important contributor to the study of dental histology, embryology and pathology.

Hutchinson's teeth [Jonathan Hutchinson, an English surgeon, 1828-1913]. A semilunar notched condition of the incisal edges of the incisor teeth occurring in inherited syphilis.

Hutchinson's triad. The combined triple syndrome of syphilis consisting of notched teeth, interstitial keratitis and otitis.

hy'al-, hy'a-lo- (Gr. *hyalos*, glass). A prefix used to indicate glassiness.

hy'a-lin (Gr. *hyalos*, glass). 1. Referring to the quality of being clear, transparent, glassy, amorphous, or structureless; any substance having these qualities. 2. In pathology, used generally to include the characteristic materials of amyloid, colloid, mucoid and hyalin degenerations or infiltrations.

hy'a-line (Gr. *hyalos*, glass). Resembling glass.

h. cast. A renal tubule consisting of clotted blood, epithelium and albuminoid matter.

hy-al'o-gen (Gr. *hyalos*, glass + *gennan*, to produce). An albuminous substance in cartilage and elsewhere, convertible into hyalin.

hy'al-oid (Gr. *hyalos*, glass + *eidos*, form). Glass-like.

hy'brid (Gr. *hybris*, mongrel). An animal or plant produced by cross-breeding or grafting two different species.

hy-chlo'rite. A proprietary antiseptic preparation of chlorin.

hy-dat'id (Gr. *hydatis*, vesicle). A cyst-like body with clear watery contents. Bulbous remnants of embryonic tissue.

hyd'at-oid (Gr. *hydor*, water + *eidos*, form). 1. An aqueous humor. 2. Resembling water.

hy'dra-gogue (Gr. *hydor*, water + *agogos*, leading). An agent that causes watery evacuations.

hydrargyri chloridum mite. Chlorid of mercury; calomel.

hy-drar'gy-rism. Mercurial poisoning.

hy-drar'gy-rum, gen. *hydrargyri* (Gr. *hydor*, water + *argyros*, silver). Mercury. Symbol Hg.

hy'drate (Gr. *hydor*, water). Compound of an element with water.

hy-dra'tion. The chemical process of combining with water.

hy-dri-at'rist. One who specializes in hydrotherapy.

hy'drid (Gr. *hydor*, water). Combination of an element or radical with hydrogen.

hy'dro- (Gr. *hydor*, water). A prefix denoting relation to water or hydrogen.

hy-dro-car'bons. Compounds containing only hydrogen and carbon.

hy'dro-cele (Gr. *hydor*, water + *kele*, tumor). A serous tumor, applied particularly to the scrotum.

hy-dro-ceph'a-lus (Gr. *hydor*, water + *kephale*, head). A collection of water within the head.

hy-dro-chin'on. An alkaloid of quin; it is an antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.333 to 2 gm.].

hy-dro-chlo'rate. Salt of hydrochloric acid.

hy-dro-chlo'ric acid. See *acid*.

hy-dro-cy-an'ic acid. A very poisonous acid, employed in medicine in diluted form. See *acid*.

hy-dro-dif-fu'sion. The intermingling of two liquids.

hy-dro-dy-nam'ics (Gr. *hydor*, water + *dynamis*, power). That branch of mechanics relating to liquids in motion.

hy'dro-gen (G. *hydor*, water + *gennan*, to produce). A gaseous element, symbol H, atomic wt. 1.

h. dioxid, H₂O₂. A powerful oxidizing and bleaching agent and disinfectant.

h. peroxid. Same as *h. dioxid*.

hydrogen-ion concentration. The degree of concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution and used in chemistry to express the reaction of the solution. Symbol Hp.

hy-dro-glos'sa (Gr. *hydor*, water + *glossa*, tongue). Ranula.

hy-dro-ki-net'ics (Gr. *hydor*, water + *kinesis*, motion). That branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of liquids.

hy'dro-lase. A ferment capable of producing hydrolysis.

hy-drol'o-gy (Gr. *hydor*, water + *logos*, treatise). That branch of science relating to water and its uses.

hy-drol'y-sis (Gr. *hydor*, water + *lysis*, solution). Decomposition by the action of water.

hy-dro-lyt'ic. Relating to hydrolysis.

hy-drom'e-ter (Gr. *hydor*, water + *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining the density of liquids.

hy-dro-my-o'ma (Gr. *hydor*, water + *mys*, muscle + *oma*, tumor). A cystic myoma containing serous fluid.

hy-dro-naph'hol. A derivative of beta-naphthol; an antiseptic and disinfectant.

hy-drop'a-thy (Gr. *hydor*, water + *pathos*, pain). Treatment of disease by the use of water.

hy'dro-plasm (Gr. *hydor*, water + *plasma*, forming). A watery constituent of protoplasm.

hy'drops (Gr. *hydrops*, dropsy). Dropsy.

hy-dror-rhe'a (Gr. *hydor*, water + *rhoia*, flow). Discharge of watery fluid from a part.

hy-dro-ther-a-peu'tics (Gr. *hydor*, water + *therapein*, to treat). The treatment of disease by the use of water.

hy-drox'id. A hydrate. A compound of hydroxyl with a radical.

hy-drox'yl. A univalent radical containing one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen.

hy'dro-zone. A 30-volume aqueous solution of chemically pure peroxid of hydrogen. A powerful pathogenic bactericide and stimulant to granulating surfaces.

hy-gie'ist. Same as *hygienist*.

hy-giene' (Gr. *hygieia*, healthy). That part of medicine which has for its object the preservation of health.

oral h. Proper care of the teeth and mouth.

hy-gien'ic. Relating to hygiene.

hy-gien'ist. One who specializes in hygiene.

dental h. One who specializes in the proper hygienic care of the mouth and teeth.

hy'gro= (Gr. *hygros*, wet). A prefix indicating relation to moisture.

hy-gro-scop'ic (Gr. *hygros*, wet + *skopein*, to view). Capable of absorbing moisture from the air.

hy-lo-trop'ic (Gr. *hyle*, matter + *trope*, turn). A quality of a substance by which it may change form without changing in composition, as from a liquid to a vapor.

hy-o-glos'sal (Gr. *hyæides*, hyoid + *glossa*, tongue). Relating to the hyoid bone and the tongue.

hy-o-glos'sus. See *Table of Muscles*.

hy'oid (Greek Υ + *eidos*, shape). Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon; relating to the hyoid bone.

- h. bone.** A movable osseous arch between the base of the tongue and the larynx.
- Hy-os-cy'a-mus** (L.). Henbane; a plant of the order *solanaceæ*. Its extractives are narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic and slightly stimulant.
- hy-pal-ge'sia** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *algesis*, pain). Diminished sensibility to pain.
- hy'per-** (Gr. *hyper*, above). A prefix indicating *above* or *beyond*. Opposite to *hypo*-.
- hy-per-ac-id'i-ty.** Excess of acid.
- hy-per-al-ge'sia** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *algesis*, pain). Increased sensitiveness to pain.
- hy-per-al-ka-lin'i-ty.** An excess of alkaline quality.
- hy-per-ce-men-to'sis.** Excessive growth of cementum of the tooth.
- hy-per-chlor-hyd'ria** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *chloros*, green + *hydor*, water). Secretion of excessive amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.
- hy-per-cho'lia** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *chole*, bile). Secretion of an excessive amount of bile.
- hy-per-chro'mat-in.** That portion of the chromatin that is capable of being stained with blue anilin dyes.
- hy-per-cy-to'sis.** Hyperleukocytosis.
- hy-per-e'mia, hy-per-æ'mia** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *haima*, blood). Excessive amount of blood in any part of the body.
- h. of the pulp.** Excess of blood to the pulp; the first change from normal to an abnormal state of the pulp due to some irritation.
- hy-per-en-do-crin'ism** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *endon*, within + *krinein*, to separate). Excessive activity of the organs of internal secretion.
- hy-per-es-the'sia, hy-per-æs-the'sia** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *aisthesis*, sensation). Excessive sensibility.
- hy-per-es-thet'ic.** Relating to hyperesthesia.
- hy-per-gly-ce'mia.** An excessive amount of sugar in the blood.
- hy-per-i-so-ton'ic.** Relating to a solution that has a greater osmotic pressure than the blood. See *hyper-tonic*.
- hy-per-leu-ko-cy-to'sis** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *leukos*, white + *kytos*, cell). An excessive number of white-blood cells.
- hy-per-me-tab'o-lism.** Excessive metabolism.
- hy-per-nor'mal.** Beyond the normal.
- hy-per-o-don-tog'e-ny** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *odous*, tooth + *gennan*, to produce). 1. Growth of an excessive number of teeth. 2. A third set of teeth.
- hy-per-os-mot'ic.** Causing abnormal or increased rapidity of osmosis.
- hy-per-os-to'sis** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *osteon*, bone). Exostosis; hypertrophy of bone.
- hy-per-ox-i-da'tion.** Presence of an excessive amount of oxygen.
- hy-per-pla'sia** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *plasis*, forming). Excess of formative action, as an excessive formation of new elements in addition to pre-existing normal elements.
- h. of the pulp.** A chronic productive inflammation of the dental pulp in which the redundant material formed is extruded into the carious cavity.
- hy-per-sen'si-tive.** Abnormal sensitivity.
- hy-per-thy-mi-za'tion** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *thymus*). Increased action of the thymus gland.
- hy-per-thy-roid-a'tion.** Increased action of the thyroid gland.
- hy-per-thy'roid-ism.** Symptoms due to excessive activity of the thyroid gland.
- hy-per-ton'ic** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *tonos*, tension). Having an excessive degree of tension.
- h. solution.** A solution having a higher osmotic pressure than another designated one.
- hy-per-troph'ic.** Relating to hypertrophy.
- hy-per'tro-phy** (Gr. *hyper*, over + *trophe*, nutrition). Excessive growth of an organ or part of the body.
- hy-pes-the'sia, hy-pæs-the'sia** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *aisthesis*, sensation). Defective or diminished sensation.
- hyp-not'ic** (Gr. *hypnos*, sleep). 1. An agent that induces sleep. 2. Relating to hypnotism.

- hy'po=** (Gr. *hypo*, under). A prefix indicating a deficiency. Opposite to *hyper-*.
- hy-po-ac-id'i-ty.** Deficient acidity.
- hy'po-blast** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *blastos*, germ). The inner layer of embryonic cells from which the epithelium of the respiratory and alimentary tracts is derived.
- hy-po-chlor-hyd'ria** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *chloros*, green + *hydor*, water). A deficient amount of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.
- hy-po-chlo'rite** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *chloros*, green). A salt of hypochlorous acid. See *Dakin's solution*, *eau de Javelle*, etc.
- hy-po-chon'dri-um**, pl. *hypochondria* (Gr. *hypo*, under + *chondros*, cartilage). The region of the abdomen just below the lowest rib.
- hy-po-chro-mat'ic** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *chroma*, color). Containing an abnormally small amount of pigment.
- hy-po-chro'mat-ism** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *chroma*, color). Deficiency of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell.
- hy-po-chy'lia** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *chylos*, juice). A condition in which there is a deficient amount of gastric juice.
- hy'po-cone** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *konos*, cone). The disto-lingual cusp of the upper molars of such primitive mammals as *Phenacodus*; present in man. In occlusion the hypocone fits between the entoconid of one lower molar and the metaconid of the next.
- hy'po-co-nid.** The large disto-buccal cusp on the buccal side of the talonid of primitive mammalian lower molars. Prominent in man. In occlusion the hypoconid fits into the central fossa of an upper molar and between the protoconule and metaconule. [Gregory.]
- hy'po-co-nu-lid** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *L. conulus*, dim. of *conus*, a cone). The small distal (posterior medial) cusp of primitive mammalian lower molars on the posterior rim of the talonid, behind the hypoconid and the entoconid. In occlusion the hypoconulid of the first and second lower molars occludes with or near the metaconule, and that of the third lower molar occludes with the posterior border of the third upper molar. In man the hypoconulid, or fifth cusp, is often reduced or absent, especially on the second and third lower molars of the white races. [Gregory.]
- hy-po-cy-to'sis** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *kytos*, cell). Deficiency of corpuscles in the blood.
- hy-po-der'mic, hy-po-der-mat'ic** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *derma*, skin). Applied subcutaneously.
- h. injection.** An injection of a drug into the subcutaneous tissues.
- h. syringe.** A syringe with a fine hollow needle used for making hypodermic injections.
- hy-po-der-mo-cly'sis** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *derma*, skin + *klysis*, injecting). Injection of fluids into the subcutaneous tissues.
- hy-po-en-do-crin'ism** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *endon*, within + *krinein*, to secrete). Diminished activity of the organs of internal secretion.
- hy-po-gas'tri-um** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *gaster*, stomach). The lower part of the abdomen.
- hy-po-gen'e-sis** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *genesis*, production). Defective development or formative power.
- hy-po-glos'sal** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *glossa*, tongue). Under the tongue.
- hy-po-glot'tis** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *glossa*, tongue). 1. The under portion of the tongue. 2. *Ranula*.
- hy-pog'na-thous** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *gnathos*, jaw). Having the lower jaw more prominent than the upper.
- hy-po-i-so-ton'ic** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *isos*, equal + *tonos*, tone). Less than isotonic. See also *hypotonic*.
- hy-po-leu-ko-cy-to'sis** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *leukos*, white + *kytos*, cell). Deficiency of white-blood cells.
- hy-po-me-tab'o-lism** (Gr. *hypo*, under + *metabole*, change). Deficient metabolism.
- hy-po-phos'phite.** A compound formed by the union of hypophosphorous acid with oxid of iron, sodium, calcium, etc. The hypophosphites are tonics prescribed in anemia, nervous exhaustion, debility, etc.

hy-poph'y-sis (Gr. *hypo*, under + *phyein*, to grow). The pituitary body; a small body composed of two lobes at the base of the brain in the fossa of the sphenoid bone. It is one of the glands of the endocrine system.

hy-po-pi-tu'it-a-rism. Symptoms due to diminished action of the pituitary body.

hy-po-pla'sia (Gr. *hypo*, under + *plasis*, formation). Defect in development or formative power.

hy-po-plas'tic. Possessing impaired power of formation.

hy-po-pty'a-lism (Gr. *hypo*, under + *ptyalon*, saliva). Diminished secretion of saliva.

hy-po-si-al-ad-e-ni'tis (Gr. *hypo*, under + *sialon*, saliva + *aden*, gland). Inflammation of the submaxillary gland.

hyp'o-style (Gr. *hypo*, under + *stylos*, pillar). The small cusp on a molar tooth between the metacone and the hypcone.

hy-po-sul'phite. A salt formed by the union of hyposulphurous acid with a base.

hy-po-thy'mism. Deficient action of the thymus gland.

hy-po-thy'roid-ism. Deficient action of the thyroid gland.

hy-po-ton'ic. Less than isotonic.

hy-po-tox-ic'i-ty (Gr. *hypo*, under + *toxikon*, poison). Diminution in the poisonous properties or action of any agent.

hyp'so-dont (Gr. *hyspi*, high + *odous*, tooth). Having teeth with long crowns. Opposite to *brachydont*.

hys-te'ria (Gr. *hystera*, uterus). A neurosis so called because it was supposed to have its seat in the uterus, occurring principally in young women, and characterized by lack of control over acts and emotions.

hys-ter'ic, hys-ter'i-cal. Relating to hysteria.

I

I. Chemical symbol for *iodin*.

i-at'ric (Gr. *iatros*, physician). Relating to medicine.

i-at'ro= (Gr. *iatros*, physician). A prefix indicating relation to medicine.

i'a-trol. A white powder made by the action of nascent iodine on coal-tar derivatives; has the same properties as iodoform.

i-a-trol'o-gy (Gr. *iatros*, physician + *logos*, treatise). The science of medicine.

-ic. An adjective suffix meaning of or pertaining to.

ich-thy-o-col'la (Gr. *ichthys*, fish + *kolla*, glue). Isinglass; fish glue.

ich'thy-ol (Gr. *ichthys*, fish + *L. oleum*, oil). A brownish oily liquid obtained from asphalt in which are semi-fossilized remains of fishes. It is used in skin diseases and gynecologic practice. Dose, 10 to 30 min. [0.65 to 2 cc] per day; externally as ointment, 5 to 50 per cent solution.

ic'te-rus (Gr. *ikteros*). Jaundice.

ic'tus (L.). Stroke or beat.

-id [formerly *-ide*]. A suffix used in chemistry to form the name of compounds.

i'dem. Latin meaning *the same*.

i-di-oc'ra-sy (Gr. *idios*, individual + *krasis*, mixture). Same as *idiosyncrasy*.

id-i-o-cratic (Gr. *idios*, own + *krasis*, temperament). Idiosyncrasy. Having peculiarities of temperament.

id-i-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *idios*, self + *gennan*, to produce). Applied to a disease whose origin is not apparent.

id-i-o-ly'sin (Gr. *idios*, self + *lyein*, to dissolve). A normal lysin in the blood, not produced by injection of an antigen.

id-i-o-path'ic (Gr. *idios*, one's own + *pathos*, disease). Term used to indicate a disease arising without obvious cause, or spontaneously.

id-i-o-syn'cra-sy (Gr. *idios*, own + *syn*, with + *krasis*, temperament).

Constitutional peculiarities of temperament.

il-e-i'tis. Inflammation of the ileum.

il'e-o=. Prefix signifying relation to the ileum.

il-eo-ce'cum. The ileum and cecum considered together.

il'e-um (L. *eileo*, to twist). The portion of the small intestine extending from the jejunum to the cecum.

il'i-um, pl. *ilia* (L). The upper part of the innominate bone.

im= (L. *in*, in). A prefix meaning *in*; a euphonic variant of *in-*. Also negative prefix.

im-bed'. To surround with an attaching material, as a histologic specimen for reinforcing and supporting it prior to sectioning.

im-bri-ca'tion lines. Lines made by the overlapping of tissues in operative measures for closing wounds or the repairing of defects. Pickerill refers to what he calls imbrication lines in the enamel of teeth; light horizontal lines, ridges, or furrows occurring on the surface of the enamel, easily visible under the microscope.

im'i-do=. A prefix indicating the presence of the NH group in a compound.

im'i-no=. Prefix denoting presence of the NH group in a compound.

im-mer'sion (L. *immergo*, to dip). Plunging of a body into a liquid. In microscopy, immersing the objective in liquid.

im-mis'ci-ble. Not mixable.

im-mo-bil-i-za'tion. The act of making a part immovable.

im-mo'bil-ize (L. *in*, not + *moreo*, to move + *habilis*, able). To render immovable.

im-mune' (L. *immunis*, safe). Protected from disease either naturally or by inoculation or by previous attack.

im-mu'ni-ty (L. *immunitas*, safe). Freedom from liability to infectious diseases.

- im-mu-nol'o-gy** (L. *immunis*, safe + Gr. *logos*, treatise). The science or study of immunity.
- im-pac'ted** (L. *impactus*, wedged). Wedged in; firmly lodged.
- im-pac'tion**. Being wedged in or firmly lodged.
- i. of teeth**. Fixation of teeth in such positions as to prevent their eruption.
- im-pal'pa-ble** (L. *in*, not + *palpare*, to feel). An extremely finely powdered substance in which the particles cannot be felt.
- im-per'me-a-ble** (L. *in*, not + *permeare*, to penetrate). Incapable of being penetrated by fluids.
- im-per'vi-ous** (L. *impervius*). Not admitting of passage through.
- im-plan-ta'tion** (L. *in*, into + *plantare*, to set). Insertion of the root of a natural tooth in an artificial alveolus made for its reception.
- im-preg'uate** (L. *impregnare*, to fertilize). 1. To fecundate. 2. To saturate with another substance.
- im-pres'sion** (L. *in*, in + *premere*, to press). A negative likeness of an organ or part taken in a plastic material from which a cast or casting may be produced. [Wilson.]
- i. compound**. See *modeling compound*.
- i. cup, i. tray**. A tray or cup for holding the material in taking an impression of the parts of the mouth.
- in=** (L. *in*, into). Prefix denoting *in*, *into* or *within*. Also negative prefix.
- in-ci'sal** (L. *incisos*, cutting). Cutting.
- i. edge of a tooth**. The cutting edge.
- in-cised'** (L.). Cut.
- in-cis'ion** (L. *incido*, to cut). Division of the soft parts with a cutting instrument.
- in-ci'sive**. Relating to the incisor teeth. Having the power to cut.
- in-ci'sor** (L. *incido*, to cut). Term used to indicate the four front teeth of either jaw.
- in-cli-na'tion**. The deviation of teeth from the vertical position.
- inclined plane**. 1. One of the inclined cuspal surfaces of the teeth. 2. Term used to designate an orthodontic appliance used in correcting the bite.
- in-com-pat-i-bil'i-ty**. State of being incompatible.
- in-com-pat'i-ble** (L. *in*, not + *compele*, to agree + *habilis*, able). Not suitable in combination.
- in-crus-ta'tion** (L. *in*, on + *crusta*, crust). 1. The act of forming a crust or scab. 2. The crust itself.
- in-cu-ba'tion** (L. *incubo*, to lie upon). The period elapsing between the implanting of infectious diseases and their manifestations. In bacteriology the keeping of a culture of bacteria under conditions to facilitate growth.
- in-cu-ba'tor**. An apparatus for development of bacteria.
- in-den-ta'tion**. Notched condition produced by pressure.
- in'dex**, gen. *indicis* (L. *indico*, to point out). 1. Something that points, as the forefinger. 2. A number that denotes the relation in size, capacity or function of one part to another. 3. A list of subjects treated in a book, along with page numbers.
- alveolar i**. The degree of projection of the maxillæ; the relation of the distance from the basion to the alveolar point, to the distance from the basion to the nasion, the latter being taken as 100.
- basilar i**. The relation of the distance between the basion and alveolar point, to the length of the skull.
- cephalic i**. The number arrived at by multiplying the breadth of the cranium by 100 and dividing by the length of the cranium.
- dental i**. The result obtained by multiplying the dental length, *i. e.*, the distance from the anterior surface of the first bicuspid to the posterior surface of the third molar, by 100 and dividing by the basinasal (basion to nasion) length.
- facial i**. The relation of the length of the face to its greatest width at the malar prominences.
- gnathic i**. See *alveolar index*.

nasal i. The relation of the width of the nasal aperture to the distance from the nasion to the base of the nasal aperture, the former being taken as 100.

opsonic i. The ratio between the phagocytosis stimulating power of the blood serum of the patient and that of a normal individual.

palatal i., palatomaxillary i. The relation of the distance between the outer borders of the alveolar arch at the middle of the second molar teeth, to the distance from the alveolar point to the middle of a transverse line touching the posterior borders of the maxillæ, the former being taken as 100.

in'dia-rub'ber. Caoutchouc.

in'di-can. A yellow glucoside found in the urine indicative of intestinal putrefaction.

in-di-ca-nu'ri-a. Excessive excretion of indican in the urine.

in'di-ca-tor (L. *indico*, to point out). 1. The index finger. 2. A simple test that shows that a colorimetric change has taken place.

in-di-ges'tion. Lack of digestive action.

in'di-go (Gr. *indikon*, Indian dye). A blue dyeing material obtained from plants. It is also found in sweat and urine, coming from indican.

in-di-rect'. Not direct. Applied to a method of working on a replica of a tooth rather than on the tooth in the mouth.

in'di-um. A very soft white metal. Symbol In.

in'dol. A crystalline substance resulting from bacterial putrefaction of proteins in the intestines; it is supposed to give the characteristic odor to the feces.

in'do-lent (L. *in*, not + *doleo*, to be in pain). Exhibiting little or no pain.

in-duc'tion (L. *inducere*, to lead in). Causing to occur. The production of electrical properties in a body by the influence of a body brought near it and possessing these properties.

in-du-ra'tion. Hardening. A hard spot.

in'farct (L. *infarcire*, to stuff in). A zone of necrotic tissue typically

cone-shaped resulting from the occlusion of an end-artery of Cohnheim by an embolus.

in-fect'. To affect noxiously. To corrupt.

in-fect'ing. Causing infection.

in-fec'tion (L. *inficio*, to taint). Process by which the germs of disease are communicated to a healthy individual from one diseased. Also applied to the actual disease process itself when the disease is due to a parasitic agent.

focal i. Infection in which bacteria exist in certain tissues and are sent out from there into the blood stream to localize secondarily at other sites. The principal sites of focal infection are the mouth, the tonsils, nasal sinuses, Fallopian tubes, prostate glands, appendix, large intestine and male urethra.

in-fec'tious. Capable of being transmitted by infection.

in-fec'tive. Relating to infection.

in-fe'ri-or (L., lower). Lower; situated below.

in-fe-ro-pos-te'ri-or. Situated below and behind.

in-fil'trate (L. *in*, into + *filtrum*, to filter). Material left by the process of infiltration.

in-fil-tra'tion. Passage into a tissue of substances not normal to it.

i. anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

in-fir'ma-ry (L. *infirmarium*). An institution for the care and treatment of the sick.

in-flam-ma'tion (L. *inflammare*, to set fire). The condition into which tissues enter as a reaction to irritation. [Adami.] It is characterized by heat, pain, redness and swelling and interference with function.

in-flam'ma-to-ry. Relating to inflammation.

in-flu-en'za (Ital., influence). Epidemic grip, due to B. influenzae.

in'fra- (L. *infra*, beneath). Prefix indicating situated beneath a part.

infra-alveolar dental ligament. See *periodontal membrane*.

in-fra-man-dib'u-lar. Situated beneath the mandible.

in-fra-max'il-lary. Situated beneath the maxilla.

in-fra-or'bit-al. Situated under or on the floor of the orbit.

in-fun-dib'u-lum (L., funnel). Name given to many parts resembling a funnel.

in-fu'si-ble. Not capable of being fused.

in-fu'sion (L. *in*, into + *fundo*, to pour). Pouring hot water upon a substance to extract its proximate principles. In surgery, introduction of a fluid, as saline solution, into a vein.

in-fu'sum, gen. *infusi*, pl. *infusa*. Latin, meaning *infusion*.

in-ges'ta (L. *ingerere*, to carry in). Substances taken into the body, as food, drinks, etc.

in'got. A mass of cast metal formed by a crucible or mold.

in-gre'di-ent (L. *ingredior*, to enter). A part going to make up a mixture.

in-ha-la'tion (L. *inhalo*, to breathe in). The act of drawing air or medicinal vapors into the lungs.

in-hale' (L. *inhalo*, to breathe in). To breathe in.

in-ha'ler. Apparatus for inhalation of vapors into the lungs.

nitrous oxid i. An apparatus for administering nitrous oxid.

in-hi-bi'tion (L. *inhibeo*, to restrain). Restraint of action caused by nervous influence.

in-hib'i-to-ry (L. *inhibeo*, to restrain). A restraining or checking. A term applied to nerves which when methodically excited repress the action of muscles to which they are distributed.

in'i-on. The external occipital protuberance, which is taken as a guiding-point in craniometry.

in-ject' (L. *in*, into + *jacere*, to throw). To introduce by force, especially a fluid.

in-jec'ti-o, gen. *injectionis*, pl. *injectiones*. Latin meaning an *injection*.

in-jec'tion (L. *in*, into + *jacere*, to throw). 1. The act of introducing a liquid into a part. 2. A substance injected into a part.

intramuscular i. An injection made into the muscular tissue.

intravenous i. An injection made into a vein.

in'lay. A porcelain or metal filling made in the shape of a prepared cavity in a tooth, then inserted and retained by means of cement.

i. bur. An engine bur designed specially for finishing metal inlays.

cast i. An inlay made of gold by the casting process.

i. casting machine. A machine used for casting inlays.

gold i. An inlay made of gold, cast into a mold.

porcelain i. An inlay made of fused porcelain.

i. wax. A specially prepared wax for modeling the inlay preparatory to casting.

in-ner-va'tion (L. *in*, into + *nervus*, nerve). 1. The distribution of nerves to a part. 2. The nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of the various functions.

in'no-cent (L. *in*, not + *nocere*, to harm). Benign; harmless.

in-noc'u-ous. Harmless.

in-nox'i-ous (L. *in*, not + *noxius*, harmful). Not injurious.

i'no-blast (Gr. *is*, fiber + *blastos*, germ). Cell from which connective tissue is formed.

in-oc-u-la'tion (L. *in*, into + *oculus*, a bud). The operation of introducing the virus of a disease into the body by subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intradermal, or intra-ocular injection.

in'o-gen. Substance in muscular tissue thought to be produced during muscular contraction.

in-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *is*, fiber + *genesis*, to form). Formation of fibrous tissue.

in-op'e-ra-ble. That which cannot or should not be operated upon.

in-or-gan'ic. Term applied to bodies which have no organs, or to substances derived from non-living material, such as minerals. In chemistry, the chemistry of those elements and compounds which are not the hydrocarbons or their derivatives.

in-sal'i-vate. The act of mixing food with the saliva during mastication.

in-sal-i-va'tion (L. *in*, in + *saliva*, spittle). Mixing of the food with the saliva in mastication.

in-san'i-ta-ry. Not favorable to health.

in-san'i-ty (L. *in*, not + *sanus*, sound). Mentally unsound.

in-scrip'tion (L. *in*, upon + *scribo*, to write). The body of a prescription indicating the drugs and amounts of ingredients to be used.

in-ser'tion (L. *in*, into + *sero*, to plant). Attachment of one part to another, as bones and fibrous organs.

in-sid'ious (L. *insidiosus*, cunning). Coming on stealthily or imperceptibly.

in situ (L.). In the normal place.

in-so-la'tion (L. *insolare*, to expose to the sun). 1. Exposure to the sun; sun bath. 2. Sunstroke; heat prostration.

in-sol'u-ble (L. *in*, not + *solvere*, to dissolve). A substance that cannot be dissolved.

in-sper'sion (L. *in*, upon + *spargere*, to sprinkle). Dusting with powder.

in-spi-ra'tion (L. *inspirare*, to breathe in). The drawing of air into the lungs.

in-spis'sate (L. *inspissare*, to thicken). To thicken by evaporation.

in-spi-sa'tion. The act of rendering thick by evaporation.

in-stil-la'tion (L. *in*, into + *stillare*, to drop). Act of pouring a liquid drop by drop.

in'stru-ment (L. *instruo*, to build). A mechanical tool; an implement for surgical work.

in-stru-men'tal. Relating to or done by instruments.

in-stru-men-ta'ri-um (L.). An equipment of instruments for performing the operations of a specialist.

in-stru-men-ta'tion. The employment of instruments. Also specially as used by the periodontist.

in-suf-fi'cien-cy (L. *in*, not + *sufficio*, to suffice). Inadequateness to any end or purpose.

in-suf-fla'tion (L. *in*, into + *sub*, under + *flare*, to blow). The act of blowing a gas or vapor into some cavity of the body.

i. anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

in-su-la'tion (L. *insulare*, to make like an island). The prevention of the escape of electricity by the use of non-conductors.

in'su-la-tor. A non-conductor of electricity, as glass or resin.

in-teg'u-ment (L. *in*, upon + *tegere*, to cover). The covering of the body of the skin.

integumentum commune (L., common integument). The skin.

in-ten'tion (L. *in*, upon + *tendere*, to stretch). 1. The end or purpose. 2. A process of healing. See *healing*.

in'ter= (L. *inter*, between). Prefix meaning *between*.

in-ter-al-ve'o-lar. Between the alveoli.

in-ter-ar-tic'u-lar (L. *inter*, between + *articulus*, joint). Located between articular surfaces.

in-ter-a-ryt-e-noi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

in-ter-cel'lu-lar. Between cells.

in-ter-cos'tal (L. *inter*, between + *costa*, rib). Situated between the ribs.

in-ter-cusp'ing. The interlocking of the cusps of the teeth of one jaw with those of the other.

in-ter-den'tal (L. *inter*, between + *dens*, tooth). Between the teeth.

i. space. The space between two approximating teeth.

i. splint. A splint of wire, swaged metal or vulcanite for binding the teeth together in cases of fracture of the jaw bones.

in-ter-den'ti-um. The space between any two of the teeth.

in-ter-dig-i-ta'tion (L. *inter*, between + *digitus*, digit). The dovetailing of similar parts. In dentistry, denoting the interlocking of the cusps of the teeth of one jaw with those of the other.

in-ter-glob'u-lar (L. *inter*, between + *globulus*, globule). Between globules.

i. spaces. Defined areas of faulty dentin formation.

in-te'ri-or (L., within). Inside.

in-ter-la'bi-al (L. *inter*, between + *labium*, lip). Between the lips.

in-ter-max-il'la. The intermaxillary bone. The anterior inner portion of the maxilla.

in-ter-max'il-lary. Between the maxillary bones.

i. bone (L. *os incisivum*). The anterior inner portion of the maxillary bone, which is a separate bone in the fetus and sometimes in the adult.

in-ter-mis'sion (L. *inter*, between + *mitto*, to send). Interval occurring between two paroxysms of a disease, during which time the patient is almost in his natural state.

in-ter-mit'tent (L. *inter*, between + *mitto*, to send). Having intermissions.

in-tern' (Fr. *interne*). A resident physician in a hospital.

in-ter'nal (L. *internus*, inward). On the inside.

in-ter'nist. A physician who treats internal diseases.

in-ter'nus (L.). Internal.

in-ter-ro-in-fe'ri-or-ly. Inwardly and in a downward direction.

in-ter-os'seus (L. *inter*, between + *os*, bone). Between the bones.

in-ter-prox'i-mal, **in-ter-prox'i-mate**. Between adjoining parts.

i. space. The space between adjoining teeth.

in-ter'stice. Interval between organs or parts.

in-ter-sti'tial (L. *inter*, between + *sistere*, to set). Occurring in the interstices of an organ.

in-ter-trag'ic-us. See *Table of Muscles*.

in-ter-val (L. *inter*, between + *vallum*, rampart). Space between parts.

in-tes'ti-nal. Relating to the intestines.

i. juice. Succus entericus; the digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the intestines.

in-tes'tine (L. *intus*, within). The musculomembranous canal extending from the stomach to the anus.

in'ti-ma (L. *intimus*, inmost). Innermost coat or endothelial lining of the blood-vessels.

in'tra= (L. *intra*, within). Prefix denoting *within*.

in-tra-buc'cal. Within the mouth.

in'trad. Inward in direction.

in-tra-lin'gual. Within the tongue.

in-tra-neu'ral. Within a nerve.

in-tra=o'ral. Within the mouth.

in-tra-os'seous anesthesia (L. *intra*, within or into + *os*, *ossis*, bone). See *anesthesia*.

in-tra-re'nal. Within the kidney.

in-tra-sti'tial. Within the fibers of a tissue.

in-tra-sy-no'vi-al. Within the synovial cavity of a joint.

in-tra-ve'nous. Within a vein.

intra vitam (L.). During life.

in-trin'sic (L.). Situated on the inside.

in'tro= (L.). A prefix meaning *in*, *into*, *within*.

in-tro-ver'sion (L. *intro*, within + *vertere*, to turn). A turning within. Sunken or depressed condition of a part.

in-tru'sion (L. *in*, in + *trudere*, to thrust). A term used to designate the condition in which the tooth is deeper in the socket than normally, and in which the occlusal surface of the tooth is below the occlusal line of the teeth.

in-unc'tion (L. *in*, into + *ungere*, to anoint). The act of rubbing in an ointment or liniment.

in'val-id (L. *in*, neg. + *validus*, strong). One out of health.

in-va'sion (L. *invado*, to go in). Beginning of an attack of a disease.

in-ver'sion (L. *inverto*, to turn in). Turning inside out.

in-ver-te-bra'ta. Animals devoid of vertebræ.

inverted cone bur. A bur head in the form of a cone, the apex of which forms the attachment with the shaft.

in-ves'ting. The imbedding of a denture, tooth, bridge or inlay in a solidifying material preparatory to vulcanization, soldering or casting.

in-vest'ment. The final product of the investing process.

- i. compound.** A preparation of plaster, marble dust, asbestos, etc., for making an investment.
- in-vis-ca'tion.** Mixing of the food during mastication with the secretions of the mouth.
- in vitro** (L.). Within a glass, as in a test tube.
- in vivo** (L.). Within the body.
- in-vo-lu'crum**, pl. *involucra* (L. *in*, in + *volvere*, to wrap). A covering; hence covering of new bone developed about a sequestrum in necrosis.
- in-vol'un-ta-ry** (L. *in*, against + *voluntas*, will). Not under the influence of the will.
- in-vo-lu'tion** (L. *in*, into + *volvere*, to roll). 1. Return to natural condition. 2. Regressive change in the tissues of the aged.
- i'o-dan.** A proprietary preparation of iodine and goose-grease, employed the same as the iodids.
- i'o-did.** A compound of iodine with another element.
- i'o-din** (L. *iodum* from Gr. *iodēs*, violet-hued). A non-metallic element of the halogen group, occurring in bluish-black scales, peculiar odor and acrid taste. Symbol I. It is an alterative and absorbent. Dose, compound solution [liquor iodi compositus], Lugol's solution, 1 to 10 min. [0.065 to 0.65 cc].
- i-o-din'o-phil** (L. *iodin* + Gr. *philein*, to love). A substance that takes iodine stain readily.
- i-od'i-pin.** A proprietary preparation of iodine chlorid and sesame oil used in syphilis and tuberculosis.
- i'o-dism.** Toxic symptoms of iodine.
- i-o-do-ca'se-in.** A compound of iodine and casein having the same properties as iodoform.
- i-o'do-form.** A yellow crystalline substance, of strong odor, containing 96 per cent iodine. It is an antiseptic and used for dressing wounds, also used internally in syphilis, cirrhosis of the liver, rickets, etc. Dose, 1 to 3 gr. [0.065 to 0.2 gm.].
- i-o-do-for'mo-gen.** A combination of iodoform and albumin. Odorless, and used as substitute for iodoform.
- i-o-do-glob'u-lin.** An active principle of the thyroid gland.
- i-o-do-gly'ce-rin.** Solution of potassium iodid and iodine in glycerin.
- iodo-glycerol** [E. S. Talbot, contemporary Chicago dentist]. A compound of zinc iodid, 12 gm.; water, 8 cc.; iodine, 20 gm., and glycerin, 40 cc. Used as a counterirritant in pericemental disturbances and in diseased conditions of the mucous membrane of the mouth accompanying pyorrhea.
- i'o-dol.** A powder derived from the action of iodine on pyrrol. It is an antiseptic, used as a substitute for iodoform.
- i'o-done.** A proprietary antiseptic preparation of iodine.
- i-o-do-phe'nol.** An antiseptic compound of iodine, 20 parts; phenol, 76 parts; glycerin, 4 parts.
- i'o-do-phil.** A substance easily stained with iodine.
- i-o-do-ther'a-py** (L. *iodum* + Gr. *therapein*, to treat). Treating of disease with iodine.
- i-o-do-thy'mol.** See *aristol*.
- i'o-do-vas'o-gen.** A solution of iodine in vasogen, used as substitute for iodoform.
- i-o'dum.** Latin for *iodine*.
- ion** (Gr. *ion*, going). An atom or radical in solution carrying one or more electrical charges; it is called *cation* when appearing at the negative and *anion* at the positive pole.
- i-on'ic.** Relating to ions.
- i. medication.** Application of medicinal agents by means of cataphoresis.
- i-on-i-za'tion.** Dissociation of a substance; the producing of ions.
- i'on-ize.** To break up into ions.
- i-o-no-ther'a-py.** Treatment of disease by use of ions.
- i-on-ther'a-py.** See *iontophoresis*.
- i-on-to-pho-re'sis.** Introduction of ions of various drugs into the tissues by means of the electric current for therapeutic purposes. Same as *cataphoresis*, which see.
- i-pa'na.** A proprietary toothpaste containing ipecac.

ip'e-cac, ipecacuanha. The dried root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, ord. *Rubiaceae*, containing an alkaloid emetine. In large doses ipecac is emetic; in small doses, diaphoretic and expectorant. Dose, as emetic 15 to 30 gr. [1 to 2 gm.]; as expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr. [0.06 to 0.3 gm.].

ir-id-es'cence, iridescent (L. *iridescere*, to gleam like a rainbow). Shining with many changing colors.

i-rid'i-um. A hard white metal; symbol, Ir.

i'ris (Gr. *iris*, a rainbow). The circular membrane between the anterior chamber and the lens of the eye.

i-ri'tis (Gr. *iris*, iris + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the iris.

iron [i-ern] (L. *ferrum*). A metallic element found abundantly throughout nature, and a necessary constituent of animal tissues. Symbol Fe.

ir-ra-di-a'tion (L. *in*, into + *radiare*, to shine). 1. Direction in which rays of light pass outward from a center. 2. Treatment of disease by radioactivity.

ir-reg'u-lar (L. *in*, not + *regula*, rule). Not according to the rule of nature.

irregularity of teeth. See *malocclusion*.

ir'ri-gate. To wash.

ir-ri-ga'tion (L. *in*, into + *rigare*, to carry water). The act of washing out by means of a stream of water or other liquid.

ir'ri-ga-tor. Apparatus for performing irrigation.

ir-ri-ta-bil'i-ty (L. *irrito*, to excite + *habilis*, able). The power of living organized tissue to respond to stimuli; excitability.

ir'ri-tant (L. *irrito*, to excite). That which causes irritation or pain.

is-che'mia, is-chæ'mia (Gr. *ischein*, to hold back + *haima*, blood). Temporary local anemia, due to contraction of the blood-vessels that supply the parts.

is'chi-um, pl. *ischia* (L.; Gr. *ischion*, hip). The lower portion of the innominate bone.

i'sin-glass. *Ichthyocolla*, which see.

is'let. An isolated group of cells or portion of tissue.

i'so= (Gr. *isos*, equal). Prefix meaning equal.

i'so-bod-y. An antibody active for tissues of animals of the species from which it is taken.

i-so-chro-mat'ic (Gr. *isos*, equal + *chroma*, color). Having the same color.

i-so-chro'nous (Gr. *isos*, equal + *chronos*, time). That which takes place in the same time or in equal times.

i-so-co'cain. Trade name of an artificial alkaloid of cocaine, used as a local anesthetic.

i-so-dy-nam'ic (Gr. *isos*, equal + *dynamis*, power). Equal in power or force.

i-so-gen'e-sis (Gr. *isos*, equal + *genesis*, production). Similar in process of development.

i'so-late. To separate persons or objects.

i-so-la'tion. The act of separating a person or persons having a contagious disease, from the well.

i-so-mer'ic (Gr. *isos*, equal + *mesos*, part). Agreeing in composition, but differing in properties.

i-so-met'ric (Gr. *isos*, equal + *metron*, measure). Having the same measurement throughout.

i-so-mor'phous (Gr. *isos*, equal + *morphe*, form). Having the same form.

i-sos-mot'ic (Gr. *isos*, equal + *osmos*, impulse). Of equal osmotic pressure.

i-so-ton'ic (Gr. *isos*, equal + *tonos*, tone). Having equal tone or tension.

i.=solution. A saline solution having the proper quantity of salt to maintain the shape of the red corpuscles; one having the same osmotic pressure as the blood.

i-so-tox'in (Gr. *isos*, equal + *toxikon*, poison). A toxin produced by inoculation of material from an animal of the same species.

i-so-tro'pic, i-so-tro'pous (Gr. *isos*, equal + *trope*, turn). Chemical substances agreeing in structure but differing in atomic weight.

=ist. A suffix denoting an agent.

isth'mus (Gr. *isthmos*). A narrow strip of tissue connecting two larger parts.

i. of the mouth. The fauces.

itch. Scabies. Psora.

itch'ol. A proprietary ointment for relief of itching; composed of oil of eucalyptus, phenol, iodoform.

=ite. A suffix used to indicate *the nature of or like*.

i'ter. Latin, meaning *a passage*.

i. dentium. Passage through which a tooth makes its appearance.

=i'tis (Gr. *itis*, like). A suffix indicating *inflammation*.

it'rol. An antiseptic powder prepared from citrate of silver, used in the form of an ointment for skin diseases; also as a disinfectant of instruments, hands, etc.

i'vo-ry. Term sometimes applied to the dentin.

Ivory separator [J. W. Ivory, Philadelphia instrument maker]. An instrument used for separating the teeth preparatory to inserting a filling or fillings in the interproximal surfaces.

J

jack-screw. An appliance formerly used for expanding the dental arches or for moving one or more teeth in correcting irregularities of the teeth. It has been entirely supplanted by the modern orthodontic appliances.

jack'et crown. A reproduction of the natural tooth crown in porcelain made to fit over a remaining portion of the natural tooth.

Jackson crib. Name formerly used to designate a crib-like appliance used in producing movement of the teeth, designed by Dr. V. H. Jackson, New York.

Jacob's ulcer [A. Jacob, a Scotch physician, 1790-1874]. A rodent ulcer of the face.

Jaffe's test [Max Jaffe, a German physician, 1841-1911]. The test for indican in the urine by adding 10 cc. of hydrochloric acid to 10 cc. of urine; then adding 2 cc. weak solution calcium chlorid and 4 cc. chloroform; if indican is present the precipitate of chloroform in the tube will have a purplish color.

jap-a-con'i-tine. An alkaloid of Japanese aconite.

jaun'dice (Fr. *jaune*, yellow). Yellowness of the skin and eyes, as the result of bile pigment in the blood.

Javelle water (Javelle, a town in France). A solution of potassium or sodium hypochlorite. Eau de Javelle.

jaw (A. S. *cēðwan*, to chew). One of the bony structures in which the teeth are located.

j. bone. Either of the maxillæ or the mandible.

j. jerk. Spasmodic contraction of the temporal muscles.

lock j. Temporary fixation of the jaws. Colloquially used for tetanus.

lower j. The mandible.

lumpy j. Actinomycosis.

j. prop. An appliance for holding the jaws apart in operating under a general anesthetic.

upper j. The maxillæ.

je-ju'num (L., empty). That portion of the small intestine extending from the duodenum to the ileum.

jelly. A soft translucent coherent substance.

Jenkins' porcelain [N. S. Jenkins, American dentist of Dresden and Paris, 1840-1919]. A low-fusing porcelain for making inlays.

jig. A tool-shaft used to guide cutting tools.

jo-do-for'ma-gen. A proprietary preparation containing eugenol, phenol, iodine salts and zinc oxid. An antiseptic cement-like material used in protecting pulps which have been almost exposed by caries.

joint. 1. Articulation between two bones. 2. A place at which two or more things are joined together.

arthrodial j. A gliding joint. See *arthrosis*.

ball and socket j. A joint in which a spherical head of one portion of an apparatus fits into a corresponding socket in the other portion, thus allowing free motion. See *enarthrosis*.

diarthrodial j. A freely movable joint. See *diarthrosis*.

enarthrodial j. Same as ball and socket joint. See also *enarthrosis*.

ginglymoid j. A hinge joint. See *ginglymus*.

hinge j. See *ginglymus*.

pivot j. A rotary joint.

synarthrodial j. An immovable joint. See *synarthrosis*.

joule. A unit of measurement of electric energy equivalent to the force expended when a current of one ampère flows for one second against a resistance of one ohm.

ju-go-max'il-la-ry. Relating to the malar bone and the maxillæ.

ju'gu-lar (L. *jugulum*, neck). Relating to the neck.

j. fos'sa. The depression in the neck above the sternal notch.

ju'gum, pl. *juga* (L. a yoke). A ridge or depression connecting tissues.

j. alveolare. The depression on the anterior surface of the alveolar process, between the ridges made by the roots of the incisor teeth.

juice. A fluid from animal or vegetable tissue.

gastric j. Digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach.

intestinal j. The digestive fluid secreted by the glands of the intestines; succus entericus.

pancreatic j. The fluid secreted by the pancreas that takes part in the digestive process.

junk'et. "Curds and whey," used as food.

ju-ris-pru'dence, dental (L. *juris prudentia*, knowledge of law). The application of the principles of law to the relations of dentists to patients.

justo major (L.). Larger than normal.

j. minor. Smaller than normal.

jux-ta-ar-tic'u-lar (L. *juxta*, near + *articulus*, joint). Near a joint.

jux-ta-po-si'tion (L. *juxta*, near + *positio*, to place). Apposition. Situated adjacently.

K

K (L. *kalium*). Chemical symbol for *potassium*. Abbr. for *karat* or *carat*.

Ka. Abbr. for *kathode* or *cathode*.

ka'li. Latin for *potash*.

ka'li-um (L.). *Potassium*.

kalium=natrium. A combination of potassium and sodium used for cleansing putrescent pulp canals. The method was introduced into America by Emil Schreier, contemporary Austrian dentist. See *Schreier's method*.

ka'o-lin (Chinese *Kao Ling*, a range of hills). A fine clay used medicinally as an absorbent in skin disease. The hydrated silicate of aluminum; a white, opaque, refractory clay, resulting from the decomposition of feldspar; used in the manufacture of porcelain teeth.

kap'u-tine. A proprietary preparation of acetanilid used for headache.

ka-ry-en'chy-ma (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *en*, in + *chymos*, juice). The nuclear fluid of a cell.

ka-ry-o-chro-mat'o-phil (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *chroma*, color + *philein*, to love). A cell with a stainable nucleus.

ka'ry-o-chrome (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *chroma*, color). Nerve cell with a nucleus capable of rapid and thorough staining.

ka-ry-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *genesis*, production). The development of a cell nucleus.

ka-ry-o-ki-ne'sis (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *kinesis*, motion). The process of indirect cell or nuclear division.

ka-ry-o-ki-net'ic. Relating to karyokinesis.

ka-ry-o-kla'sis (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *klasis*, breaking). Breaking down of the nucleus of a cell.

ka-ry-o-ly'sis (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *lysis*, solution). 1. Segmentation of the cell nucleus. 2. Destruction of the cell nucleus through morbid processes.

ka-ry-o-lyt'ic. Relating to karyolysis.

ka-ry'on (Gr. nucleus). Nucleus of a cell.

ka'ry-o-plasm (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *plasma*, plasm). Protoplasm of nucleus.

ka-ry-or-rhex'is (Gr. *karyon*, nucleus + *rhexis*, rupture). The rupture of the nucleus of the cell; decomposition of the chromatin of a nucleus.

kat=, kata=. See *cat-*, *cata-* for words beginning thus.

kation. See *cation*.

KBr. Chemical formula for *potassium bromid*.

KCl. Chemical formula for *potassium chlorid*.

KClO₃. Chemical formula for *potassium chlorate*.

ke'fir, ke'fer, ke'phir, ke'fyr, ke'phyr. Milk acted upon by a ferment from *Bacillus caucasicus*; a nutritious food used in various debilitating diseases.

arsenical k. Preparation of kefir medicated with Fowler's solution.

ke'lec-tome (Gr. *kele*, tumor + *ektome*, to excise). An instrument used to excise tissue specimens from tumors.

ke'lene, ke'lin. A preparation of ethyl chlorid used as a local anesthetic.

ke'loid (Gr. *kelis*, scar + *eidos*, form). A tumorous growth of the skin. More properly *cheloid*. An overproduction of white fibrous connective tissue in the process of healing of a skin injury.

ke-ra-ti'a-sis (Gr. *keras*, horn). The formation of horn-like excrescences on the skin.

ke-ra-ti'tis (Gr. *keras*, horn + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the cornea.

ke-ra'to= (Gr. *keras*, cornea). Prefix indicating relation to horny tissue or the cornea.

ke-ra-tol'y-sis (Gr. *keras*, horn + *lysis*, loosening). Loosening of the skin.

ke-ra-to'ma, pl. *keratomata* (Gr. *keras*, a horn + *oma*, tumor). Horny tumor.

ke-ra-to'sis (Gr. *keras*, horn). Any skin disease attended by horny growths, warts and the like.

KI. Chemical formula for *potassium iodid*.

kil'd'ney. One of the two large glandular bodies situated in the upper and posterior portion of the abdominal cavity concerned in the secretion of urine.

kil'o- (Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand). A prefix meaning a *thousand*.

kil'o-gram. One thousand grams; 2.68 pounds troy.

kil'o-li-ter. One thousand liters; 35.317 cubic feet.

kil'o-me-ter. One thousand meters.

ki'nase (Gr. *kinesis*, motion). An enzyme which activates a zymogen.

kin-e-mat'ics (Gr. *kinema*, motion). The science which deals with the motion of bodies.

kin-es-the'sia, kin-es-the'sis (Gr. *kinein*, to move + *aisthesis*, sensation). Muscular sense; perception of motion.

kin-es-thet'ic. Relating to kinesthesia.

ki-net'ic (Gr. *kinesis*, motion). Relating to motion.

ki-net-o-gen'ic (Gr. *kinesis*, motion + *gennan*, to produce). Producing motion.

Kingsley's splint [Norman W. Kingsley, New York dentist, 1829-1913]. An interdental splint made of vulcanite, with space between the jaws, or upper and lower portion of the splint, through which the patient may take food.

kin'one. Same as *quinone*.

ki'no-plasm (Gr. *kinein*, to move + *plasma*, plasm). The part of the protoplasm from which the spindle fibers are formed.

ki-no-plas'tic. Relating to formation of kinoplasm.

Kirk's dentate scaler [Edward C. Kirk, contemporary Philadelphia dentist]. A scaling instrument with a dentate cutting surface, especially designed to remove deposits from the roots of teeth.

Klebs-Löffler bacillus. See *Bacillus*.

KMnO₄. Chemical formula for *potassium permanganate*.

knee (L. *genu*). The articulation between the femur and tibia.

k.=cap. The patella.

knife. A cutting instrument.

knit'ting. Repair of a fractured bone.

KNO₃. Chemical formula for *potassium nitrate*.

knot. The interlacing of the ends of a thread, cord or ligature so that they cannot be readily separated.

surgeon's k. A knot in which the thread is passed twice through the same loop.

knurl. A protuberance. To mill or roughen, as the handles of instruments in order to allow a firmer hold.

Koch's postulates [Robert Koch, German physician, 1843-1910]. To establish the specific pathogenicity of any bacterium, the bacterium must be (1) demonstrable from all cases, and (2) grown in pure culture; the culture must (3) reproduce the disease when inoculated; and (4) from the reproduced disease a pure culture must be again obtainable.

K. bacillus. *B. tuberculosis*.

KOH. Chemical formula for *potassium hydroxid*.

kol'y-nos (Gr. *kolyo*, prevent + *nosos*, disease). A proprietary tooth paste said to contain thymol, saccharin, peppermint, eucalyptus oil, benzoic acid, glycerin, precipitated chalk, alcohol and soap.

ko-ly-sep'tic (Gr. *koleyein*, to hinder + *septikos*, septic). An agent that hinders septic processes.

kou'miss, ku'miss, ku'myss. An alcoholic drink made by the fermentation of cows' milk; originally from mares' milk.

Kra-me'ri-a [U. S. P.]. An astringent. Dose, tincture, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr. [2 to 8 cc.].

kre-at'in. See *creatin*.

kre'sol. See *cresol*.

Kro-may'er's lamp [Ernst Kromayer, a German contemporary physician.] A quartz lamp of mercury vapor that gives out actinic rays, used in treatment of disease.

K₂SO₄. Chemical formula for *potassium sulphate*.

ky'mo-graph (Gr. *kyma*, wave + *graphein*, to write). An instrument used to record wave motions, as in blood-pressure.

ky-pho'sis (Gr. *kyphosis*, humpback). Curvature of the spine.

ky'to-. See *cyto-* for words beginning thus.

L

L. Abbr. for Latin.

Labarraque's solution [Antoine Labarraque, French chemist, 1777-1850]. A disinfectant solution composed of sodium carbonate, 10 pts.; chlorid of lime, 8 pts.; water, 100 pts. *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ*.

la'bi-a (L., plural of *labium*, lip). Lips.

1. **oris**. The lips of the mouth.

la'bi-ad. In a direction toward the lips.

la'bi-al (L. *labium*, lip). 1. Relating to a lip. 2. Toward the surface of the tooth which is in the direction of the lips.

1. **mucosa**. The mucous tissue beyond the areolar gingiva on the labial surfaces.

1. **surface**. The surface of the tooth which is nearest to the lips.

la'bi-ate (L. *labium*, lip). In botany, having two lips.

la'bile (L. *labi*, to glide). Gliding to and fro. In chemistry, an unstable substance.

la-bio-cer'vi-cal. Relating to the labial surface of the neck of a tooth.

la-bio-den'tal. Relating to the labial surface of a tooth.

la'bi-o-graph (L. *labium*, lip + Gr. *graphein*, to write). An instrument for recording the motions of the lips in speaking.

la-bio-lin'gual. In a direction from the lips to the tongue.

la-bio-men'tal. Relating to the lip and chin.

la-bio-my-co'sis (L. *labium*, lip + Gr. *mykes*, fungus). Any disease of the lips due to fungal origin.

la-bio-na'sal. Relating to the lip and nose.

la-bio-pal'a-tine. Relating to the lip and palate.

la-bio-plas'ty (L. *labium*, lip + Gr. *plassein*, to mold). Plastic surgery of the lips.

la-bio-te-nac'u-lum. An instrument used for holding the lip.

lab'i-tome (Gr. *labis*, forceps + *temnein*, to cut). Cutting forceps.

la'bi-um, gen. *labii*, pl. *labia* (L.). 1. Lip. 2. Lip-shaped structure.

lab'o-ra-to-ry (L. *laborare*, to work). A room designed for experimental work. In dentistry the work shop in which the mechanical work is done.

la'brum, pl. *labra* (L.). A lip-edge; margin.

lac, gen. *lactis* (L.). 1. Milk. 2. The sap of certain trees used for varnish.

lac'e-rate (L. *lacerare*, to tear). To tear.

lac'e-ra-tion. The act of tearing or rending; a wound made by tearing.

lach'ry-. See *lacri-*.

lac'quer. 1. To varnish with lacquer. 2. A varnish made of shellac dissolved in alcohol.

lac'ri-mal (L. *lacrima*, tear). Relating to the tears.

1. **bone**. A bone of the face on the nasal side of the orbit articulating with the frontal, ethmoid, and maxilla.

1. **gland**. The gland situated in a depression of the frontal bone, that secretes the tears.

lac'tase. A ferment which splits lactose into glucose and galactose.

lac'tate. A salt of lactic acid.

lac-ta'tion (L. *lactare*, to suckle). Production of milk. The period during which the child is nourished from the mother's breast.

lac'teal (L. *lac*, milk). 1. Relating to milk. 2. Any one of the lymphatics of the small intestines that take up the chyle.

lac'tic acid. See *acid*.

lac'tis (L. gen. of *lac*, milk). Relating to milk.

lac'to- (L. *lac*, milk). A prefix denoting relation to milk.

lac'to-lase. An enzyme that forms lactic acid.

lac'tone. 1. Inflammable fluid from dry distillation of lactic acid. 2. Trade name for a lactic acid bacillus culture preserved in sugar of milk.

lac-to-pep'sin. Pepsin in combination with other ferments in sugar of milk.

lac-to-phos'phate (L. *lac*, milk + *phosphas*, phosphate). A salt of lactic and phosphoric acids.

lac'tose (L. *saccharum lactis*). Sugar of milk; used as a vehicle for medicines.

la-cu'na, pl. *lacunæ* (L.). A small fossa or ditch.

Howship's l. Small pits or depressions in bone under the periosteum.

la-cu'nar. Relating to *lacunæ*.

la-cu'nule (L. *lacunula*). A small lacuna.

la'cus (L., a lake). A small collection of liquid.

la'dle. 1. A cup-shaped receptacle with a long handle. 2. To pour with a ladle.

la grippe, la grip. See *influenza*.

lal-o-ple'gia (Gr. *lalos*, speech + *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the tongue interfering with articulated speech.

Lamarckian theory [Jean Baptiste Lamarck, a French scientist, 1744-1829]. Author of the theory of evolution based on the assumption that acquired characteristics can be transmitted to offspring.

lamb'doid (Gr. *lambda*, "l" + *eidōs*, form). Shaped like the Greek letter Λ or λ .

la-mel'la, pl. *lamellæ* (L. dim. of *lamina*). A thin disk or plate of bone.

la-mel'lar, lam'el-late, lam'el-la-ted. Composed of thin laminæ; areolar tissue.

lam'i-na, pl. *laminæ* (L.). A thin, flat part of a bone.

dental l. The projecting borders of the dental groove.

l. dura. The name first suggested by Hopewell-Smith for the extremely thin sheet of compact bone of the alveolar processes of the jaws, situated immediately external to the

alveolodental periosteum to which it affords attachment.

lam'i-nar, lam'i-na-ted. Composed of laminae.

lam-i-na'tion. Condition of being arranged in laminæ or layers.

lamp'black. Carbon produced by the burning of oils, rosin, etc.

lance (L. *lancea*). 1. To cut or open with a lancet. 2. Same as *lancet*, which see.

lan'cet (L. *lancea*, lance). A two-edged surgical knife.

gum l. A lancet used in incising the gums over the crowns of erupting teeth.

Land's crown [C. H. Land, contemporary Detroit dentist]. The name first given to the porcelain jacket crown, Dr. Land being the first to use this type of crown.

Lane's plates [William Arbuthnot Lane, a contemporaneous English surgeon]. Metallic plates used in approximating the edges of fractured bones.

la'num (L. *lana*, wool). Wool-fat, a white odorless substance obtained from animal wool.

lan'o-lin (L. *lana*, wool + *oleum*, oil). Rectified wool-fat obtained from sheeps' wool; used as a base for ointments.

lap. 1. That part of a substance that extends over another. 2. To lay a portion of a substance over another.

lap-a-rot'o-my (Gr. *lapara*, loin + *tome*, cut). Incision into the abdominal section.

la'pis (L.). Stone.

lap'sus (L., fall). A falling of a part.

Larat's method [Jules Louis Larat, a French physician, 1857-]. Method of treating paralysis of the palate by means of the faradic current; one electrode is placed in a basin of water in which the child's hands are immersed, the other electrode being applied to the neck.

lar'gin. A soluble gray powder, a compound of silver and albumin. Employed locally as an astringent and germicide.

lar'va, pl. *larvæ* (L., mask). The first stage of insect development after

- leaving the ovum. Also applied to amphibia during the gill-breathing period.
- la-ryn'-geal** (Gr. *larynx*, larynx). Relating to the larynx.
- la-ryn-gec'to-my** (Gr. *larynx*, larynx + *ektome*, excision). Excision of the larynx.
- la-ryn-gis'mus** (Gr. *laryngismos*, a whooping). Spasm of the glottis.
- la-ryn-gi'tis**. Inflammation of the larynx.
- la-ryn'go-cele** (Gr. *larynx*, larynx + *kele*, hernia). Hernial or other dilatation of the larynx.
- la-ryn-gol'o-gy** (Gr. *larynx*, larynx + *logos*, word). The specialty of medicine which deals with the larynx and its diseases.
- la-ryn-go-pha-ryn'ge-us**. The inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx. See *Table of Muscles*.
- la-ryn-go-ple'gia** (Gr. *larynx*, larynx + *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the larynx.
- la-ryn'go-scope** (Gr. *larynx*, larynx + *skopein*, to view). An instrument for examining the larynx.
- la-ryn-gos'co-py** (Gr. *larynx*, larynx + *skopein*, to view). Inspection of the larynx by means of the laryngoscope.
- la-ryn-got'o-my** (Gr. *larynx*, larynx + *temnein*, to cut). Incision of the larynx.
- la'rynx** (Gr. *larynx*). The muscular cartilaginous structure located at the top of the trachea and below the root of the tongue and hyoid bone.
- Las'sar's paste** [Oskar Lassar, a German physician, 1849-1908]. An ointment composed of salicylic acid, 2 parts; talcum, 24 parts; zinc oxid, 24 parts; vaselin, 50 parts; used in treatment of eczema.
- las'si-tude** (L. *lassus*, tired). Fatigue, weakness.
- lat'e-rad**. Toward a side.
- lat'e-ral** (L. *latus*, side). Relating to a side.
- la-te-ro-flex'ion** (L. *latus*, side + *flectere*, to bend). Bending to one side.
- lat-e-ro-ver'sion** (L. *latus*, side + *vertere*, to turn). Lateral deviation or displacement.
- lathe**. An apparatus used in a dental laboratory for propelling, polishing and grinding wheels and brushes.
- la'tus**, gen. *lateris*, pl. *latera*. Latin, meaning *the side*.
- lau'da-ble** (L. *laudare*, to praise). Healthy, normal; term formerly applied to thick, yellow, creamy pus.
- lau'da-num**. Tincture of opium. Dose, 5 to 10 min. [0.3 to 1.3 cc].
- laughing-gas**. Nitrous oxid gas.
- lavage** (lah-vahzh). Washing out or irrigation, as of the stomach, or one of the paranasal sinus.
- la-vo'ris**. A proprietary antiseptic mouth wash containing oxid of zinc.
- law**. A formula expressing the rule of sequence of certain phenomena.
- Faraday's l**. The amount of an electrolyte decomposed by a galvanic current is in proportion to the strength of the current.
- Koch's l**. See *Koch's postulates*.
- Virchow's l**. See under *Virchow*.
- lax'a-phen**. A preparation of phenolphthalein in combination with chocolate as a flavoring; laxative.
- lax'a-tive**. A mild purgative.
- laxator tympani**. See *Table of Muscles*.
- lay'er**. A stratum of uniform or nearly uniform thickness, on another thickness of the same or another material.
- adamantine l**. The enamel of the teeth.
- lb**. Abbr. for *libra*, pound.
- L. D. S.** Abbr. for British Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
- lead** (L. *plumbum*). A soft bluish-gray metal having poisonous salts, some of which are used in medicine; symbol Pb. See *Table of Metals*.
- 1. acetate**. Sugar of lead; a basic salt used in the preparation of lead-water. Dose, 1 to 3 gr. [0.06 to 0.2 cc].
- 1. poisoning**. Intoxication resulting from lead salts.
- lec'i-thin** (Gr. *lekithos*, yolk of egg). A waxy, crystallizable substance

obtained from the yolk of egg, also from animal tissues, especially nerve tissue.

leech. A blood-sucking worm.

leg. The portion of the lower extremity extending from the knee to the foot.

le'gume. The fruit of a plant of the pulse family, such as peas and beans.

lei-phe'mia (Gr. *leipein*, to fail + *haima*, blood). Thinness or impoverishment of the blood.

length, dental. The distance measured from the anterior surface of the first premolar to the posterior surface of the third molar.

lens. A transparent material, such as glass, made in such shape as to converge or scatter rays of light.

len'ti-cel (Fr. *lenticelle*; L. *lenticula*, a lentil). One of the follicular glands at the base of the tongue.

len-tic'u-lar. Having the shape of a lens.

len-ti'go, pl. *lentigines* (L., freckle). A freckle or pigmentation of the skin.

le-pid'ic (Gr. *lepis*, rind). The lining membrane tissues of the embryo.

lep-i-do'ma (Gr. *lepis*, rind + *oma*, tumor). A tumor or neoplasm originating from the lining membrane tissues of the embryo.

lep-i-do'sis. A scaly disease.

lep'o-cyte (Gr. *lepos*, scale + *kytos*, cell). A cell having an investment membrane.

lep'ra al'phos. Same as *psoriasis*.

Lep'to-thrix (Gr. *leptos*, slender + *thrix*, hair). A genus of the unbranched, filamentous bacteria.

L. asteroides. A species found in pyorrhea. [Mendel.]

L. buccalis. A pathogenic species found in the mouth. [Miller, Kliger.]

L. innominata. A species found in "materia alba" of the mouth and associated with tartar and caries. [Miller.]

L. racemosa Vicentini. A non-pathogenic microorganism peculiar to the human oral cavity; a filamentous tubular core surrounded by a number of layers of regularly arranged micrococoid elements.

le'sion (L. *laedere*, to injure). A wound; a morbid change either in exercise of functions or in the texture of organs.

diffuse l. One that is widely and irregularly spread.

focal l. One confined to a small and definite area.

functional l. One that interferes with function without any apparent change in the structure of the tissues.

organic l. One that produces a distinct change in the structure of the tissues.

toxic l. A lesion produced by a poison.

trophic l. One affecting the life process of the tissue.

vascular l. A lesion affecting a vessel.

leth'al (L. *lethum*, death). Mortal; deadly.

leth'ar-gy (Gr. *lethe*, forgetfulness). A state of stupor that cannot be overcome by the will.

leu-ce'mia, leucæmia. Same as *leukemia*, which see.

leu'co-. Same as *leuko-*.

leu-ke'mia, leu-kæ'mia (Gr. *leukos*, white + *haima*, blood). A disease of the blood marked by increase of white blood cells, and changes in the blood-making organs: the bone-marrow, spleen and lymphatic glands.

leu-ke'mic. Relating to leukemia.

leu'ko- = (Gr. *leukos*, white). A prefix signifying white.

leu'ko-cyte (Gr. *leukos*, white + *kytos*, cell). A white-blood corpuscle. A small mass of protoplasm having ameboid movement, in size from 0.005 to 0.015 mm.

leu-ko-cy'tic. Relating to leukocytes.

leu-ko-cy'to-blast (Gr. *leukos*, white + *kytos*, cell + *blastos*, germ). A white-blood corpuscle forming cell.

leu-ko-cy-to-gen'e-sis (Gr. *leukos*, white + *kytos*, cell + *genesis*, production). Formation of leukocytes.

leu-ko-cy-tol'y-sis (Gr. *leukos*, white + *kytos*, cell + *lysis*, solution). Breaking down or decomposition of white blood corpuscles.

leu-ko-cy-to'-sis. Increase in the number of white-blood corpuscles of a temporary character; it occurs in various fevers and inflammatory conditions, in pregnancy and during digestion.

leu-ko'-ma, leu-co'-ma (Gr. *leukos*, white + *oma*, tumor). Another term for *leukoplakia buccalis*.

leu-ko-pla'kia (Gr. *leukos*, white + *plax*, surface). The formation of white patches.

1. buccalis. A disease of the tongue and mucous membranes of the mouth characterized by the formation of white patches.

leu-ko-pla'sia. Same as *leukoplakia*.

le-va'tor (L., lifting). Any muscle that lifts.

1. an'gu-li o'ris. See *Table of Muscles*.

1. an'gu-li scap'u-læ. See *Table of Muscles*.

1. la'bii in-fe-ri-or'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

1. la'bii su-pe-ri-or'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

1. la'bii su-pe-ri-or'is a-læ'que na'si. See *Table of Muscles*.

1. men'ti. See *Table of Muscles*.

1. pa-la'ti. See *Table of Muscles*.

1. pal-pe'bræ su-pe-ri-or'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

le-vo-ver'sion (L. *laevus*, left + *vertere*, to turn). A turning toward the left.

lev'u-lose. A gummy substance associated with glucose in fruits, and pathologically excreted in the urine in diabetes.

lev-u-lo-su'ria. Occurrence in the urine of levulose.

Li. Chemical symbol for *lithium*.

libra. Latin meaning *pound*. Abbr. lb.

lich'en (Gr. *leichen*, lichen). A red papular eruption of the skin.

1. planus. A chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by red papular eruptions occurring in patches.

li'en (L.). Spleen.

life (L. *vita*; Gr. *bios*). State of organized beings, during which, owing to

the union of an unknown force with matter, they are capable of performing functions different from those that regulate other natural bodies. The sum total of vital phenomena.

lig'a-ment (L. *ligare*, to bind). The fibrous structures which unite bones and form articulations.

capsular 1. The fibrous sac surrounding every joint, lined with synovial membrane.

lig-a-men'tous. Relating to or having the character of a ligament.

lig-a-men'tum, pl. *ligamenta* (L.). A ligament.

1. dentis, 1. circulare. The part of the gingiva attached to the neck of a tooth.

li'gate (L. *ligare*, to bind). To bind with or apply a ligature.

li-ga'tion. The act of applying a ligature.

lig'a-ture (L. *ligatura*, a band). **1.** A thread or cord used for tying about arteries or other parts. **2.** The act of applying a ligature.

lig'num, gen. *ligni*. Latin, meaning *wood*.

limb (L. *limbus*, border). One of the extremities, as the arm or leg.

limbus alveolaris. The alveolar border.

lime (L. *calx*). Calcium oxid.

chlorinated 1. Calx chlorata; a bleaching agent and disinfectant.

1. syrup. *Syrupus calcis* [U. S. P.]; 5 per cent lime, 30 per cent sugar, 65 per cent water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr. [2 to 4 cc.].

1. water. *Calcis liquor*. A saturated solution of calcium hydroxid in water.

line (L. *linea*). A long narrow mark or ridge.

alveolar 1. A line from the alveolar point to the nasion.

basinasal 1. A line from the basion to the nasion.

linea, gen. and pl. *lineæ* (L.). Line.

lin'e-ar. Relating to a line.

lines of Retzius. See *Retzius' striæ*.

1. of Schreger. **1.** Markings seen in sections of enamel due to coinci-

dences in the curvatures of the individual enamel rods. 2. Also markings in dentin produced by coincidences of the primary curvatures of the dentinal tubes.

lin'gua. Latin meaning *tongue*.

lin'guad. In a direction toward the tongue.

lin'gual. 1. Relating to the tongue.
2. In a lingual direction.

1. **surface.** The surface of a tooth nearest the tongue.

lin-gua'lis in-fe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

lin-gua'lis su-pe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

lin-gua'lis trans-ver'sus. See *Table of Muscles*.

lin-gua'lis ver-ti-cal'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

lin'gual-ly. Toward the tongue.

lin'gu-la (L.). Dim. of *lingua*, tongue.

1. **mandibulæ.** A tongue-like projection of bone over the inferior dental foramen.

lin'guo-den'tal. Relating to the tongue and teeth.

linguo=gingival fissure. A fissure occurring occasionally in the lingual surface of the upper incisors. It usually separates the lingual lobe from one of the marginal ridges and extends into the cementum. [Black.]

linguo=gingival ridge. A ridge near the gum on the lingual surface of the incisors and cuspids. It is on the lingual lobe. [Black.]

lin'i-ment (L. linere, to anoint). An oily preparation employed to rub upon the skin.

dental l. [Buckley]. A preparation of menthol, 1.3 gm.; chloroform, 6 cc.; tincture of iodine 30 cc. Used in the treatment of pericementitis, applied freely to the affected tooth.

lin-i-men'tum, gen. linimenti, pl. lini-menta (L. linere, to anoint). Latin, meaning *liniment*.

1. **aconiti.** A liniment made of aconite, used in neuralgia.

1. **calcis.** Carron oil.

1. **chloroformi.** A liniment of chloroform and camphor used as an anodyne.

1. **hydrargyri.** A liniment of mercury used in syphilis.

1. **iodi.** A liniment of iodine, potassium iodide, glycerin and alcohol, used as a discutient.

1. **saponis mollis.** The tincture of green soap, used in skin diseases.

lin'tin. Sheet lint made from absorbent cotton.

lip. One of the two fleshy folds surrounding the orifice of the mouth.

hare-l. See *harelip*.

1. **distender.** An instrument for distending the lips to afford a better view and access into the oral cavity.

1. **retractor.** An instrument for retracting the lips when operating on the posterior teeth.

li'pase (Gr. lipos, fat). A fat-splitting ferment occurring in the pancreatic juice, in blood plasma, and in many plants.

li-pe'mia, li-pæ'mia (Gr. lipos, fat + haima, blood). The presence of fat in the blood.

lip-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. lipos, fat + genesis, origin). The formation of fat.

li'poid (Gr. lipos, fat + eidos, form). Resembling fat or oil.

li-pol'y-sis (Gr. lipos, fat + lysis, solution). The splitting up of fat.

lip-o'ma, pl. lipomata (Gr. lipos, fat + oma, tumor). A tumor composed of fat cells.

li'pose (Gr. lipos, fat). A fat-splitting ferment occurring in the blood.

lip-u'ria (Gr. lipos, fat + ouron, urine). The presence of fat in the urine.

li-qua'tion (L. liquare, to render liquid). The transformation of a solid substance into a liquid.

li-que-fa'cient (L. liquere, to be liquid + facere, to make). An agent that produces liquefaction.

li-que-fac'tion. Conversion into a liquid form.

li-que-fac'tive. Relating to or causing liquefaction.

liq'uid (L. liquidus, from liquere, to flow). Fluid; flowing; a substance that flows readily.

liquor, gen. liquoris, pl. liquores [li'-kwor] (L. liquere, to be liquid). 1.

A liquid. 2. An aqueous solution of a non-volatile substance.

1. acidī arsenosī. Five parts dilute hydrochloric acid and 1 part arsenous acid.

1. ammoniæ. *Aqua ammoniæ* [U. S. P.].

1. ammoniæ fortis. *Aqua ammoniæ fortior* [U. S. P.]; a strong ammonia solution.

1. antisepticus, [U. S. P.]. An antiseptic solution containing boric acid, 20; benzoic acid, 1; thymol, 1; eucalyptol, 0.25; oil of peppermint, 0.5; oil of gaultheria, 0.25; oil of thyme, 0.1; alcohol, 250; purified talc, 20; water, q. s. to make 1000; employed as an antiseptic mouth-wash.

1. arsenicalis. Same as *l. potassii arsenitis*.

1. arseni et hydrargyri iodidi. Solution containing arsenous iodid and red iodid of mercury 1 per cent each, used in treatment of syphilis.

1. calcis. *Lime water*, which see.

1. caoutchouc. Solution containing rubber, 1 part; benzol, 10 parts; and carbon bisulphid, 10 parts; used as a substitute for collodion.

1. entericus. The intestinal juice.

1. ferri hypophosphitis [N. F.]. A solution of hypophosphite of iron, used as an alterative and tonic.

1. formaldehydi [U. S. P.]. A solution of formic aldehyd, 37 per cent, employed as a preservative and antiseptic.

1. gastricus. The gastric juice.

1. hypophosphitum [N. F.]. A solution containing phosphites of calcium, sodium and potassium, used as an alterative and tonic.

1. morphinæ acetatis. Solution of morphin acetate, acetic acid and alcohol.

1. pancreaticus. The pancreatic digestive juice.

1. phosphori [N. F.]. Solution of phosphorus, in alcohol and glycerin, used as a nerve tonic.

1. plumbi subacetatis dilutus [U. S. P.]. Lead water, used for bruises and sprains.

1. potassæ chlorinatæ [N. F.]. Javelle water, used as a disinfectant and deodorant.

1. potassii arsenitis [U. S. P.]. Fowler's solution, a solution of arsenic used as a tonic.

1. sanguinis. Blood serum or plasma.

1. sodæ chlorinatæ [U. S. P.]. Labarraque's solution, a solution of chlorinated soda used as an antiseptic.

1. sodii carbolatis [N. F.]. A solution of phenol and sodium hydroxid, used as a deodorant and disinfectant.

lis'ter-ine. Trade name of an antiseptic solution of boric acid, benzoic acid, thymol, etc.

Lis'ter-ism (Joseph Lister, an English surgeon 1827-1912). The general principles of the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

lis'tol. An antiseptic preparation composed of thymol and iodin.

li'ter, litre (Fr. *litre*). One thousand cubic centimeters or 2.1134 U. S. pints.

lith-e'mia (Gr. *lithos*, stone + *haima*, blood). A gouty condition with excess of uric acid or urates in the blood.

lith-i'a-sis (Gr. *lithos*, stone). The formation of calculi in the body.

lith'ium, gen. *lithii* (Gr. *lithos*, stone). A white metal; symbol Li; its salts are used as solvents of uric acid.

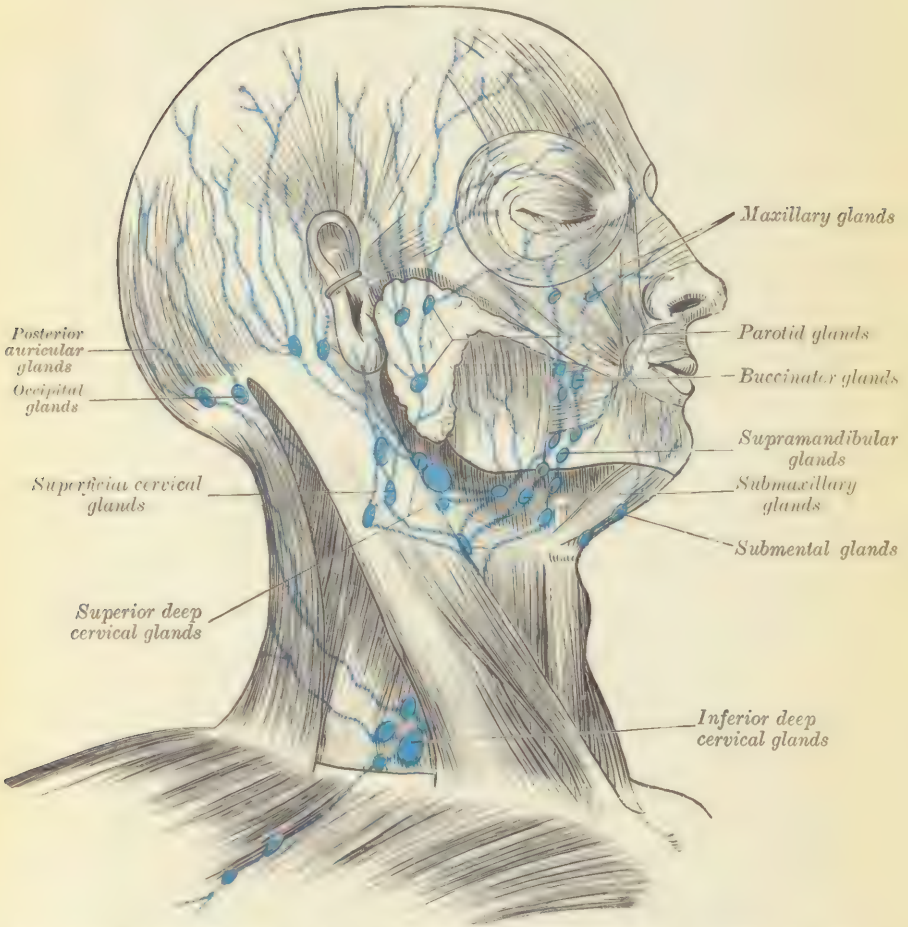
lith-o'de-on. Name formerly applied to amalgam.

lith-ot'o-my (Gr. *lithos*, stone + *temnein*, to cut). The operation of incising the bladder for the removal of a calculus.

lit'mus paper. A paper impregnated with *Roccella tinctoria*, used as a test for acids which change its color to red, and for alkalis which change its color to blue.

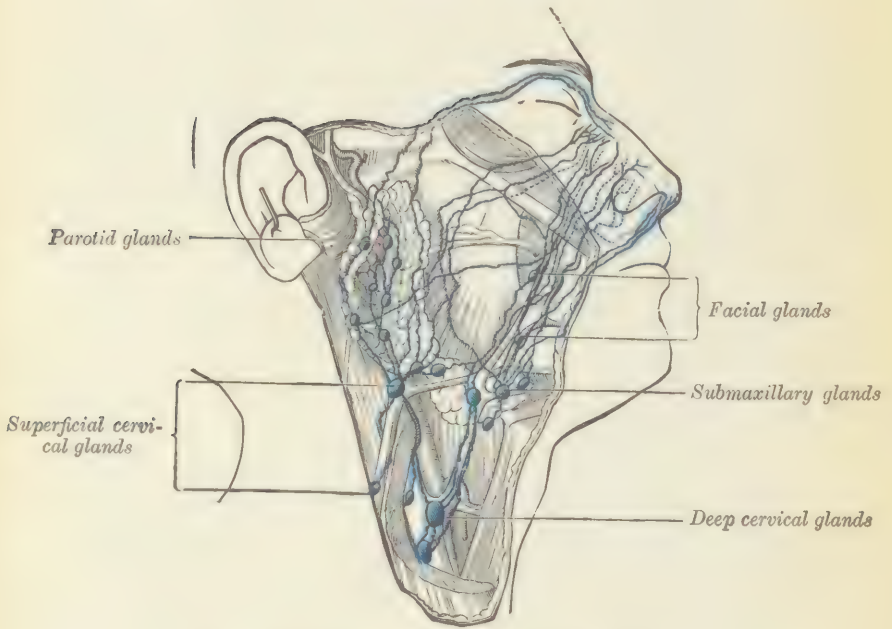
liv'er. The largest gland of the body, situated on the right side of the abdominal cavity, just below the diaphragm, and forming an appendage to the digestive tract. Its functions are: the secretion of bile; the formation and storage of glycogen; the destruction of blood-

PLATE VI



Superficial Lymph Glands and Lymphatic Vessels of Head and Neck. (Gray.)

PLATE VII



The Lymphatics of the Face. (After Küttner.)

corpuseles; the formation of a large quantity of urea; the retention and destruction of certain poisonous substances absorbed from the intestinal tract. It consists of five lobes and weighs from 50 to 60 ounces.

lo'bar. Relating to a lobe.

lo'bate. Provided with lobes.

lobe (L. *lobus*; Gr. *lobos*, a lobe). 1. A distinct part of an organ marked off from other parts by grooves or sulci. 2. One of the main divisions of the crown of a tooth.

lob'u-lar. Relating to a lobule.

lob'ule (L. *lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*, lobe). A small lobe.

lob'u-lous. Having lobes.

lob'u-lus, pl. *lobuli* (L.). A small lobe.

lo'bus, pl. *lobi* (L.; Gr. *lobos*). A lobe.

local anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

lo'cal-i-za-tion. The determination of the seat of a lesion.

loc. cit. (L.). Abbr. for *loco citato*, in the place cited.

lock=jaw. Colloquial term for *tetanus*.

loc'u-lus, pl. *loculi* (L. dim. of *locus*, place). A small space or cavity.

lo'cus, pl. *loci*. Latin meaning *place*.

1. *minoris resistentiæ*. A point of lessened resistance; a part or organ more susceptible to attack of disease.

Löffler's bacillus [Friedrich August Löffler, a German bacteriologist, 1852]. *Bacillus diphtheriæ*.

L. blood-serum. A culture medium consisting of blood-serum and 1 per cent glucose broth, sterilized in the inspirator.

Logan crown. A porcelain crown with platinum post extending into the root canal affording attachment.

lo-go-ple'gia (Gr. *logos*, word + *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the organs of speech.

loph'o-dont (Gr. *lophos*, ridge + *odous*, tooth). A species of mammals having the crowns of the molar teeth in the form of ridges.

lo'ti-o, gen. *lotionis*, pl. *lotiones* (L., a washing). A medicated wash employed externally.

lo'tion (L. *lotio*). A medicinal solution for bathing a part.

loupe (Fr.). A convex lens used to concentrate light upon an object.

lox'ia (Gr. *loxas*, oblique). Wry neck.

L. R. C. P. Abbr. Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.

L. R. C. S. Abbr. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.

Ludwig's angina [Wilhelm Ludwig, a German physician, 1790-1865]. A purulent inflammation about the submaxillary gland.

lu'es (L.). Syphilis.

lu-et'ic. Relating to or affected with syphilis.

lug. A projection by which something is attached.

Lugol's solution. A compound of iodine, 5 parts; potassium iodide, 10 parts; distilled water, 85 parts. *Iodi liquor compositus* [U. S. P.]. Used in treatment of pericementitis.

lum'bar. Relating to the loins.

lu'men, pl. *lumina* (L. meaning *light*). The space inside of a tube.

lu-mi-nos'i-ty (L. *luminosus*, full of light). The intensity of light in a color as manifested through reflection or radiation.

lumpy=jaw. See *actinomycosis*.

lung. The organ of respiration.

lu'nu-la (L. dim. of *luna*, moon). The whitish semilunar area near the root of the finger nail.

lu-po'ma, pl. *lupomata* (L. *lupus*, wolf + *oma*, tumor). The primary nodule of lupus.

lu'pus (L., wolf). A chronic tuberculous disease of the skin and mucous membrane characterized by the formation of nodules or granulation tissue.

lute. The line of cement attaching the inlay to the tooth.

lux-a'tio (L.). A dislocation.

lux-a'tion. See *dislocation*.

lymph (L. *lymphæ*, water). The fluid in the lymphatic vessels, the product of the filtration of the liquid portion of the blood through the walls of the capillaries.

1. **cell.** Lymphocyte.

1. **gland.** A gland that secretes lymph.

- l. space.** A cavity filled with lymph.
- lymph-ad-e-ni'tis** (L. *lymp̄ha*, water + Gr. *aden*, gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the lymph glands.
- lymph-ad-e-no'ma.** Tumor composed of lymphoid tissues.
- lymph-ad-e-no'sis.** Hypertrophy of lymphatic tissue.
- lym'pha-gogue.** Any agent assisting in the production of lymph.
- lym-phan-gi-o'ma**, pl. *lymphangiomata* (Gr. *lymp̄ha*, water + *angeion*, vessel + *oma*, tumor). A dilated condition or tumor of the lymphatic vessels.
- lym-phan-gi'tis.** Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.
- lym-pha't'ic.** Relating to lymph or lymph vessels.
- lym-pha-to-ly'sis.** Solution of lymphatic tissue.
- lym-phe'mia.** Lymphatic leukemia.
- lym'pho-.** A prefix signifying relation to the lymph or lymphatic glands.
- lym'pho-cele** (L. *lymp̄ha*, lymph + Gr. *kele*, tumor). Tumor formed by the abnormal collection of lymph.
- lym'pho-cyte** (lymph + Gr. *kytos*, cell). A lymph cell. A variety of leukocyte produced in the lymphatic tissues of the body.
- lym-pho-cy-to'sis.** Increase in number of lymph corpuscles in the blood.
- lym'phoid** (lymph + Gr. *eidos*, form). Lymph-like.
- l. tissue.** Adenoid tissue.

- lym-pho'ma.** A tumor composed of lymphoid tissue.
- lym'pho-plasm.** See *spongioplasm*.
- lym-phor-rhe'a** (L. *lymp̄ha*, lymph + *rheia*, flow). Escape of lymph from the lymphatic vessels.
- lym-pho-sar-co'ma.** Sarcomatous tumor with small round cells enclosed in a structure like that of a lymphatic gland.
- lym-pho-sta'sis** (lymph + Gr. *stasis*, standing). Stoppage of the flow of lymph.
- lymph'o-tome** (L. *lymp̄ha*, lymph + *temnein*, to cut). An instrument for excising adenoid growths of the tonsils.
- lymph-ot'o-my.** Excision of adenoid growths of the tonsils.
- lym'phous.** Relating to or containing lymph.
- lym-phu'ri-a** (L. *lymp̄ha*, lymph + Gr. *ouron*, urine). Presence of lymph in the urine.
- ly'sin** (Gr. *lyein*, to dissolve). A cell-destroying substance formed in the blood-serum.
- ly'sis** (Gr. *lysis*, solution). 1. The gradual decline of a disease. 2. Destruction of cells.
- ly'so-gen** (Gr. *lysis*, solution + *gennan*, to produce). A substance that develops into a lysin, or a substance that stimulates the production of a lysin.
- ly-so-gen'e-sis.** Production of lysins.
- ly-so-gen'ic.** Producing lysins.
- ly'sol.** A coal-tar antiseptic used in surgery.

M

m. Abbreviation for *mille*, thousand; *miscé*, mix; meter; minim.

μ. Greek letter *mu*, abbreviation for micron.

ma. Abbreviation for milliamperé.

mac-er-a'tion (L. *macerare*, to soften). The process of softening a solid substance by soaking in a liquid.

mac'ro= (Gr. *makros*, large). A prefix indicating *large*, *long* or *great*.

mac-ro-bac-te'rium, pl. *macrobacteria*. A large bacterium.

mac'ro-blast (Gr. *makros*, large + *blastos*, germ). A large red-blood cell.

mac-ro-ce-phal'ia, **mac-ro-ceph'a-ly** (Gr. *makros*, large + *kephale*, head). Abnormal largeness of the head.

mac-ro-chei'lia (Gr. *makros*, large + *cheilos*, lip). Abnormal largeness of the lips.

mac-ro-coc'cus, pl. *macrococci* (Gr. *makros*, large + *kokkos*, berry). A large micrococcus.

mac'ro-cyte (Gr. *makros*, large + *kytos*, cell). A giant red-blood corpuscle found in the blood in pernicious anemia.

mac'ro-dont (Gr. *makros*, large + *odous*, tooth). Having abnormally large teeth.

mac-ro-don'tia, **mac-ro-don'tism**. Great size or length of teeth.

ma-cro-gam'ete (Gr. *makros*, large + *gamete*, wife). The mature female cell in propagative reproduction in sporozoa.

mac-ro-glos'sia (Gr. *makros*, large + *glossa*, tongue). Enlargement of the tongue.

mac-ro-gnath'ia (Gr. *makros*, large + *gnathos*, jaw). Enlargement of the jaw.

ma-cro-path-ol'o-gy (Gr. *makros*, large + *pathos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). The study of pathology of gross anatomy.

mac-ro-phage (Gr. *makros*, large + *phagein*, to eat). A phagocyte composed of a large cell with one nucleus;

the large mononuclear leukocyte or endothelial leukocyte.

mac-ro-pla'sia (Gr. *makros*, large + *plassein*, to form). A condition of hypertrophy or overgrowth.

mac-ro-scop'ic (Gr. *makros*, large + *skopein*, to view). Large enough to be seen with the naked eye.

mac-ro'sis. Increase in volume.

mac-ro-so'mia (Gr. *makros*, large + *soma*, body). Great size of body.

mac'ro-spore (Gr. *makros*, large + *sporos*, seed). A large sized spore.

mac-ro-sto'mia (Gr. *makros*, large + *stoma*, mouth). Excessive size of the mouth.

mac'ro-tome (Gr. *makros*, large + *tome*, cut). An instrument for cutting sections of tissues for anatomic study.

mac'u-la, pl. *maculae* (L.). A spot; permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin.

ma-gen'ta. A coal-tar dye from which fuchsin stain is prepared.

mag-ne'sia. Magnesium oxid, MgO. A white powder; antacid and laxative; used as an antidote to arsenic. Dose, 10 gr. to 1 dr. [0.65 to 4.0 gm.].

mag-ne'sium, gen. *magnesi* (L.). A white metallic element; symbol Mg.; cathartic. Dose, 5 to 60 gr. [0.32 to 4.0 gm.].

m. group. The three basic elements, magnesium, zinc and cadmium.

m. sulphate. Epsom salt; cathartic. Dose, 1 to 6 dr. [4 to 24 gm.].

mag'net (Gr. *magnes*; L. *magnes*). Lodestone; a body having the power to attract iron bodies. Electromagnet. A piece of iron made magnetic by an electric current.

mag-ni-fi-ca'tion (L. *magnus*, great + *facere*, to make). Enlargement of the image of an object by means of lenses.

mag'ni-fy. To enlarge the image of an object by means of lenses.

mal (Fr.). Disease.

- m. de mer.** Sea-sickness.
- mal-** (L. *malus*, evil). A prefix meaning bad.
- mal'a-dy** (Fr. *maladie*). Any disease.
- malaise** [ma-lêz] (Fr.). Indisposition, discomfort or uneasiness without characteristic malady.
- mal'lar** (L. *mala*, cheek). Relating to the cheek.
- m. arch.** The zygoma.
- m. bone.** The cheek bone, situated at the lateral and superior part of the cheek; forming part of the orbit.
- ma-la'ria** (It. *mala aria*, bad air). A febrile disease due to the presence in the blood of an animal parasite, the *Plasmodium vivax*, or *P. falcifarum*.
- ma-la'rial** (It. *mala*, bad + *aria*, air). Relating to malaria.
- Malassez's epithelial rests** [Louis Malassez, a French physiologist 1842-1910]. Collection of a few cells of ectodermic origin in the inner-most parts of the alveolo-dental periosteum. These epithelial cells, the atrophied portions of the epithelial sheath of Hertwig, are found invariably near the cementum, and under suitable conditions may become the site of development of a dental cyst or of a squamous-celled carcinoma of the alveolo-dental periosteum or jaw. [Hopewell-Smith.]
- mal-as-sim-i-la'tion.** Imperfect assimilation or nutrition.
- male.** Masculine.
- m. die.** See *counter-die*.
- mal-for-ma'tion** (L. *malus*, evil + *formatio*, a forming). An abnormal development or formation of a part of the body.
- ma-lig'nan-cy** (L. *malus*, evil + *gignere*, to beget). The quality of being malignant.
- ma-lig'nant.** Virulent; threatening life.
- m. tumor.** A tumor that destroys life.
- ma'lis** (Gr.). Any disease of the skin produced by parasites.
- mal-le-a-bil'i-ty.** The quality of being malleable, which see.

mal'le-a-ble (L. *malleare*, to hammer). Capable of being hammered or rolled into thin sheets or plates.

mal'let. An implement used in condensing the filling material in the operation of filling teeth.

automatic m. A specially designed mallet in which the force is applied by spring pressure.

electric m. One in which the force is electrically produced.

engine m. A mallet that is attached to the cable of a dental engine and delivers force by the operation of the engine.

mal-nu-tri'tion. Imperfect nutrition.

mal-oc-clu'sion (L. *malum*, bad + *occludere*, to shut up). Any perversion of the normal relations of the teeth. [Angle.]

Angle's classification of m. The present accepted classification of malocclusion is that suggested by Edward H. Angle, contemporary American dentist, which is in brief as follows: There are three great classes, Class I, II and III, with divisions and subdivisions, based on the mesio-distal relations of the teeth, dental arches and jaws, which depend primarily upon the positions mesio-distally assumed by the first permanent molar teeth on their erupting and locking.

CLASS I, is the class in which the mesio-distal relations of the jaws and dental arches are normal, as indicated by the normal mesio-distal relations of the first permanent molars, but with some or all of the anterior teeth in position within or back of the line of the arch.

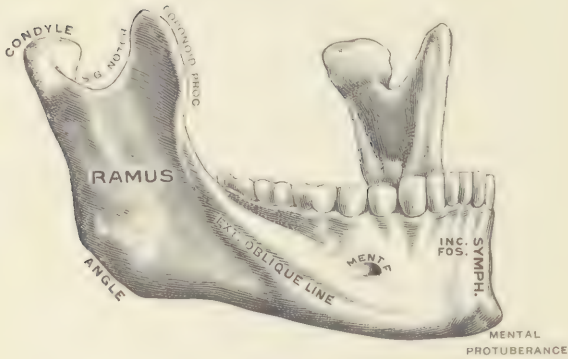
CLASS II, is the class in which the lower first molars lock distally to normal with the upper first molars, more than one-half the width of one cusp on each side. There are two Divisions, each having a subdivision.

Division 1. Distal occlusion of the teeth of both lateral halves of the lower dental arches, with a narrowed upper arch and protruding incisors with lengthened lower incisors.

Subdivision, Division 1. The same characteristics as the main division,

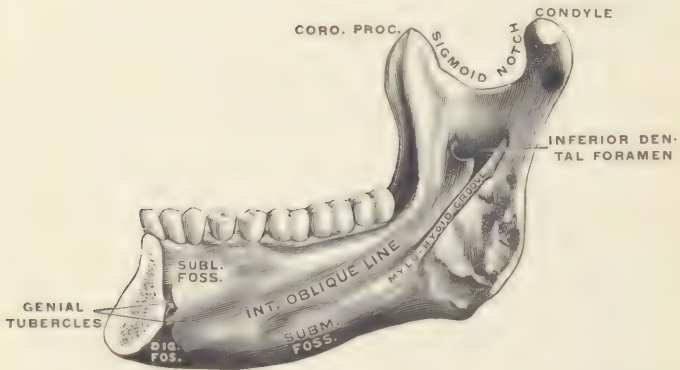
PLATE VIII

FIG. 1



The Mandible Viewed from the Right and a Little in Front. (Testut.)

FIG. 2



The Right Half of the Mandible, Inner Surface. (Testut.)

except that the distal occlusion is unilateral.

Division 2. Distal occlusion of the teeth of both lateral halves of the lower arch, as indicated by the mesio-distal relations of the first permanent molars, but with retrusion instead of protrusion of the upper incisors.

Subdivision, Division 2. The same characteristics as the main division except that the distal occlusion is unilateral.

CLASS III, is the class in which the lower first molars lock mesially to normal with the upper first molars. The extent to which this mesial occlusion occurs determines the division of this class.

Division 1. This division is characterized by mesial occlusion of both lateral halves of the dental arches to the extent of slightly more than one-half the width of a single cusp on each side.

Subdivision, Division 1. The same characteristics as the main division except that the mesial occlusion is unilateral.

The following is a condensed summary of the classification:

CLASS I. Arches in normal mesio-distal relations.

CLASS II. Lower arch distal to normal in its relation to the upper arch.

Division 1. Bilaterally distal, protruding upper incisors. Primarily, at least, associated with mouth-breathing.

Subdivision. Unilaterally distal, protruding upper incisors. Primarily, at least, associated with mouth-breathing.

Division 2. Bilaterally distal, retruding upper incisors. Normal breathers.

Subdivision. Unilaterally distal, retruding upper incisors. Normal breathers.

CLASS III. Lower arch mesial to normal in its relation to upper arch.

Division 1. Bilaterally mesial.

Subdivision. Unilaterally mesial.

Mal-pi'ghi-an bodies [Marcello Malpighi, Italian anatomist 1628-1694]. Small bodies in the kidney at the commencement of the uriniferous tubules.

mal-po-si'tion. Abnormal position of any part or organ.

mal-prac'tice. Improper treatment through carelessness, or ignorance, or intentionally; treatment of a disease by a method contrary to that taught by experience; also, the unlawful production of an abortion. Unskilful surgical treatment.

mal'tase. A ferment in the saliva and pancreatic juice that converts maltose into dextrose.

mal'tine. Trade name of a tonic made from malt.

mal-to-dex'trin. A form of dextrin convertible into malt.

mal'tose. Malt-sugar; a variety of sugar formed by the action of malt diastase upon starch.

ma'lum. Latin for *disease*.

mal-u'nion. Union of fragments of a fractured bone in a wrong position.

mam'e-lon (Fr. *mamelon*, a nipple). One of the three prominences on the incising edge of an incisor tooth when it is first erupted.

mam'e-lon-a-ted. The condition of having mamelons.

mam'e-lon-a-tion. The formation of mamelons on bone or other structures

Mam-ma'lia (L. *mamma*, breast). A division of vertebrate animals including all animals that suckle their young.

mamm'e-lon. Same as *mamelon*.

mam'mil-late, mam'mil-la-ted. Having nipple-like projections.

Man'del's test [John A. Mandel, an American contemporary chemist]. The test for albumin by the addition of chromic acid 5 per cent solution, which will precipitate albumin if present.

man'di-ble (L. *mandibulum* from *mandere*, to chew). The lower jaw-bone.

man-dib'u-la, pl. *mandibulae*. Latin meaning the lower jaw; from *mandere*, to chew.

man-dib'u-lar. Relating to the lower jaw-bone.

man-dib'u-lo-. A combining form indicating relation to the mandible.

man'drel, man'dril. A shaft in which a revolving implement is held.

man-ga-nese' (L. *manganesium*). A hard, brittle metallic substance; symbol Mn.

ma'nia (Gr. *mania*, madness). A form of insanity characterized by great mental and emotional excitement.

man'i-kin. A pattern of the whole or part of the body with movable parts used to illustrate anatomy.

dental m. A pattern of the jaws used in teaching dental technics.

man-ip-u-la'tion (L. *manipulare*, to handle). Skilful use of the hands in performing some work.

man'u-al (L. *manus*, hand). Relating to the hands; performed by the hands.

ma'nus, pl. *manus*. Latin meaning the hand.

ma-ras-mat'ic, **ma-ras'mic**. Affected with marasmus.

ma-ras'mus (Gr. *marasmos*, a wasting). A wasting away of the tissues of the body due to insufficient or imperfect food supply.

mar'ble dust. Powdered calcium carbonate used in connection with plaster of Paris as an investment compound.

mar'cid (L. *marcere*, to waste away). A condition of wasting away.

mar'gin (L. *margo*, margin). The edge or border.

mar'gin-al (L. *margo*, margin). Relating to a margin or border.

m. ridge. One of the ridges or elevations of enamel on the margins of the occlusal surfaces of the bicuspid and molar teeth, and on the mesial and distal margins of the lingual surface of the incisors and cuspids. [Black.]

mar'go, gen. *marginis*, pl. *marginēs*. Latin meaning margin.

mar'ka-sol. Bismuth borophenate. Antiseptic powder for ulcers, wounds, and burns.

mar'row. The fatty substance that fills cavities and cancelli of bones.

marsh gas. Same as *methane*, which see.

Marsh's test [James Marsh, an English chemist, 1794-1846]. A test for arsenic in which hydrogen, generated

by zinc and dilute sulphuric acid, is confined in a container and the suspected solution added. The hydrogen is then allowed to pass out through a tube and ignited and if arsenic is present the flame will deposit a brown spot on a porcelain or glass plate.

mass (L. *massa*). An aggregation of particles of matter.

mas'sa, gen. and pl. *massæ*. Latin meaning a mass.

mas-se'ter (Gr. *masseter*, chewer). One of the muscles of mastication. See *Table of Muscles*.

mas-se-ter'ic. Relating to the masseter muscle.

mas'tic. A resin obtained from the bark of the *Pistacia lentiscus*, a tree of the Mediterranean region. A styptic and stimulant and used in dentistry as a varnish for plaster casts and in microscopy.

mas'ti-cate (L. *masticare*, to chew). To chew or grind the food with the teeth preparatory to swallowing.

mas-ti-ca'tion (L. *masticare*, to chew). The act of chewing food.

mas-ti-ca-to-ry. Relating to mastication.

m. surface. The grinding surface of a tooth.

mas'ti-che. See *mastic*.

mas'toid (Gr. *mastos*, breast + *oidos*, form). Nipple-shaped, as the mastoid process of the temporal bone. This latter is also called *mastoideum*.

mas-toid-i'tis. Inflammation of the mastoid cells.

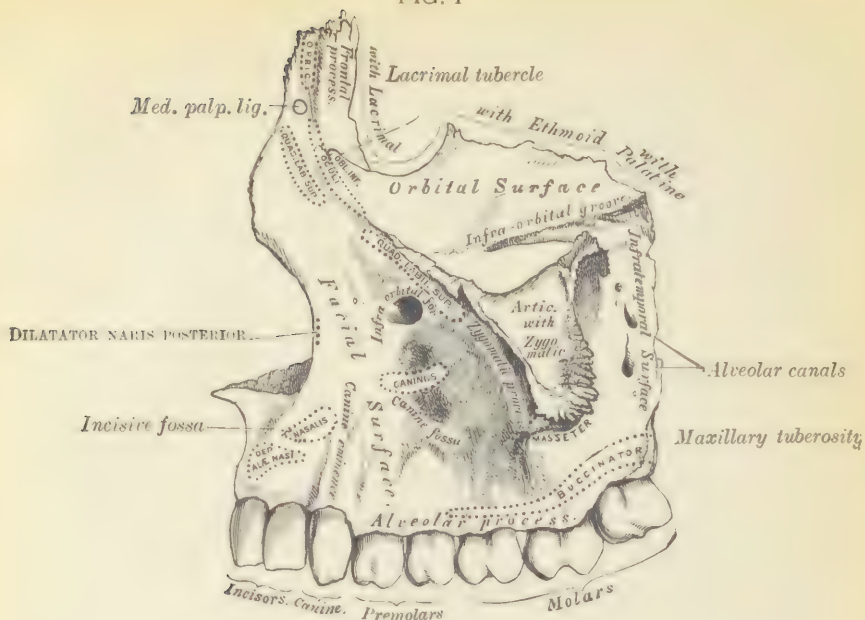
ma-te'ria med'i-ca (L. meaning *medical material*). That branch of medical science which treats of the sources, preparation and uses of drugs.

mat'ri-cal. Relating to a matrix.

mat'rix, pl. *matrices* (L., a mold). 1. A band placed around a tooth to form a wall against which a filling material may be packed in restoring the lost tooth structure. 2. A platinum or gold pattern of a cavity in which a porcelain or gold inlay is fused or baked. 3. A mold in which anything is formed. 4. A sand, plaster or metallic form in which plastic ma-

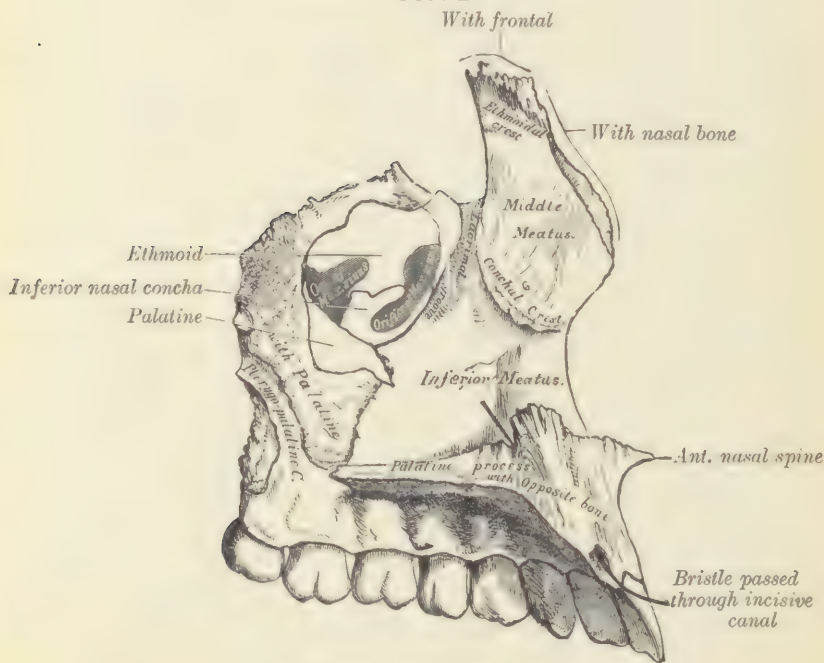
PLATE IX

FIG. 1



Left Maxilla. Outer Surface.

FIG. 2



Left Maxilla. Nasal Surface.

terial is cast. 5. The intercellular substance of tissue.

dentin m. The solid part of dentin, in which the dentinal tubes run. Homogeneous and translucent in appearance, it is probably identical with the matrix of bone. Its chemical composition may also be the same. The organic part is called collagen. [Hopewell-Smith.]

mat'ter. 1. Anything that occupies space. 2. Pus.

mat'tress-su'ture. A continuous suture made back and forth through the lips of a wound.

ma-tu'ti-nal. Relating to or occurring in the morning.

mat'u-rate (L. *maturare*, to ripen). To mature or ripen.

mat-so-on'. Milk fermented with lactic acid bacilli; used as a preventive of intestinal putrefaction.

max'il-la, pl. *maxillæ* (L.). The upper jaw-bone.

inferior m. The lower jaw-bone, or more properly the mandible.

max'il-la-ry. Relating to one or both the upper jaw-bones.

inferior m. Term used for the mandible.

m. arteries. See *Table of Arteries*.

m. bones. Maxillæ; also applied to both upper and lower jaws together.

m. fissure. The fissure on the maxilla for the reception of the maxillary process of the palate bone.

m. nerves. See *Table of Nerves*.

m. process. The portion of the malar, inferior turbinated and palatal bones which articulates with the maxilla.

m. ridge. The ridge of mucous membrane on the maxillary bones and mandible in which the teeth are developed.

m. sinus. The antrum of Highmore.

m. veins. See under *veins*.

max-il-li'tis (L. *maxilla*, jaw-bone + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of one of the maxillæ.

max-il-lo-den'tal. Relating to the upper jaws and the teeth.

max-il-lo-ju'gal. Relating to the maxilla and the cheek.

max-il-lo-la'bi-al. Relating to the maxilla and the lips.

max-il-lo-man-dib'u-lar. Relating to the maxillæ and mandible.

max-il-lo-pal'a-tine. Relating to the maxilla and palate bone.

max'i-mal (L. *maximus*, greatest). The highest or largest quantity allowable; opposite to *minimal*.

max'i-mum (L.). Greatest, as applied to height, value, dose, location or limit.

May'o's method [Charles Mayo, a contemporary American surgeon]. Treatment of tic douloureux by exsecting the affected nerve branch and plugging the foramen to prevent reunion.

M. B. Abbr. for Bachelor of Medicine.

M. C. Abbr. for *Magister Chirurgiæ*, Master of Surgery; also medical corps.

M. D. Abbr. for Doctor of Medicine.

M. D. S. Abbr. for Master of Dental Surgery; a degree granted by the New York Dental Society.

measures. See *Table of Weights and Measures*.

meat-hole. An abnormal space between two teeth in which food lodges.

me-a'tus, pl. *meatus* (L., a passage). A passage or opening.

me-chan'ic, me-chan'i-cal (Gr. *mechanikos*). Pertaining to mechanics or physical forces.

dental m. One who specializes in mechanical dentistry.

me-chan'ics. The science that treats of the influence and effects of force upon matter, and may be divided into statics, treating of matter at rest, and dynamics, treating of matter in motion.

me-chan-o-the'ra-py (Gr. *mechane*, machine + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease by mechanical means.

meck-el-ec'to-my. Surgical removal of Meckel's ganglion.

Meck'el's ganglion [Johann F. Meckel, a German anatomist, 1714-1774].

1. The sphenopalatine ganglion. 2. The submaxillary ganglion or Meckel's lesser ganglion.
- M. cartilage** [Johann Meckel, a German anatomist, grandson of the above, 1781-1833]. The embryonal cartilage of the mandibular arch.
- me'dia.** 1. The middle coat of an artery. 2. Plural of *medium*, which see.
- me'di-ad** (L. *media*, middle + *ad*, toward). Toward the median line.
- me'di-al.** Relating to the middle, nearer the median line or plane.
- me'di-an.** Situated or placed in the middle; mesial.
- m. line.** The antero-posterior perpendicular central line of the body.
- med'i-cal.** Relating to medicine or to the treatment of disease.
- med'i-ca-ment.** A medicinal substance; a remedy.
- med'i-cate.** 1. To impregnate with a medicinal substance. 2. To treat disease with drugs.
- med'i-ca-ted.** Impregnated with a medicinal substance.
- med'i-ca-tion** (L. *medicare*, to heal). Treatment by medicines; administration of medicines.
- hypodermic m.** Introduction of medicinal substances under the skin by means of the hypodermic syringe.
- ionic m.** Application of medicinal agents by means of *cataphoresis*, which see.
- me-dic'i-nal.** Relating to or having the nature of a medicine.
- med'i-cine** (L. *medicina* from *medicare*, to heal). 1. Any substance given for the cure of disease. 2. The science of the treatment of disease.
- clinical m.** The practice of medicine upon the actual patient, as distinguished from laboratory science.
- patent m.** A medicine prepared by a secret or patented formula.
- proprietary m.** A medicine prepared by a formula which is the property of the manufacturer.
- med'i-co-le-gal.** Relating to legal medicine.
- med'i-cus.** Latin for *physician*.
- me'di-um**, pl. *media* (L., middle). 1. That in which anything moves, or through which it acts. 2. A substance in which bacteria are cultured.
- me-dul'la** (L.). 1. Marrow. 2. The medulla oblongata. 3. Any substance resembling marrow in structure.
- me-dul'lar.** Relating to or resembling marrow.
- med'ul-la-ry.** Relating to or resembling marrow.
- m. space.** A space in forming bone filled with marrow.
- m. substance.** The white substance of Schwann.
- med'ul-la-ted.** Containing or covered by medulla or marrow.
- m. nerves.** Axones of nerve fibers of the cerebrospinal nervous system, which are inclosed in the white substance of Schwann, in distinction to the nonmedullated fibers of the sympathetic nervous system, which are merely covered with the neurilemma. [Hopewell-Smith.]
- med-ul-li'tis.** Myelitis; osteomyelitis.
- meg'a=, me-ga'lo=** (Gr. *megas*, large). A prefix meaning *great* or *large*.
- me-ga-bac-te'ri-um** (Gr. *megas*, great + *bacterion*, a little rod). A very large bacterium.
- me-ga-ce-phal'ic, me-ga-ceph'a-lous** (Gr. *megas*, large + *kephale*, head). Having a very large head.
- me-ga-ceph'a-ly.** The condition of having a very large head.
- meg'a-dont** (Gr. *megas*, large + *odous*, tooth). 1. Having very large teeth. 2. Designating a skull with a dental index greater than 44.
- me-ga-gam'ete.** See *macrogamele*.
- me-ga-lo-ce-phal'ia, me-ga-lo-ceph'a-ly**, (Gr. *megas*, large + *kephale*, head). Abnormal largeness of the head.
- meg'a-spore.** A *macrospore*, which see.
- meg'a-volt.** A million volts.
- meg'ohm.** A million ohms.
- mel** (L.). Honey.
- mel-al'gia** (Gr. *melos*, limb + *algos*, pain). Neuralgia in the limbs.

mel-an-cho'lia (Gr. *melas*, black + *chole*, bile). A form of insanity characterized by a depressed emotional state.

mel-an-cho'li-ac. One affected with melancholia.

mel'a-no- (Gr. *melas*, black). A prefix meaning *black*.

mel-a-no-plak'ia (Gr. *melas*, black + *plax*, plate). Pigmentation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

mel'an-ous. Term applied to a dark complexioned person.

me-li'tis (Gr. *melon*, cheek + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the cheek.

mel-i-tu'ria (Gr. *meli*, honey + *ouron*, urine). Presence of sugar in the urine; *diabetes mellitus*.

mel'ite (L. *mellitum*). A medicated preparation of honey.

Melotte's metal. A low-fusing alloy composed of bismuth 8 parts, lead 5 parts and tin 3 parts. Fuses at 202° F.

Melotte's moldine [George W. Melotte, New York dentist]. A preparation of clay and glycerin used in making molds for casting.

melting-point. The temperature at which solids pass into the form of liquids.

mem-bra'na, pl. *membranæ* (L., membrane). A membrane.

m. eboris. The membrane lining the pulp cavity of a tooth. It is made up of remains of odontoblast cells.

m. pituitosa. The mucous membrane of the nose.

m. propria. The basement layer of any mucous membrane.

m. serosa. Serous membrane.

m. vitellina. The membrane that incloses the ovum.

mem'brane (L. *membrana*). A thin layer of tissue covering a part, or separating adjacent cavities.

adventitious m. A membrane that is not found in the part normally, as a cicatricial membrane.

alveolo-dental m. Same as *pericementum*, which see.

animal m. A thin membranous tissue used as a dialyzer.

basement m. A thin membranous layer forming the support of mucous membranes.

cell m. The protoplasm of the cell.

elastic m. A membrane composed of elastic connective-tissue fibers, forming the coats of arteries.

enamel m. *Cuticula dentis*, which see.

fibrous m. A membrane made up of fibrous tissues.

mucous m. A membrane composed of epithelial tissue upon a basement membrane, lining the cavities of the body which communicate with external air, as the alimentary canal, the respiratory and genito-urinary tracts.

Nasmyth's m. A macroscopically invisible cellulo-laminar film situated on the free surface of the adult enamel of the teeth. [Hopewell-Smith.]

palatine m. The membrane that covers the roof of the mouth.

peridental m., periodontal m. The thin connective tissue with extensive vascular and nervous systems which intervenes between the external surface of the cementum of teeth and the lamina dura of the bone of their alveolar sockets. [Hopewell-Smith.]

Schneiderian m. The mucous membrane lining the nose.

serous m. The membrane lining the lymph cavities.

synovial m. The membrane of a joint that secretes synovial fluid.

vitelline m. The membrane that incloses the ovum.

mem'bra-nous. Relating to or of the nature of membrane.

mem'brum, pl. *membra*. Latin meaning a member, as a limb.

men-in'ges (Gr. *meninx*, membrane). The membranes of the brain and spinal cord.

men-in-gi'tis. Inflammation of the meninges.

men-in-go-coc'cus (Gr. *meninx*, membrane + *kokkus*, berry). Synonym for *M. intracellularis meningitidis*, which see.

men-in-go'sis. The union of bones by membranous attachment.

men-is'cus (Gr. *meniskos*, crescent). A crescent-shaped interarticular fibrocartilage, occurring in joints.

men'ses (L., pl. of *mensis*, month). The monthly flow of blood from the genital tract of women.

men-stru-a'tion. The monthly discharge of blood from the genital tract, peculiar to women, beginning at puberty from twelve to seventeen years.

men'stru-um, pl. *menstrua* (L. *menstruus*). A solvent for holding another substance in solution, as water, alcohol, ether, oils.

men'su-al (L. *mensis*, month). Monthly.

men-su-ra'tion (L. *mensurare*, to measure). The act of measuring.

men'tal. 1. (L. *mens*, mind). Relating to the mind. 2. (L. *mentum*, chin). Relating to the chin.

m. foramen. The opening in the mandible through which the mental nerve and vessels pass.

men'thene. A liquid hydrocarbon produced from distillation of menthol.

men'thol. A crystalline stearopten derived from oil of peppermint; anodyne and rubefacient used in neuralgia and skin diseases.

mentholphenol. An antiseptic and local anesthetic composed of 1 part phenol and 3 parts menthol.

men'tum (L.). The chin.

me-phit'ic (L. *mephiticus*, foul exhalation). Foul or noxious odor.

mer'ci-tan. A proprietary preparation recommended for the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris.

mer-cu'ri-al. 1. Relating to mercury. 2. A preparation containing mercury.

mer-cu'ri-al-ism. Poisoning from over-use of mercury.

mer-cu'ric. Relating to mercury as a bivalent element.

m. chlorid. Corrosive sublimate.

m. cyanid. An exceedingly poisonous salt of mercury used in treatment of syphilis and in trench mouth.

m. iodate. A salt of mercury used in treatment of syphilis. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr. [0.01 to 0.06 gm.]

mer'cu-rol. Combination of mercury and nuclein; used in treatment of syphilis as an interval antiseptic. Dose, gr. 2 to 3 [0.13 to 0.2 gm.].

mer-cu'rous. Relating to mercury as a univalent element.

m. chlorid. Calomel, which see.

mer'cu-ry (L. *hydrargyrum*). A liquid metallic element; quicksilver. Symbol Hg.

m. arsenite. A brown powder used in treatment of syphilis.

m. succinimid. A salt of mercury used in treatment of syphilis, and has also been used internally in the treatment of pyorrhea.

me-ris'tic (Gr. *meros*, part). Having parts arranged symmetrically so as to form a pattern.

me'ro-cele (Gr. *meros*, thigh + *kele*, tumor). Femoral hernia.

me-ro-zo'ite (Gr. *meros*, a part + *zoön*, animal). A falciform body representing one of the stages of development of certain protozoa.

me'sad. Toward the median line of the body or a part.

me'sal (Gr. *mesos*, middle). Relating to or toward the median line of the body or a part.

mes-en'chy-ma (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *chymos*, juice). That portion of the mesoderm that produces the connective tissues of the body, also the blood-vessels and lymphatic vessels.

mes-en-ter'ic (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *enteron*, intestine). Relating to the mesentery.

mes-en-te-ri'tis. Inflammation of the mesentery.

mes'en-te-ry (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *enteron*, intestine). A fold of the peritoneum that attaches the intestine to the posterior abdominal wall.

mes-en'to-derm (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *entos*, within + *derma*, skin). The early embryonic tissue from which both the entoderm and mesoderm are developed.

me'si-ad. Toward the median line.

me'si-al (Gr. *mesos*, middle). Relating to or situated toward the median line. In dentistry, indicating toward the middle line of the dental arch.

m. angle. See *angles of the teeth*.

me-si-o-buc'al. Relating to the mesial and buccal aspects of the tooth.

me-si-o-clu'sion. See *mesial occlusion*, under *occlusion*.

me-si-o-dis'tal. Relating to the mesial and distal aspects of the tooth.

me-si-o-lin'gual. Relating to the mesial and lingual aspects of the tooth.

me'si-on, mes'on (Gr. *mesos*, middle). The imaginary plane dividing the body into right and left halves.

mes'o= (Gr. *mesos*, middle). A prefix meaning *middle*.

mes'o-blast (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *blas-tos*, germ). The middle layer of the blastoderm which gives rise to the skin and connective-tissue structures, the bones, muscles, organs of excretion, and internal genitals.

mes-o-blas'tic. Relating to or derived from the mesoblast.

mes-o-cy-to'ma (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *kytos*, cell + *oma*, tumor). A sarcoma composed of connective tissue.

mes'o-derm (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *derma*, skin). Same as *mesoblast*, which see.

mes'o-dont (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *odous*, tooth). Having medium-sized teeth.

mes-og-nath'ic, mes-og-nath'ous. Relating to the premaxillary bone.

mes-og-na'thion (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *gnathos*, jaw). The premaxillary bone.

mes'on (Gr. *mesos*, middle). The middle plane of the body antero-posteriorly.

mes'o-state (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *stasos*, state). An intermediate substance in the process of metabolism.

mes'o-style (Gr. *mesos*, middle + *stylos*, a style). The small intermediate buccal marginal cusp in the upper molars of many extinct primitive mammals, such as *Phenacodus*;

absent in man. The mesostyle lies between the para- and metastyle. In occlusion it widely overhangs the main disto-buccal cusp (hypoconid) of a lower molar. [Gregory.]

me'ta= (Gr. *meta*, beyond). A prefix meaning *over, beyond, among, between, change, or transformation*.

met-a-bi-o'sis (Gr. *meta*, between + *bios*, life). A symbiosis in which only one of the organisms is benefited.

met-a-bol'ic. Relating to metabolism.

met-ab'o-lism (Gr. *metabole*, change). The process by which living cells or organisms are capable of incorporating substances obtained from food into an integral part of their own bodies. See also *anabolism* and *catabolism*.

met-a-chro'mic (Gr. *meta*, change + *chroma*, color). Staining in a different color from that of the stain used.

met'a-cone (Gr. *meta*, beyond, over + *konos*, cone). The main disto-buccal cusp of the upper molars of primitive mammals and of man. In occlusion the metacone normally overhangs and fits between the hypoconid of one lower molar and the protoconid of the next. [Gregory.]

met'a-co-nid. The disto-lingual cusp of the trigonid of primitive mammalian lower molars. It forms the prominent mesio-lingual cusp of human lower molars. In occlusion the metaconid fits into the internal space between the hypocone of one upper molar and the protocone of the next. [Gregory.]

met'a-co-nule. A small cusp lying between the protocone and the metacone in the upper molars of many primitive mammals, such as *Phenacodus*. Usually absent in man. In occlusion the metaconule fits between the hypoconid of one lower molar and the protoconid of the next. [Gregory.]

met'al (L. *metallum*; Gr. *metallon*). Any elementary substance having the properties of luster, malleability, ductility, and conductivity of electricity and heat.

TABLE OF METALS USED IN DENTISTRY.

Metal.	Sym.	At. wt.	Sp. gr.	Melting point.		Duct.	Conductivity.		Mall.	Tenac.
				C.	F.		Heat.	Elec.		
Aluminum	Al.	269.0	2.58	625	1157	8	31.3	65.5	2	4
Antimony (Stibium) .	Sb.	120.2	6.62	680	1175	..	3.6	4.42		
Bismuth	Bi.	206.9	9.82	264	507	..	1.8	1.24		
Cadmium	Cd.	112.4	8.64	321	600	11	22.1	24.4	10	9
Cobalt	Co.	58.6	8.95							
Copper (Cuprum) . . .	Cu.	63.1	8.94	1200	2192	5	73.6	99.95	3	2
Gold (Aurum)	Au.	195.7	19.26	1100°	2012	1	53.20	77.96	1	5
Iridium	Ir.	191.5	22.40	1950						
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe.	55.5	7.84	1600	2912	4	11.9	16.81	9	1
Lead (Plumbum) . . .	Pb.	205.35	11.25	325	617	8	8.5	8.32		
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg.	198.5	13.59	—39°	..	..	13.5	1.49		
Magnesium	Mg.	24.32	1.75	455	850					
Molybdenum	Mo.	96.0	8.63	1850	..	4				
Nickel	Ni.	58.68	8.8	1500	2850	..	.....	12.9		
Osmium	Os.	190.9	22.48	2500						
Palladium	Pd.	106.7	11.8	1546	2800	..	.....	12.1	11	
Platinum	Pt.	193.3	21.46	1770	3400	3	8.4	18.8	6	3
Rhodium	Rh.	102.9	12.1							
Ruthenium	Ru.	101.7	12.3	1800						
Silver (Argentum) . .	Ag.	107.12	10.53	1040°	1904	2	100.0	100.0	2	4
Tin (Stannum)	Sn.	118.1	7.29	228	442	7	14.5	12.36	4	7
Tantalum	Ta.	184.0								
Tungsten (Wolfram) .	W.	184.0	19.0							
Vanadium	V.	51.2	5.5		Oxy hyd. fla me.					

base m. One whose compound with oxygen is not decomposable by heat alone, retaining oxygen at high temperatures.

clasp m. An alloy of gold and platinum used for making clasps for teeth; it retains its elasticity after being cast.

noble m. One whose compound with oxygen is decomposable by heat alone, at a temperature not exceeding redness.

me-tal'lic. Relating to or made of metal.

met'al-loid (Gr. *metallon*, metal + *eidos*, form). 1. Having the appearance of metal. 2. Any non-metallic element.

met-al-lur'gy. That science which has for its object the study of the properties and uses of metals.

met'a-phase (Gr. *meta*, after + *phasis*, a phase). The stage of karyokinesis

from the division of the nuclear fibrils to the separation of the daughter nuclei.

met-a-pla'sia (Gr. *meta*, away + *plassein*, to form). Change of adult tissue into a different form of tissue, as of cartilage into bone.

met'a-sta-ble. The ability to change from one condition to another under stimulus.

met'a-style (Gr. *meta*, beyond + *stylos*, a style). A backwardly directed projection of the disto-buccal angle of the upper molars or posterior premolars of many mammals with carnivorous dentition, such as the opossum, civet, dog, cat. Absent in man. The metastyle shear is connected with the metacone. In occlusion it overhangs and coöperates with the protoparaconid shear of a lower molar. [Gregory.]

met-as'ta-sis, pl. *metastases* (Gr. *meta*, beyond + *stasis*, placed). The transfer of disease from a primary focus to a distant one by conveyance of the causal agents through the blood-vessels or the lymph channels.

met-a-stat'ic. Relating to or of the nature of metastasis.

met-a-tar'sus (Gr. *meta*, beyond + *tarsos*, tarsus). That part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes.

met-ath'es-is (Gr. *meta*, beyond + *tithemi*, to place). Transposition.

Met-a-zo'a (Gr. *meta*, after + *zoön*, animal). A division of the animal kingdom in which the ovum undergoes division; all animals exhibiting the gastrula stage in ontogeny.

met'er (Gr. *metron*, measure; Fr. *metre*). The unit of linear measure of the metric system; 39.371 inches; one ten-millionth of the earth's quadrant.

-me'ter (Gr. *metron*, measure). A termination denoting an instrument for measuring.

Metchnikoff's theory [Elie Metchnikoff, Russian biologist, Paris, 1845]. The body is protected against infection by the leukocytes which envelop and destroy the invading microorganisms.

meth'an-al. Same as *formalin*.

meth'ane. Marsh-gas, a colorless, odorless, inflammable gas, occurring from the decomposition of organic matter, especially in marshes.

meth'ene. See *methylene*.

meth'od (Gr. *methodos*). A regular order; a mode of performing an act or operation in conformity with certain principles.

meth'yl (Gr. *methy*, wine + *yle*, matter). A univalent hydrocarbon radical CH_3 .

m. alcohol. Wood alcohol, obtained by destructive distillation of wood.

m. aldehyd. Formic aldehyd.

m. chlorid. A combination of methyl alcohol, sulphuric acid and sodium chlorid, employed in spray as a local anesthetic.

m. ether. An anesthetic gas.

m. hydrate. Methyl alcohol.

m. iodid. A combination of iodine, phosphorus and methyl alcohol, having local anesthetic properties.

m. oxid. Methyl ether.

m. salicylate. Synthetic oil of gaultheria.

m. violet. A histologic staining substance.

meth'y-lene. A bivalent hydrocarbon radicle, CH_2 , occurring in various combinations.

m. bichlorid, **m. chlorid**. A combination of methyl alcohol 1 part, and chloroform 4 parts; an anesthetic.

m.-blue. A histologic staining agent; also used as an antirheumatic and antineurotic.

meth-y-len'o-phil. Capable of being stained with methylene-blue.

me'tol. Trade name for methylpara-amino phenol sulphate. A photographic developer, and sometimes produces dermatitis accompanied by obstinate fissures of the skin.

me-to'pi-on (Gr. *metopon*, forehead). A craniometric point in the median line between the frontal eminences.

met'ric (Gr. *metron*, measure). Relating to measures or measurements.

m. system. The decimal system of weights and measures, based upon the meter as a unit. The meter is one ten-millionth of a quadrant of the earth's meridian, equal to 39.371 inches. Fractions of the meter are expressed in Latin numerals: decimeter, 0.1; centimeter, .01; millimeter, .001. Multiples are expressed in Greek numerals: decameter, 10; hectometer, 100; kilometer, 1000. The unit of weight is the gram, the weight of 1 cubic centimeter of distilled water, or 15.432 grains. The unit of volume is the liter, or 1.056 quarts. In giving the dosage of drugs where the unit is not indicated it is understood to be the cc. for fluids and gm. for solids. See *Weights and Measures*.

Mg. Chemical symbol for magnesium.

mho. Unit of electrical conductivity.

mi'asm, **mi-as'ma**, pl. *miasmata* (Gr. *miasma*). 1. A noxious emanation. 2. A term applied to floating germs

of microbial life generating in marshy localities. [Obsolete.]

mi'cro- (Gr. *mikros*, small). A prefix meaning *small*.

mi'crobe (Gr. *mikros*, small + *bios*, life). A living organism of microscopic size.

mi-cro'bic. Relating to microbes.

mi-cro-bi-ci'dal (Gr. *mikros*, small + *bios*, life + L. *cedere*, to kill). Destructive to microbial life.

mi-cro'bi-cide. An agent destructive to microbes.

mi-cro-bi-ol'o-gy (Gr. *mikros*, small + *bios*, life + *logos*, science). The science that has for its object the study of microorganisms.

mi'cro-blast (Gr. *mikros*, small + *blastos*, germ). An immature blood-corpuscle.

mi-cro-ce-phal'ic, **mi-cro-ceph'a-lous** (Gr. *mikros*, small + *kephale*, head). Having an abnormally small head.

Mi-cro-coc'cus, pl. *micrococci* (Gr. *mikros*, small + *kokkos*, berry). A genus of non-motile spherical bacteria reproducing by division in two planes at right angles to each other. They are grouped singly, in pairs and in "grape-like" clusters; including *diplococcus* and *staphylococcus*, which see.

M. albus. A species found in acne vulgaris, stitch-abscesses, etc.

M. aurantiacus. Like *M. aureus* except that gelatin is *not* liquefied.

M. aureus. A species found in boils, carbuncles, osteomyelitis, pyemia, etc. It is pathogenic and produces a golden-yellow or orange pigment.

M. catarrhalis. A Gram-negative diplococcus, mildly pathogenic.

M. citreus. Occasionally pathogenic; produces a lemon-yellow pigment.

M. epidermidis albus. Synonym of *M. albus*.

M. gonorrhæe. Cause of gonorrhea. A Gram-negative intracellular, biscuit-shaped diplococcus.

M. intracellularis meningitidis. Synonym of *M. meningitidis*.

M. lanceolatus. A Gram-positive diplococcus (Types i, ii, iii, iv); cause

of approximately 92 per cent of lobar pneumonia cases.

M. meningitidis. A Gram-negative, intracellular diplococcus; cause of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

M. minutissimus [Oliver and Wherry, *Jour. Inf. Dis.*, April, 1921]. From aphthous ulcers of gingival and buccal mucosa; anaerobic; non-pathogenic for guinea-pig or mouse.

M. of Fraenkel. Synonym of *M. lanceolatus*.

M. of Neisser. Synonym of *M. gonorrhæe*.

M. pneumoniæ. Synonym of *M. lanceolatus*.

M. pyogenes albus. Synonym of *M. albus*.

M. pyogenes aureus. Synonym of *M. albus*.

M. pyogenes citreus. Synonym of *M. citreus*.

M. tetragenus. A pathogenic species with tendency to be grouped in fours (tetrads).

M. of Weichselbaum. Synonym of *M. intracellularis meningitidis*.

mi'cro-cyst (Gr. *mikros*, small + *kystis*, cyst). A cyst of very small size.

mi'cro-cyte (Gr. *mikros*, small + *kytos*, cell). A small red-blood corpuscle.

mi-cro-den'tism. The condition of having abnormally small teeth.

mi'cro-dont (Gr. *mikros*, small + *odous*, tooth). Having abnormally small teeth.

mi-cro-gnath'ia (Gr. *mikros*, small + *gnathos*, jaw). Abnormal smallness of the jaws.

mi'cro-gram (Gr. *mikros*, small + Fr. *gramme*). 1. One millionth part of a gram. 2. A photograph of a microscopic object.

mi'cro-graph (Gr. *mikros*, small + *graphein*, to write). An instrument for recording minute movements on a photographic film.

mi'crohm. One-millionth part of an ohm.

mi'cro-li-ter (Fr. *microlitre*). One-millionth part of a liter.

mi-crol'o-gy (Gr. *mikros*, small + *logos*, treatise). A treatise on microscopic objects.

mi-crom'e-ter (Gr. *mikros*, small + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring microscopic objects.

mi-cro-mi'cron. The millionth part of a micron.

mi-cro-mil'li-me-ter. The millionth part of a millimeter. Incorrectly used synonymously with micron.

mi'cron. The millionth part of a meter or the thousandth part of a millimeter. Symbol μ

mi-cro-ör-gan'ic. Relating to a microörganism.

mi-cro-ör'gan-ism. A microscopic being of the animal or vegetable kingdom, particularly the group known as bacteria.

mi-cro-path-ol'o-gy (Gr. *mikros*, small + *pathos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). The study of the pathology of diseases caused by microörganisms.

mi-cro-po-lar'i-scope. A microscope and polariscope combined.

mi'cro-scope (Gr. *mikros*, small + *skopein*, to view). An instrument through which minute objects are visible.

mi-cro-scop'ic, **mi-cro-scop'ic-al**. Relating to or seen only with the aid of the microscope.

mi-cros'co-py (Gr. *mikros*, small + *skopein*, to view). The use of the microscope.

mi'cro-sol. Trade name of a preparation of copper sulphate, sulphocarbolate and dilute sulphuric acid; used as an antiseptic in 2 per cent to 4 per cent aqueous solution.

mi'cro-some (Gr. *mikros*, small + *soma*, body). One of the minute granules present in protoplasm.

Microspira. A bacterial genus; curved rod or comma-form in shape, motile by one or two polar flagella.

M. choleraë. Cause of Asiatic cholera.

M. choleraë asiaticæ. Synonym of *Microspira choleraë*.

mic'ro-tome (Gr. *mikros*, small + *temnein*, to cut). An instrument for cutting sections of tissues for microscopic study.

mi'cro-volt. One-millionth part of a volt.

mi-cro-zo'ön, pl. *microzoa* (Gr. *mikros*, small + *zoön*, animal). Very minute forms of animal life.

mic-tu-ri'tion (L. *micturire*, to urinate). The passage of urine.

mid-. A prefix meaning *middle*.

mi-graine' (Fr. from Gr. *hemi*, half + *kranion*, skull). A nervous affection characterized by periodic headaches.

mi'grain-in. Trade name for a preparation of antipyrin and caffeine citrate; used as a headache cure.

mi-gra'tion (L. *migrare*, to wander). 1. An apparent spontaneous wandering. 2. Passing of the leukocytes through the walls of the vessels.

Migula's classification of bacteria [Walter Migula, a German bacteriologist, contemporary]. See under *Bacterium*.

Mikulicz's disease [Johannes von Mikulicz, a Polish surgeon, 1850-1905]. Swelling of the lacrimal and salivary glands by infiltration of lymphoid tissue.

mil. Abbr. for milliliter or cubic centimeter. This has been supplanted by the use of cc. to indicate a milliliter.

mil-am'me-ter. Same as *milliampere-meter*, which see.

mil'i-ary (L. *milium*, millet seed). Resembling millet-seed.

m. fever. A form of fever accompanied by eruptions resembling millet-seed.

m. glands. Sebaceous glands.

m. tubercle. The characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.

mil'ium, pl. *milia* (L., millet seed). A disease of the skin characterized by small white nodules, especially of the face.

milk of magnesia. Hydroxid of magnesium held in suspension in a liquid; it is used as an antacid.

milk=tooth. Obsolete term for deciduous tooth.

mil'li- (L. *mille*, thousand). A prefix meaning a *thousand*.

milli-am-père' (Fr.). A thousandth part of an ampere.

mil-li-am-père'me-ter. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

mil'li-gram. One-thousandth part of a gram.

mil'li-li-ter. One-thousandth part of a liter.

mil'li-me-ter. One-thousandth part of a meter.

mil'li-mi-cron. The thousandth part of a micron, or the millionth part of a millimeter. Symbol $\mu\mu$.

min'im (L. *minimum*, least). One-sixtieth part of a fluidram. Also $\mathfrak{M}$ used as a synonym for drop.

min'i-mal (L. *minimum*, least). The smallest quantity allowable.

min'i-mum (L., smallest). The smallest amount.

mi-o-car'dia. The systolic contraction of the heart.

mi-o'sis (Gr. *meiosis*, a lessening). Decline or remission of a disease.

mi-ot'ic. An agent that causes the pupil to contract.

mir'ror. A polished surface that reflects images of objects in front of it.

mouth m. A mirror used in dentistry to reflect the images of the teeth.

misce. Latin imperative of *miscere*, meaning mix. Abbr. m.

mis'ci-ble. Capable of being mixed.

mis-tu'ra. Latin for *mixture*.

mi'tis. Latin for *mild*.

mi-to'ma (Gr. *mitos*, thread). The fibrous network inclosing the more fluid portion of the protoplasm of a cell.

mi-to'sis. Same as *karyokinesis*, which see.

mi'tral. 1. Shaped like a miter. 2. Relating to the mitral valve.

mix'ture (L. *mistura*). A preparation made by suspending insoluble substances in watery fluids, by means of gum arabic, sugar, etc.

mm. Abbreviation for millimeter.

Mn. Chemical symbol for *manganese*.

Mo. Chemical symbol for *molybdenum*.

mo-dal'i-ty (L. *modus*, mode). Any condition that modifies the action of a drug.

m. o. d. cavity. An abbr. of the words mesial, occlusal, and distal; indicat-

ing a cavity extending from the mesial surface of the tooth through the occlusal surface to the distal surface.

mod'el. 1. An object representing accurately something to be reproduced or already existing. 2. A pattern or representation having three dimensions. Often wrongfully used when a cast or casting is meant. [Wilson.]

mod'el-ing com-po-si'tion or com-pound. A preparation of stearin, gum dammar, French chalk and carmine as a coloring, using in taking impressions of the jaws and teeth.

modus operandi (L.). The method of performing an operation.

mol. Same as *gram molecule*, which see.

mo'lar (L. *mola*, a mill). One of the grinding teeth situated in the posterior part of the mouth.

mold, mould. 1. A matrix for shaping any plastic material. 2. Any saprophytic fungi.

mol'dine. Trade name for a preparation of pipe clay and glycerin used in making molds for casting.

molding flask. A round metal ring for holding molding sand in which impressions are made for metallic castings.

mol'ding sand. A fine sand in which sperm oil is incorporated, used in making metal castings.

mo-lec'u-lar. Relating to or composed of molecules.

mol'e-cule (L. *molecula*, a little mass). The smallest particle of matter theoretically capable of existence in unchanged form. An aggregation of atoms.

moll'o-sin. Trade name of a mixture of wax and paraffin used as a base for ointments.

mol'ten. Reduced to a fluid state by heat, as a metal.

mon-ac'id. An acid containing one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

mon'ad (Gr. *monos*, single). 1. A univalent radical. 2. An organism composed of a single cell.

mon-ar-tic'u-lar. Relating to a single joint.

mon-a-tom'ic (Gr. *monos*, single + *atomos*, atom). Composed of a single atom. Same as *univalent*.

Monilia (L. *monile*, necklace). A genus of schizomycetes, badly characterized, includes filamentous fungi characterized by the formation of oval conidia, elliptical or in chains (conidial yeasts or oidial forms).

M. zeylanica. A species found in thrush.

M. zeylanoides. A species found in thrush.

mon'o- (Gr. *monos*, single). A prefix signifying *single* or *one*.

mon'o-an-es-the'sia. Anesthesia of a single part or organ only.

mon-o-ba'sic (Gr. *monos*, single + *basis*, base). Having one base; used in chemistry to denote a substance which contains one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base.

mon-o-cel'lu-lar. Unicellular.

mon-o-chro-mat'ic (Gr. *monos*, single + *chroma*, color). Having but one color.

mon-o-chro-mat'o-phil (Gr. *monos*, single + *chroma*, color + *philein*, to love). A cell or substance that is capable of being stained with but one color.

mon-o-coc'cus, pl. *monococci* (Gr. *monos*, single + *kokkos*, berry). A form of coccus in which each is single and detached.

mon'o-cyte (Gr. *monos*, single + *kytos*, cell). A mononuclear leukocyte.

mon-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *monos*, single + *gennan*, to produce). Asexual generation.

mon'o-graph (Gr. *monos*, single + *graphein*, to write). A treatise on one subject only.

mon-o-loc'u-lar (Gr. *monos*, single + *loculus*, cell). Having but one cell or cavity.

mon-o-nu'cle-ar (Gr. *monos*, single + *L. nucleus*). Same as *uninuclear*. Having but one nucleus.

mon-o-phy'o-dont (Gr. *monos*, single + *phyein*, to grow + *odous*, tooth). A paleontological term applied to

animals that have only one set of teeth. Cf. *diphyodont* and *polyphyodont*.

mon-ov'a-lent. Same as *univalent*.

mon-ox'id. An oxid containing a single oxygen atom.

mons. Latin, meaning mountain.

Monssel's solution. *Liquor ferri subsulphatis* [U. S. P.]. A solution of subsulphate of iron, used as a styptic and hemostatic.

Monson's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by W. G. Monson, a contemporary St. Paul dentist.

mor'bid (L. *morbus*, disease). Relating to disease; diseased.

mor-bid'ity. 1. Morbid condition. 2. Sickrate; proportion of sickness in a community.

mor-bif'ic (L. *morbus*, disease + *facere*, to make). Producing disease.

mor'bus. Latin, meaning *disease*.

mo'ron (Gr. *moros*, stupid). A term applied to feeble-minded persons who do not advance beyond the Binet age of twelve. See under *Binet*.

mor'phin (L. *morphina*). The active alkaloid of opium. A solid, colorless, crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, that acts the same as opium but more powerfully. Dose of the salts $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. [0.008 to 0.016 gm.].

mor'pho- (Gr. *morphe*, form). A combining form to indicate shape or form.

mor-pho-gen'e-sis (Gr. *morphe*, form + *gennan*, to produce). The process of formation and development.

mor-pho-gen-et'ic (Gr. *morphe*, shape + *gennan*, to produce). Term applied to an agency that stimulates growth.

mor-pho-log'ic. Relating to morphology.

mor-phol'o-gy (Gr. *morphe*, form + *logos*, treatise). Anatomy.

mor-pho'sis (Gr. *morphe*, form). Process of formation of an organism or its parts.

Morrison crown. A crown made of metal so contoured and shaped as to reproduce the anatomic form of

the crown of the tooth which it covers.

mors, gen. *mortis*. Latin meaning *death*.

mor'sal (L. *morsos*, bite). Relating to the grinding or biting surface of the bicuspid and molar teeth.

mor'tar. A cup-shaped vessel of glass, iron or porcelain used for reducing solid substances to powder; also for mixing substances.

mo'tor (L.). A term applied to a muscle or nerve that produces motion.

mould. See *mold*.

mounting teeth. The act of placing artificial teeth in their proper relations on the articulator.

mouth. The cavity situated between the jaws and containing the tongue and teeth.

m.=breathing. Habitual breathing through the mouth.

m. glass. Same as *mouth mirror*.

m. prop. An appliance of rubber or wood used to hold the jaws apart in the administration of a general anesthetic.

mouthwash. A drug preparation used as a medicament in diseased conditions of the mouth or for maintaining a healthy condition of the mouth.

mu'ci-gen (L. *mucus* + Gr. *gennan*, to produce). A substance existing in mucous membranes and some glands, which is changed into mucin.

mu'cil-age (L. *mucilago*, moldy moisture). A solution of gum in water.

mu-cil-ag'i-nous. Gummy; resembling gum.

mu'cin. An albuminoid substance, the principal constituent of mucus; occurring in saliva, mucous secretions and the bile. It is precipitated by alcohol, alum and acids.

mu-cin'o-gen. Same as *mucigen*.

mu'cin-ous. Relating to or containing mucus.

mu'co= (L. *mucus*, mucus). A prefix meaning *mucus*.

mu'coid. Resembling mucus.

m. tumor. Myxoma.

mu-co-mem'bra-nous. Relating to the mucous membrane.

mu-co-per-i-os'te-um. Periosteum having a mucous surface.

mu-co-pu'ru-lent. Having the character of mucus and pus.

mu-co-pus'. A discharge consisting of mucus and pus.

mu-co'sa. Mucous membrane.

labial m. The mucous tissue beyond the areolar gingiva on the labial surfaces.

mu-co'sal. Relating to the mucous membrane.

mu-co-san-guin'eous. Consisting of mucus and blood.

mu-co-se'rous. Consisting of mucus and serum.

mu'cous. Relating to mucus.

m. membrane. A membrane composed of epithelial tissue upon a basement membrane, lining the cavities of the body that communicate with the external air, as the alimentary, respiratory and genito-urinary tracts and their branches.

mu'cus (L.). The viscid liquid secreted by the mucous membranes. It consists of water, mucin and inorganic salts, with epithelial cells, leukocytes, etc., held in suspension.

muf'fle. The portion of a heating furnace in which the object to be heated is placed. It is made of asbestos and clay and is commonly used for firing porcelain.

mul'ler. A pestle with a flat bottom, for grinding drugs on a slab.

mul'ti= (L. *multus*, much, many). A prefix used to signify *many* or *much*.

mul-ti=ar-tic'ul-ar. Relating to many joints.

mul-ti-cel'lu-lar. Consisting of many cells.

mul-ti-cus'pid, **mul-ti-cus'pid-ate** (L. *multus*, many + *cuspid*, a point). Having several cusps, as the molar teeth.

mul'ti-fid. Divided into many parts.

mul'ti-form (L. *multus*, many + *forma*, form). Occurring in various forms; polymorphous.

mul-ti-lob'u-lar (L. *multus*, many + *lobulus*, lobule). Made up of many lobules.

mul-ti-loc'u-lar (L. *multus*, many + *loculus*, cell). Having many cells or small cavities.

mul-ti-nu'cle-ar, mul-ti-nu'cle-ate. Having several nuclei.

mul-ti-root'ed. Having several roots, as molar teeth.

mul-tiv'a-lent. Combining with more than one atom of a univalent element.

mum-mi-fi-ca'tion (Persian *mum*, wax + L. *facere*, to make). The change of a part into a hard, dry mass.

mu-ri-at'ic. Pertaining to salt or brine. See *acid*.

m. acid. Same as *hydrochloric acid*. See under *acid*.

mus'cle. An organ of contractile tissue which produces the movements of an organism. They are of two kinds: striated, voluntary and unstriated, the involuntary muscles.

m. trimming. A term used to describe the act of the patient exercising the muscles of the mouth with the impression in place, so as to give proper shape to the periphery of the impression in making artificial dentures.

mus'cu-lar. Relating to a muscle.

mus-cu-lar'is mu-co'sæ. The layer of unstriated muscular tissue separating the mucosa from the submucosa.

mus'cu-la-ture. The muscular system of the body, or a part of it.

mus'cu-li, pl. of *musculus*, which see.

mus'cu-lo-e-las'tic. Made up of muscular and elastic tissue.

mus'cu-lus, pl. *musculi*. Latin for *muscles*.

mu'sol-dent. A proprietary mouth preparation claimed to dissolve the mucinous plaque.

mu-ta'tion (L. *mutare*, to change). Change.

my-al'gia (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *algos*, pain). Pain in a muscle.

my-as-the'ni-a (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *astheneia*, weakness). Muscular debility.

my-ce'li-um (Gr. *mykes*, fungus + *helos*, nail). Filaments or threads of fungus; the vegetative body of a fungus.

my-ce-to'ma (Gr. *mykes*, fungus + *oma*, tumor). A tumor produced by a fungus. Mandura foot.

my'co=, (Gr. *mykes*, fungus; *mykos*, mucus). A prefix meaning *fungus* or *mucus*.

My-co-bac-te-ri-a'ce-æ. A family of Schizomycetes having cylindrical or filamentous cells.

My-co-bac-te-ri-um (Gr. *mykes*, fungus + *bakterion*, rod). A genus of rod-shaped bacteria; non-motile, asporogenic; some species acid-fast; internal structure granular, beaded, barred or striated; clavate or cuneate in form. Includes the diphtheria and tubercle bacilli. See *list under Bacillus*.

my'co-cyte (Gr. *mykos*, mucus + *kytos*, cell). A mucous tissue cell.

my-col'o-gy (Gr. *mykes*, fungus + *logos*, treatise). The study of fungi.

my-co'sis (Gr. *mykes*, fungus). 1. A disease caused by microorganisms. 2. A growth of fungi in the body.

my-ec'to-my (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *ektome*, excision). The excision of a part of a muscle.

my'e-lin (Gr. *myelos*, marrow). The white substance of Schwann; the medullary sheath of a nerve.

my-e-lin'ic (Gr. *myelos*, marrow). A more precise synonym for "*medullated*," which see.

my-e-li'tis (Gr. *myelos*, marrow + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the marrow of bone.

my'e-lo= (Gr. *myelos*, marrow). A prefix meaning *marrow*.

my'e-lo-blast (Gr. *myelos*, marrow + *blastos*, germ). A bone-marrow cell that develops into polymorphonuclear leukocytes.

my'e-lo-cyte (Gr. *myelos*, marrow + *kytos*, cell). A bone-marrow cell from which the granular leukocytes of the blood develop.

my-e-lo'ma (Gr. *myelos*, marrow + *oma*, tumor). 1. A giant-cell sarcoma. 2. A hyperplasia of bone-marrow tissue.

my'lo= (Gr. *myle*, mill). A prefix denoting relation to the mandible or lower teeth.

my-lo-hy'oid. Relating to the mandible and the hyoid bone.

TABLE OF MUSCLES OF HEAD AND NECK.

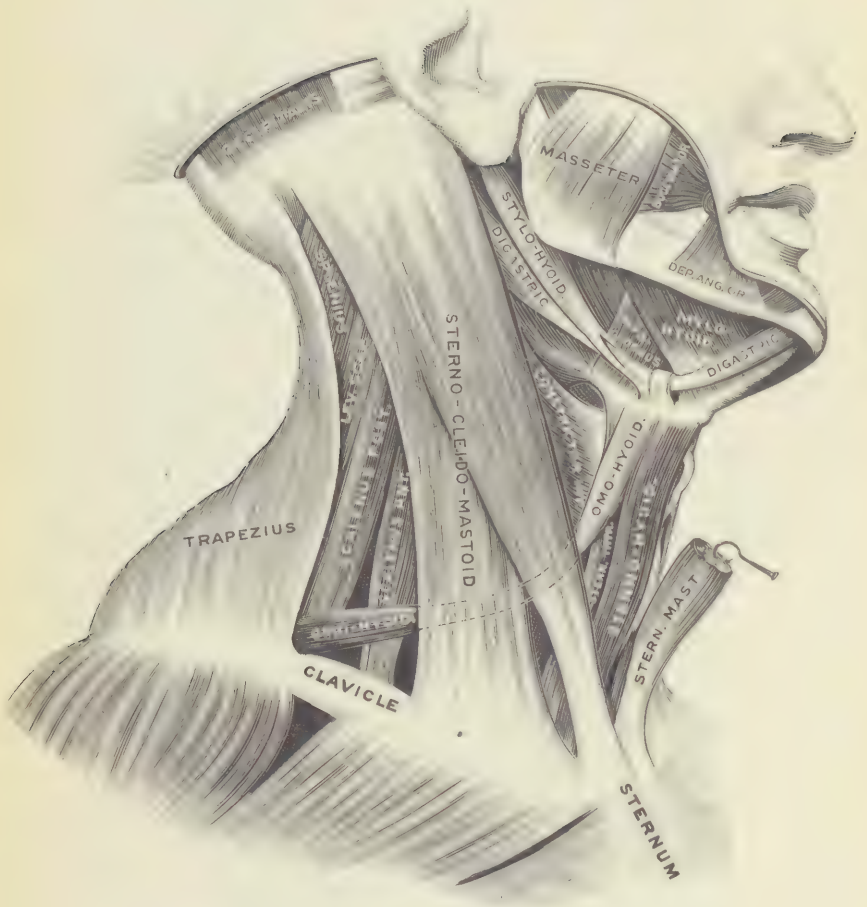
Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Function.
Accessorius orbicularis inferior.	Inferior maxilla outward from levator labii inferioris.	Angle of mouth, joining buccinator, etc.	Facial.	Accessory to the orbicularis oris.
Accessorius orbicularis superior.	Alveolar edge of upper jaw opposite incisor teeth.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Accessory to the orbicularis oris.
Amygdaloglossus.	Pharyngeal aponeurosis over tonsil.	Continuous with palatoglossus.	.....	Elevates the base of the tongue.
Arytæno-epiglottideus inferior.	Arytenoid cartilage.	Epiglottis, anterior surface.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses sacculus laryngis.
Arytæno-epiglottideus superior.	Tip of arytenoid cartilage.	Arytenoepiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Constricts the opening of larynx.
Arytænoideus.	Base and outer border of the arytenoid cartilage.	Apex of other arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes the posterior part of glottis.
Arytænoideus rectus.	Back part of arytenoid cartilage.	Corniculum laryngis.	.....	Probably shortens the larynx.
Attollens aurem.	Occipitofrontal aponeurosis.	Upper cranial side of pinna.	Temporal branch of facial nerve.	Elevates pinna.
Attrahens aurem.	Lateral cranial aponeurosis.	Helix and edge of concha.	Facial.	Raises and advances pinna.
Auricularis anterior.	Same as Attrahens aurem.			
Auricularis posterior.	Same as Retrahens aurem.			
Auricularis superior.	Same as Attollens aurem.			
Azygos pharyngis (occasional).	Pharyngeal tubercle of occipital bone.	Raphe of pharynx.	Glossopharyngeal.	Blended with superior constrictor.
Azygos uvulæ.	Posterior nasal spines of palate bones.	Uvula.	Facial.	Raises tip of uvula.
Basioglossus.	Fibers of hyoglossus arising from base of hyoid bone.	Tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses side of tongue.
Biventer cervicis.	Transverse processes and spines of 2 to 4 upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of occipital bone.	Upper cervical.	Retracts, lowers, and rotates head.
Buccinator.	Alveolar edges of maxillæ and mandible; pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Buccal branch of inferior maxillary.	Compresses and contracts the cheek, and retracts the angles of the mouth.
Cervicalis ascendens.	Angles of four or five upper ribs.	Transverse processes of 4th, 5th and 6th cervical vertebrae.	External branches of cervical.	Keeps head and neck erect; raises upper ribs.
Chondroglossus.	Inner side and base of lesser cornu of hyoid bone.	Substance of the tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses and retracts tongue.
Ciliary.	Longitudinal division, junction of cornea and sclera; circular division, fibers form a ring.	Outer layers of choroid and ciliary processes.	Short (oculomotor) ciliary.	Visual accommodation.
Complexus.	Transverse processes 7th cervical and 6th upper dorsal, and articular processes of 4th to 6th cervical.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital, great occipital, various internal branches of cervical.	Retracts, rotates, and otherwise moves the head.
Compressor naris.	Maxilla.	Fellow muscle and nasal fibrocartilage.	Facial.	Compresses the nostrils.
Compressor narium minor.	Cartilage of ala nasi.	Skin at end of nose.	Facial.	Compresses the nostrils.
Compressor sacculi laryngis.	Arytenoid cartilage.	Anterior surface of epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses the sacculus laryngis.
Constrictor pharyngis (inferior).	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Posterior median raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external and recurrent laryngeal.	Contracts pharynx as in swallowing.

PLATE X



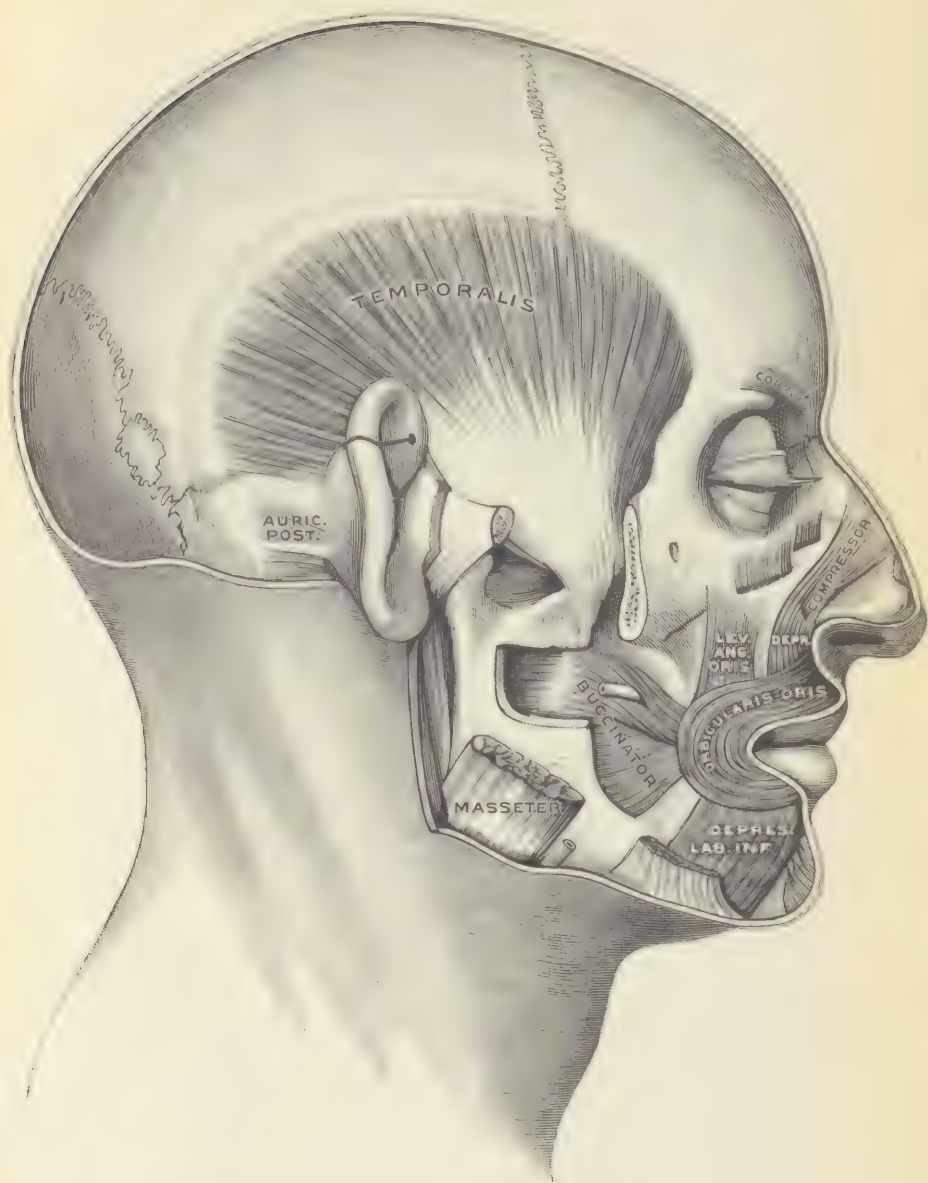
Superficial Muscles of Head and Neck. (Testut.)

PLATE XI



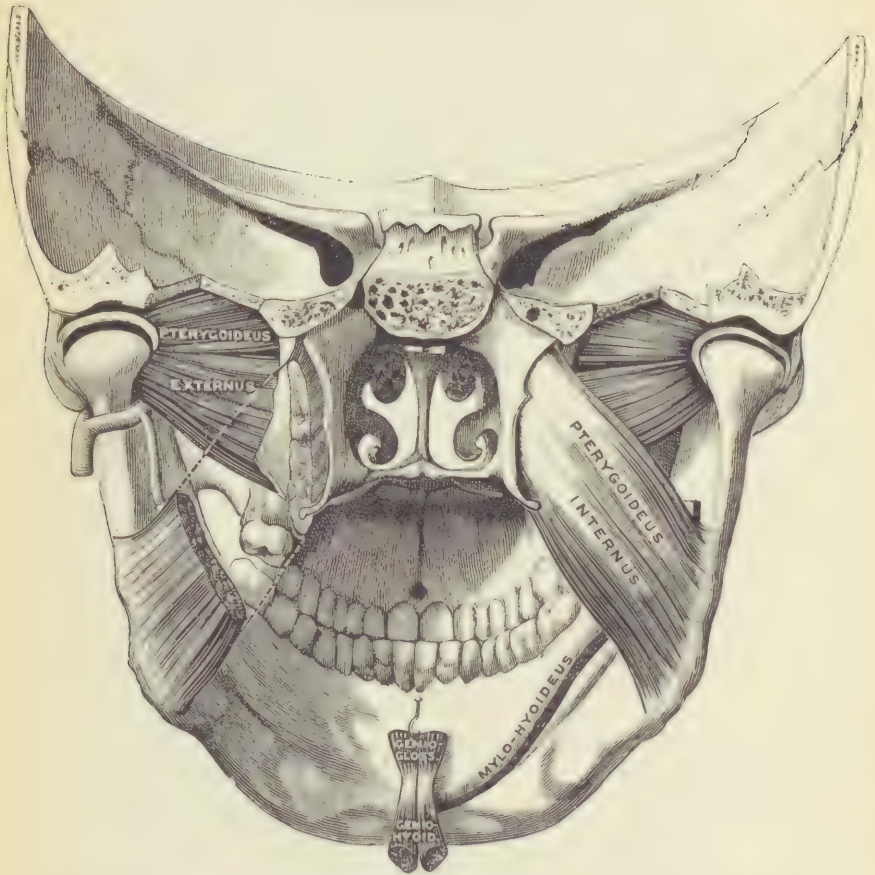
Muscles in Front and Side of Neck. (Testut.)

PLATE XII



Temporal and Deep Muscles about the Mouth. (Testut.)

PLATE XIII



Pterygoid Muscles, Viewed from Behind, the Back Portion of the Skull Having Been Removed.. (Testut.)

TABLE OF MUSCLES OF HEAD AND NECK.—(Cont.)

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Function.
Constrictor pharyngis (middle).	Cornua of hyoid and stylohyoid ligament.	Posterior median raphe.	Pharyngeal plexus and glossopharyngeal.	Contracts pharynx.
Constrictor pharyngis (superior).	Palate bone, internal pterygoid plate, pterygomaxillary ligament, alveolar process of jaw, and side of tongue.	Posterior median raphe and basilar process of occipital bone.	Pharyngeal plexus, glossopharyngeal.	Contracts pharynx.
Corrugator supercilii.	Superciliary ridge.	Under surface of orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws eyebrows downward and inward; wrinkles the forehead.
Corrugator labii inferioris.	Part of the depressor anguli oris.	.....	.....	Puckers the lower lip.
Crico-arytenoideus lateralis.	Side of cricoid cartilage.	Outer angle of base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes the glottis.
Crico-arytenoideus posticus.	Back of cricoid cartilage.	Outer angle of base of arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Opens the glottis.
Cricothyroideus.	Front and side of cricoid cartilage.	Thyroid cartilage at lower inner border.	Superior laryngeal.	Renders vocal cords tense.
Depressor alae nasi.	Incisive fossa of superior maxilla.	Septum and ala of nose.	Buccal branch of facial.	Contracts nostrils and depresses ala.
Depressor anguli oris.	External oblique line of lower jaw.	Angle of the mouth.	Supramaxillary branch of facial.	Depresses the angle of the mouth.
Depressor epiglottidis.	A portion of thyroepiglottideus.	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis.
Depressor labii inferioris.	External oblique line of lower jaw.	Lower lip.	Supramaxillary branch of facial.	Depresses the angle of the mouth.
Depressor thyroideus (occasional).	Lower border of first tracheal ring.	Lower border of thyroid cartilage.	.....	Depresses thyroid cartilage.
Diaphragm.	Ensiform and costal cartilages, 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligaments arcuata and lumbar vertebrae.	Central tendon.	Phrenic.	Respiration and expulsive acts.
Digastricus (anterior belly).	Lower border of the mandible.	Inner surface of inferior maxilla, near symphysis.	Mylohyoid branch of inferior dental.	Elevates and retracts hyoid bone and tongue.
Digastricus (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of mastoid process.	Hyoid bone and intermediate tendon.	Facial.	Elevates and retracts hyoid bone and tongue.
Dilatator naris anterior.	Alar cartilage.	Skin at border of ala of nose.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Dilates the nostril.
Dilatator naris posterior.	Nasal notch of superior maxilla.	Skin near margin of nostril.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Dilates the nostril.
Geniohyoglossus.	Superior genial tubercle of the mandible.	Hyoid bone and under surface of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts, depresses, and protrudes the tongue; raises the hyoid bone.
Geniohyoideus.	Inferior genial tubercle of lower jawbone.	Body of hyoid bone	Hypoglossal.	Lifts and advances the hyoid; aids in depressing jaw.
Glossopalatinus.	Same as Palatoglossus.			
Glossopharyngeus.	Base of tongue.	Parietes of the pharynx.		Contracts the larynx.
Helicis major.	Tubercle on helix.	Spine of helix.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	Renders tense the skin of auditory canal.
Helicis minor.	Anterior rim of helix.	Concha.	Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular.	Renders tense the skin of auditory canal.
Hyoglossus.	Body and cornu of hyoid bone.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Renders the tongue convex from side to side.
Interarytænoideus.	Side of one arytenoid cartilage.	Side of other arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Draws together the arytenoid cartilages.
Intertragicus.	Anterior wall of cartilaginous canal of the ear.	Opposite side of larger fissure of ear.	Posterior auricular.	Dilates the concha.

TABLE OF MUSCLES OF HEAD AND NECK.—(Cont.)

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Function.
Levator anguli oris.	Canine fossa of the maxilla.	Angle of mouth.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Raises angle of the mouth and draws it in.
Levator anguli scapulæ.	Transverse processes of 4 upper cervical vertebræ.	Posterior edge of scapula.	Third and fourth cervical.	Raises upper angle of scapula; aids in rotating head.
Levator labii inferioris.	Incisive fossa of the mandible.	Skin of chin.	Supramaxillary branch of facial.	Raises lower lip and wrinkles chin.
Levator labii superioris.	Inferior margin of orbit.	Upper lip.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Lifts and protrudes upper lip.
Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.	Nasal process of the maxilla.	Cartilage of ala nasi and upper lip.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Raises upper lip and dilates nostril.
Levator menti.	(See Levator labii inferioris.)			
Levator palati.	Petrous portion of temporal and the Eustachian tube.	Raphe of soft palate.	Sphenopalatine ganglion (facial).	Raises soft palate.
Levator palpebræ superioris.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal plate.	Third cranial.	Raises upper eyelid.
Lingualis inferior.	Under surface of the tongue at base.	Tip of tongue.	Chorda tympani.	Shortens tongue.
Lingualis superior.	Submucosa and septum of tongue.	Edges of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Shortens the tongue and raises its edges and tip.
Lingualis transversus.	Median septum of tongue.	Edges of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Narrows and stretches tongue and lifts its edges.
Lingualis verticalis.	Upper surface of tongue near sides of tip.	Under surface of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Flattens tip of the tongue.
Masseter.	Malar process maxilla.	Ramus and angle of mandible.	Inferior dental.	Elevates the mandible.
Mylohyoideus.	Mylohyoid ridge of mandible.	Hyoid bone.	Mylohyoid branch of inferior dental.	Elevates hyoid bone and aids in depressing mandible.
Nasolabialis.	Septum of nose.	Upper lip.	Buccal branch of facial.	Raises lip.
Obliquus capitis inferior.	Spinous process of the axis.	Transverse process of atlas.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Rotates atlas and head.
Obliquus capitis superior.	Transverse process of atlas.	Occipital bone below the superior curved line.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Draws head back and rotates it.
Obliquus externus.	Eight lowest ribs.	Crest of the ilium, Poupart's and Gimbernat's ligaments, linea alba, crest of pubes.	Iliohypogastric and intercostal.	Compresses viscera, flexes thorax, aids in expulsive acts.
Obliquus internus.	Poupart's ligament and crest of ilium.	Four lowest ribs and os pubis.	Same as externus.	Same as externus.
Obliquus inferior.	Orbital plate of maxilla.	Sclera.	Oculomotor.	Abducts and raises eyeball and rotates it upward and outward.
Obliquus superior.	Lesser wing of sphenoid above optic foramen.	Sclera.	Fourth cranial.	Abducts and depresses eyeball and rotates it downward and inward.
Occipitofrontalis.	Mastoid process and superior oblique line of the occiput; angular process of frontal.	Occipitofrontal aponeurosis.	Posterior auricular, minor occipital, facial.	A muscle of facial expression and raises eyebrows.
Omohyoideus.	Superior border of scapula.	Hyoid bone.	Loop between descendens and communicans noni.	Retracts and depresses hyoid bone; contracts cervical fascia.
Orbicularis oris.	Nasal septum, canine fossa of mandible.	Angle of mouth.	Buccal and supra-maxillary branches of facial.	Closes the lips.
Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Nasal process maxilla, angular internal process of frontal.	External palpebral ligament; lateral margin of orbit.	Facial.	Closes the eyelids.

TABLE OF MUSCLES OF HEAD AND NECK.—(Cont.)

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Function.
Orbitalis.	Orbital periosteum.	Fascia of interorbital fissure.	Sympathetic.	Protrudes the eye.
Palatoglossus.	Anterior surface of soft palate.	Dorsum and side of tongue.	Palatine branches of sphenopalatine ganglion.	Constricts fauces; raises back of tongue.
Palatopharyngeus.	Soft palate by two fasciculi.	Thyroid cartilage; median raphe of pharynx.	Palatine branches of sphenopalatine ganglion.	Closes posterior nares and faucial orifice.
Palpebralis superior.	Levator palpebræ superioris.	Upper border of tarsus.	Sympathetic.	Raises upper eyelid.
Platysma myoides.	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia over deltoid, trapezius, etc.	Mandible, muscles of cheek, angle of mouth.	Facial and cervical plexus.	Wrinkles skin; depresses mouth and lower lip.
Pterygoideus (external).	External pterygoid plate; great wing of sphenoid, etc.	Condyle of mandible.	Mandible.	Draws mandible forward.
Pterygoideus (internal).	Pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone, etc.	Inner surface of ramus and angle of mandible	Mandible.	Raises and draws forward mandible.
Pterygoideus proprius (occasional).	Crest on great wing of sphenoid.	Posterior border of external pterygoid plate, occasionally the tuberosity of maxilla.		
Pyramidalis nasi.	Occipitofrontalis muscle.	Compressor nasi.	Infraorbital branch of facial nerve.	Depresses inner angle of eyebrows.
Quadratus menti.	(See Depressor labii inferioris.)			
Quadrigeminus capitis.	(See Sternocleidomastoid.)			
Rectus capitis anticus major.	Transverse processes of third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes head and slightly rotates it; aids in supporting head.
Rectus capitis anticus minor.	Lateral mass of atlas.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes and aids in supporting head.
Rectus capitis lateralis.	Transverse process and lateral mass of atlas.	Jugular process of occipital bone.	First and second cervical.	Flexes head laterally and supports it.
Rectus capitis posticus major.	Spinous process of axis.	Below the inferior curved line of occipital bone.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Rotates head, and draws it back.
Rectus capitis posticus minor.	Tubercle on dorsal arch of atlas.	Under the inferior curved line of the occipital bone.	Suboccipital and occipitalis major.	Draws head backward and rotates it.
Rectus externus oculi.	Outer margin of optic foramen; margin of sphenoidal fissure.	Outer side of sclera.	Abducens.	Abducts eyeball.
Rectus inferior oculi.	Circumference of optic foramen.	Lower side of the sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts and rotates eyeball downward and outward.
Rectus internus oculi.	Circumference of optic foramen.	Inner side of the sclera.	Oculomotor.	Rotates eyeball inward.
Rectus superior oculi.	Upper border of optic foramen.	Upper aspect of sclera.	Oculomotor.	Adducts and rotates the eyeball upward.
Retrahens aurem.	Mastoid portion of temporal bone.	Lower surface of concha.	Posterior auricular branch of facial.	Retracts the pinna.
Risorius.	Fascia over masseter.	Angle of mouth.	Buccal branch of facial.	Draws back angle of mouth.
Rotatores spinæ.	Transverse processes of the second to the twelfth dorsal vertebrae.	Laminae of vertebrae next above.	Branches of dorsal nerves.	Rotate spinal column and head.
Salpingopharyngeus.	Eustachian tube near nasopharynx.	Posterior part of palatopharyngeus.	Internal branch of spinal accessory.	Raises nasopharynx
Scalenus anticus.	Upper surface and inner edge of first rib.	Transverse processes of third to sixth cervical vertebrae.	Lower cervical brachial plexus.	Flexes neck sideways; supports the head, etc.

TABLE OF MUSCLES OF HEAD AND NECK.—(Cont.)

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Function.
Scalenus medius.	Upper surface of first rib.	Transverse processes of second to sixth cervical vertebrae.	Cervical and brachial plexus.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scalenus posticus.	Outer surface of second rib.	Transverse processes of two or three lower cervical vertebrae.	Lower cervical brachial plexus.	Bends neck laterally.
Sphincter iridis.	Surrounds pupillary margin of iris.	.....	Oculomotor.	Contracts the pupil.
Spinalis colli.	Spinous processes of fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical and first two dorsal vertebrae.	Spinous processes of axis, and sometimes of third and fourth cervical vertebrae.	Branches of cervical nerves.	Steadies and erects the neck.
Splenius capitis.	Lower half of ligamentum nuchae, spines of seventh cervical and first three dorsal vertebrae.	Mastoid process and outer third of middle oblique line of occiput.	External posterior branch of second cervical.	Rotates and extends head and neck and flexes sidewise.
Splenius colli.	Spinous processes of third or sixth dorsal vertebrae.	Transverse processes of upper three or four cervical vertebrae.	Posterior branches of lower cervical.	Extends, flexes sidewise, and rotates neck and head.
Stapedius.	Interior of pyramid of tympanum.	Neck of stapes.	Tympanic branch of facial.	Retracts stapes.
Sternocleidomastoideus.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process and outer portion of superior oblique line of occipital bone.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Depresses and rotates head; flexes head and neck, etc.
Sternohyoideus.	Manubrium sterni and clavicle.	Body of the hyoid bone.	Loop of descendens and communicans noni.	Depresses the hyoid bone and the larynx.
Sternothyroideus.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Ala of thyroid cartilage.	Descendens and communicans noni.	Depresses the larynx.
Styloglossus.	Styloid process and stylomaxillary ligament.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Raises and retracts tongue.
Stylohyoideus.	Styloid process of temporal bone.	Body of the hyoid bone.	Facial.	Retracts and elevates hyoid bone.
Stylopharyngeus.	Styloid process of temporal bone.	Side of pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus; glossopharyngeal.	Raises and dilates pharynx.
Supraspinales.	Summits of spinous processes in cervical region.	To other like summits.	Branches of cervicals.	Aid in supporting neck and head.
Temporalis.	Temporal fossa and fascia on side of head.	Coronoid process of mandible.	Mandible.	Raises and draws backward mandible.
Tensor palati.	Scaphoid fossa, spine of sphenoid, vaginal process of temporal.	Palate bone and soft palate.	Otic ganglion.	Renders soft palate tense.
Tensor tarsi.	Crest of the lacrimal bone.	Tarsal plates.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Compresses puncta lacrimalia and lacrimal sac.
Thyro-arytænoideus.	Thyroid cartilage and cricothyroid membrane.	Arytenoid cartilage.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Relaxes and shortens vocal cords.
Thyro-epiglottideus.	Thyroid cartilage.	Sacculus laryngis and aryteno-epiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis; compresses the sacculus.
Thyrohyoideus.	Oblique line on side of thyroid cartilage.	Greater horn and body of hyoid bone.	Hypoglossal.	Raises and changes form of larynx.
Trachealis.	A transverse layer of unstriated fibers in the dorsal portion of the trachea.	.....	Sympathetic.	Lessens caliber of the trachea.

TABLE OF MUSCLES OF HEAD AND NECK.—(Cont.)

Muscle.	Origin.	Insertion.	Nerve-supply.	Function.
Trachelomastoid-eus.	Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal and articular processes of three or four lowest cervical vertebræ.	Posterior margin of mastoid process.	Exterior posterior branches of cervical.	Supports head and draws it back or to one side.
Transversalis abdominis.	Poupart's ligament, crest of ilium, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebræ.	Linea alba, crest of pubes, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax.
Transversalis colli.	Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal vertebræ.	Transverse processes of five lowest cervical vertebræ.	Cervical nerves.	Supports neck.
Transversus auris.	Cranial surface of concha.	Circumference of pinna.	Auricularis magnus and posterior auricular.	Retracts helix.
Trapezius.	Superior curved line of occipital bone, ligamentum nuchæ, spinous processes of last cervical and all thoracic vertebræ.	Clavicle, spine of scapula, and acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws head backward or sidewise; rotates the scapula, etc.
Triticeoglossus (occasional).	Cartilage triticea in the thyrohyoid ligament.	Side of tongue.		
Zygomaticus major.	Malar bone behind zygomatic suture.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Draws the upper lip upward and outward.
Zygomaticus minor.	Malar bone behind maxillary suture.	Orbicularis oris and levator labii superioris.	Facial.	Draws the upper lip backward, upward, and outward.

my-lo-hy-oi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles.*

my'nol. A preparation of procain; a local anesthetic.

my'o= (Gr. *mys*, muscle). A prefix indicating relation to a muscle.

my'o-blast (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *blastos*, cell). A cell that develops into muscle fiber.

my-o-car'di-ac, my-o-car'di-al. Relating to the muscular tissue of the heart.

my-o-car-di'tis (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *kardia*, heart + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the muscular walls of the heart or the myocardium.

my-o-car'di-um (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *kardia*, heart). The muscular tissue of the heart.

my'o-cele (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *kele*, hernia). Protrusion of a muscle through its ruptured sheath.

my'o-cep-tor (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *L. capere*, to take). The portion of

the muscle fiber that receives the nerve stimulus from the motor end-organ of the nerve.

my-o-clo'ni-a (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *klonos*, a tumult). A condition of muscles in which there is a twitching.

my-oc'lo-nus. Spasm of a group of muscles.

my'o-cyte (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *kytos* cell). A muscle-tissue cell.

my-o-cy-to'ma (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *kytos*, cell + *oma*, tumor). A tumor made up of muscle cells.

my-o-de'mi-a (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *demos*, fat). Fatty degeneration of muscle.

my-o-dy-nam'ic. Pertaining to muscular force.

my-o-dy-na-mom'e-ter (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *dynamis*, power + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the power of muscles.

my'o-graph (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *graphein*, to record). An instrument

for recording the effects of muscular contraction.

my'oid (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *eidōs*, like). Resembling a muscle.

my-ol'o-gy (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *logos*, treatise). The study of the muscles.

my-ol'y-sis (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *lysis*, solution). Dissolution of muscle tissue.

my-o'ma (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *oma*, tumor). A tumor composed of muscular tissue.

my-om'e-ter (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring muscular contraction.

my'on (Gr. *mys*, muscle). Muscle.

my'o-neure (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *neuron*, nerve). A motor nerve cell supplying power to a muscle.

my-o'pi-a (Gr. *myein*, to close + *ops*, eye). Near-sightedness.

my'o-plas-ty (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *plassein*, to form). Plastic surgery of the muscles.

my-or-rhex'is (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a muscle.

my-o-sar-co'ma. Sarcomatous tumor in which muscle fibers are present.

my-o-si'tis (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a muscle.

my'o-tome (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *temnein*, to cut). A knife for dissecting muscle tissue.

my-ot'o-nus (Gr. *mys*, muscle + *tonos*, stretching). Spasm or rigidity of a muscle or group of muscles.

myrrh [mur]. A gum resin obtained from *Commiphora myrrha* tree. The volatile oil obtained from the resin is used in the treatment of stomatitis.

myx-ad-e-ni'tis (Gr. *myxa*, mucus + *aden*, gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a mucous gland.

myx-an-gi'tis (Gr. *myxa*, mucus + *angeion*, vessel + *itis*, inflammation). Inflamed condition of the ducts of the mucous glands.

myx-e-de'ma (Gr. *myxa*, mucus + *oidema*, swelling). Disease marked by hyperplasia of the connective tissue, in which there is swelling of the face and hands due to mucous fluid in the subcutaneous tissue, resulting from thyroid atrophy.

myx-e-dem'a-tous. Relating to or characterized by myxedema.

myx'oid (Gr. *myxa*, mucus + *eidōs*, like). Resembling or like mucus.

myx-o'ma (Gr. *myxa*, mucus + *oma*, tumor). A tumor composed of mucous tissue.

myx-o-sar-co'ma. A sarcomatous tumor containing mucous tissue.

N

n. Abbr. for normal.

N. Chemical symbol for *nitrogen*.

Na. (L. *natrium*, sodium). Chemical symbol for *sodium*.

NaBr. Sodium bromid.

NaCl. Sodium chlorid.

Na and K. Sodium and potassium in combination used for cleansing putrescent pulp canals. See *Schreier's method*.

nae'vus. See *nevus*.

NaI. Sodium iodid.

nan'ism (Gr. *nanos*; L. *nanus*, dwarf). Dwarfishness.

nan'oid (Gr. *nanos*, dwarf + *eidos*, like). Dwarfish.

n. dentin. Dwarfed dentin; incompletely developed dentin, specially of the roots of unerupted teeth, producing a stunted or dwarfed condition of the parts. It is not hypoplasia of dentin, as there is no concomitant increase in the number of interglobular spaces, nor is it true aplasia, which indicates complete failure in growth or development. [Hopewell-Smith.]

naph'tha. A colorless inflammable oil made from petroleum.

naph'thol. An antiseptic coal-tar product.

naph'kin. A small cloth of linen or other material used in keeping the mouth dry during operation, and for other purposes about the operating chair.

nar'ce-in. A white, crystalline substance, an alkaloid of opium having similar properties as morphin. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. [0.015 to 0.045 gm.].

nar-co'ma. Stupor produced by narcotics.

nar-co'sis (Gr. *narkeo*, to benumb). Stupor; a state of unconsciousness produced by a drug or anesthetic.

nar-cot'ic. 1. A drug that produces sleep and relieves pain. 2. Producing stupor.

nar-co-tile. A mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorids, used as a general anesthetic by inhalation.

nar'co-tine. A white, crystalline alkaloid of opium; it is an antiperiodic and tonic. Dose, 1 to 3 gr. [0.06 to 0.2 gm].

nar'co-tism. The condition resulting from the use of a narcotic.

nar'co-tized. Affected with stupor, as from the use of a narcotic.

na'ris, pl. *nares* (L.). Nostril; nose.

na'sal (L. *nasus*, the nose). Relating to the nose.

n. bones. Two bones of the nose situated beneath the frontal bone, and articulating with the frontal, ethmoid and maxillæ.

nas'cent (L. *nasci*, to be born). Being born; the state of gases at the instant they are liberated from a combination.

na'si-on (L. *nasus*, nose). The middle point of the nasofrontal suture.

Nasmyth's membrane [Alexander Nasmyth, a Scotch dentist, who practiced in London, 1847—]. A macroscopically invisible cellulose-laminar film situated on the free surface of the adult enamel of the teeth. [Hopewell-Smith.]

Na₂SO₄. Sodium sulphate; Glauber's salt.

na'so= (L. *nasus*, nose). A prefix indicating relation to the nose.

na-so-la'bi-al. Relating to the nose and lip.

na-so-la-bi-al'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

na-so-pal'a-tine. Relating to the nose and palate.

na-so-pha-ryn'ge-al. Relating to the nasopharynx.

na-so-phar'ynx. That portion of the pharynx above the soft palate.

nas'rol. Sodium caffein-sulphonate; diuretic. Dose, 10 to 15 gr. [0.6 to 1 gm].

National Formulary. A book of formulas issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association. The formulas contained therein are not

official but are generally accepted by practitioners.

na'tri-um. Latin for *sodium*, which see.

nau'sea (Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness). Sickness at the stomach with a tendency to vomiting.

nau'se-ant. An agent exciting nausea.

nau'se-ate. To excite nausea.

nau'se-ous. Nauseating; causing nausea.

N. D. A. Abbr. for National Dental Association.

neb-u-li-za'tion (L. *nebula*, mist). Treatment by means of a spray. Same as *atomization*.

neb'u-li-zer. A device for converting a liquid into a spray. Same as *atomizer*.

neck. The portion of the body connecting the head with the trunk.

n. of a tooth. The constricted portion of a tooth at the gum line.

ne-crec'to-my (Gr. *nekros*, dead + *ektome*, excision). The removal of necrosed material by cutting.

nec'ro- (Gr. *nekros*, dead). A prefix denoting *death*.

nec-ro-bi-o'sis (Gr. *nekros*, dead + *bios*, life). Molecular death of a tissue.

nec-ro-bi-ot'ic. Same as *necrotic*.

nec'rose. To undergo necrosis.

ne-cro'sis (Gr. *nekros*, dead). The death of a circumscribed portion of tissue, surrounded by living tissue.

arsenical. n. Necrosis resulting from the use of arsenic, as in the application of arsenic to devitalize a pulp and some of the arsenic passing into the area beyond the tooth.

ne-crot'ic. Relating to or characterized by necrosis.

nee'dle. A sharp instrument used in sewing or making punctures for various purposes.

aspirating n. A hollow needle with an aspirator attached for withdrawing fluid from a cavity.

Deschamps' n. A surgical needle with long shaft for suturing deep tissues.

exploring n. A long needle with a groove in it, used to insert into cavities to ascertain the presence of fluid, the latter passing out through the groove.

n.-holder. An instrument used as an aid in suturing a wound.

hypodermic n. A hollow needle attached to a syringe and used to inject liquids beneath the skin.

neg'a-tive phase. The stage following an injection of vaccines in which there is a temporary lowering of the opsonic index.

Neisserian disease. Infection from Neisser's coccus; *Micrococcus gonorrhæ*.

Neisser's coccus [Albert Ludwig Neisser, a German physician, 1855—]. The *Micrococcus gonorrhæ*.

neo- (Gr. *neos*, new). A prefix indicating *new*.

neo-mem'brane. A new or false membrane.

ne'o-plasm (Gr. *neos*, new + *plassein*, to form). A new growth of tissue.

ne-o-sal'var-san. A proprietary drug used in the treatment of syphilis.

ne-o-the'sin. A synthetic local anesthetic, occurring as a white soluble powder. It is one of the ingredients of Buckley's desensitizing paste.

ne-phre'mia (Gr. *nephros*, kidney + *haima*, blood). Hyperemia of the kidneys.

neph-rit'ic. Relating to nephritis.

neph-ri'tis, pl. *nephritides* (Gr. *nephros*, kidney + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the kidney.

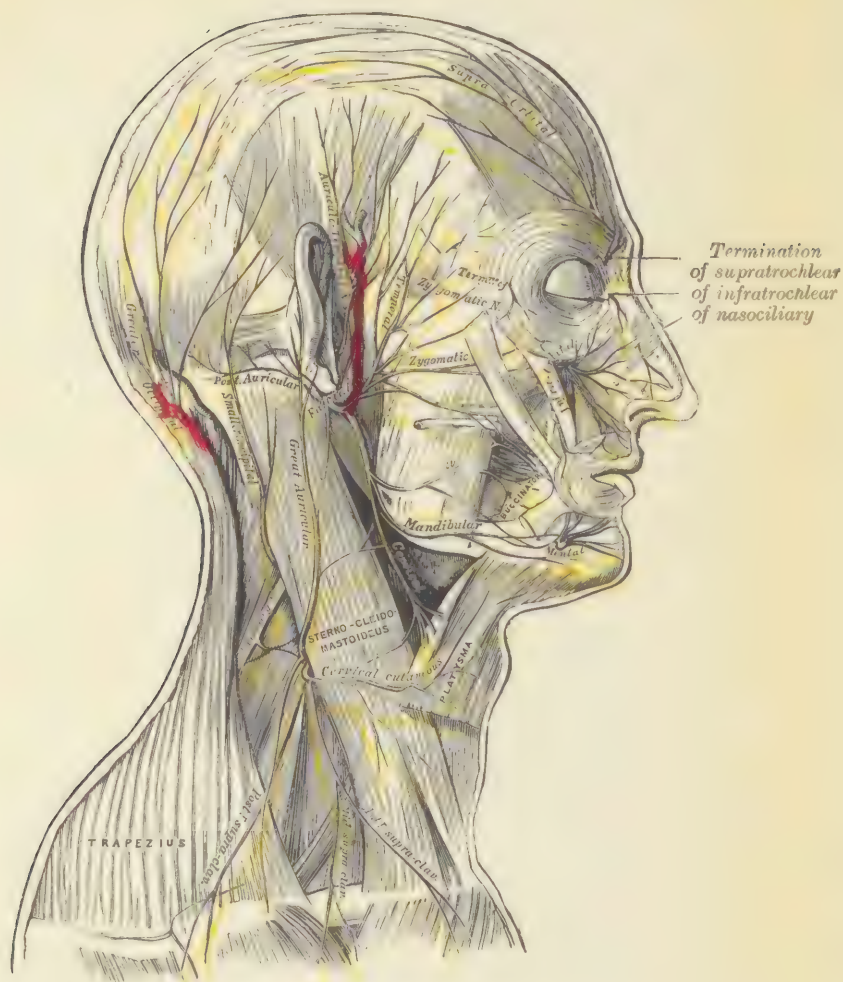
Nernst lamp [Walter Nernst, a German physicist, 1864—]. An electric lamp in which the magnesium filament is not enclosed in a vacuum; it produces a powerful actinic light.

nerve (Gr. *neuron*; L. *nervus*). A cord-like structure which conveys sensations from one part of the body to another. For the nerves of the head and face see *Table of Nerves of the Head and Face*, p. 197.

afferent n. A nerve that conveys impulses from a periphery to the central nervous system.

n. blocking. Anesthesia produced by injecting an anesthetic into the

PLATE XIV



The Nerves of the Scalp, Face, and Side of Neck. (Gray.)

TABLE OF NERVES OF THE HEAD, FACE AND NECK.

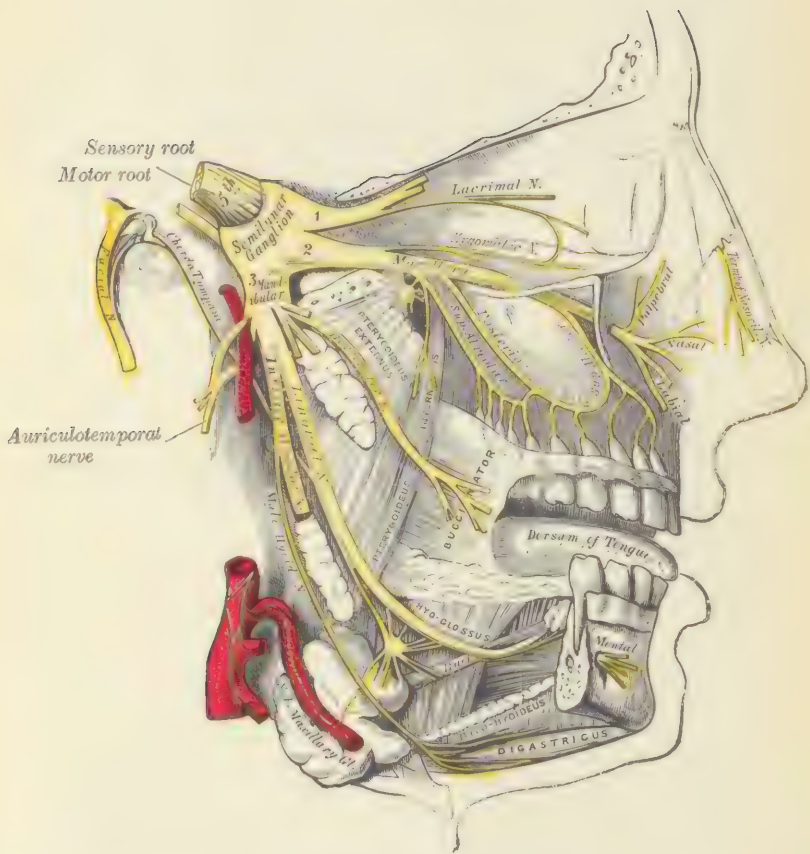
(s) Nerve of Sensation. (m) Nerve of motion.

Nerve.	Origin.	Distribution.
Abducens (sixth cranial) (m). Alveolar (s).	Fasciculus teres. Dental.	External rectus of the eye. Molar and bicuspid teeth and gums.
Auditory (eighth cranial) (s). Auricular (s).	Restis. Occipitalis minor.	Cochlea, vestibule, canals. Skin of upper portion of pinna.
Auricular, anterior (s). Auricular, inferior (s).	Inferior maxillary. Auriculotemporal.	Skin of external ear. Ear, internal maxillary artery, etc.
Auricular, posterior (m).	Facial.	Retrahens aurem, occipito-frontalis.
Auricular, superior (s). Auricularis magnus (s).	Auriculotemporal. Cervical plexus, second and third cervical.	Skin over tragus and pinna. Face, ear, neck, parotid.
Auricular vagi (s). Auriculotemporal (s). Buccal (m).	Pneumogastric. Inferior maxillary. Facial.	External ear. Temple and pinna. Orbicularis oris and buccinator muscles.
Buccal, long (s). Cardiac, right and left superior (m).	Inferior maxillary. Superior cervical ganglion.	Cheek, buccinator, etc. Heart, arteries of thorax.
Cervical, eighth (s, m).	Spinal cord.	Thorax, neck and upper extremities.
Cervical, second (dorsal division) (s, m).	Spinal cord.	Obliquus inferior, splenius, scalp, ear.
Cervicofacial (m).	Facial.	Muscles of lower face and neck.
Chorda tympani (s).	Facial.	Tympanum, submaxillary gland, inferior lingualis, tongue.
Ciliary, short (m, s). Ciliary, long (m, s). Colli, superficialis (s).	Ciliary ganglion. Nasal nerve. Second and third cervical.	Ciliary body, iris, cornea. Ciliary body, iris, cornea. Platysma and side of neck, throat and chin.
Communicans hypoglossi (communicans noni) (s, m).	Second and third cervical.	Descendens hypoglossi, depressor muscles of hyoid bone.
Dental, anterior superior (s).	Superior maxillary.	Upper incisors and canine teeth; inferior meatus of nose, etc.
Dental, inferior or mandibular (s, m).	Inferior maxillary.	Teeth, skin, mucosa, etc.
Dental, posterior superior (s).	Superior maxillary.	Buccal mucosa, gums and teeth.
Dental, middle superior (s). Descendens hypoglossi (m).	Superior maxillary. Hypoglossal.	Upper bicuspid teeth. Sternohyoid, omohyoid etc.
Digastric (m). Esophageal (m).	Facial. Pneumogastric.	Posterior belly of digastric. Muscular and mucous coats of esophagus, esophageal plexus, etc.

TABLE OF NERVES OF THE HEAD, FACE AND NECK.—(Cont.)

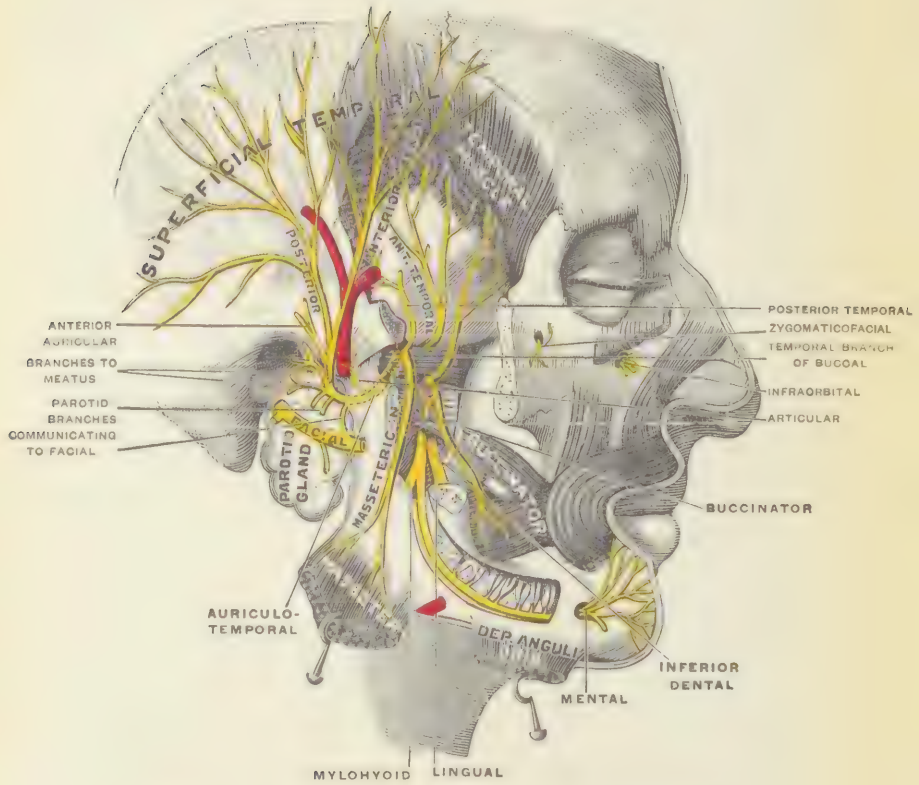
Nerve.	Origin.	Distribution.
Facial (branch) (<i>s</i>).	Auricularis magnus.	Skin over parotid, etc.
Facial (seventh cranial) (<i>m</i>).	Floor of fourth ventricle, fasciculus teres.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.
Frontal (<i>s</i>).	Ophthalmic.	Forehead, eyelids, skin of temples, etc.
Glossopharyngeal (ninth cranial) (<i>s, m</i>).	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Middle ear, pharynx, meninges, tonsils, tongue.
Gustatory. (See Lingual.)		
Hypoglossal (twelfth cranial) (<i>m</i>).	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Hypoglossus and subhyoid muscles.
Incisive (<i>s</i>).	Inferior dental.	Incisor and canine teeth of mandible.
Inframandibular. (See Inframaxillary.)		
Inframaxillary (<i>m</i>).	Facial.	Platysma.
Infra-orbital (<i>s, m</i>).	Facial.	Cheek muscles, nose and lip.
Infratrochlear (<i>s</i>).	Nasal.	Conjunctiva of eye, lacrimal sac, side of nose, eyelid, etc.
Labial (<i>m, s</i>).	Superior maxillary.	Mucous membrane and muscles of lips and mouth.
Lacrimal (<i>s</i>).	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal gland, conjunctiva, upper lid.
Laryngeal, inferior or recurrent (<i>m</i>).	Pneumogastric.	Muscles of larynx, larynx, etc.
Laryngeal, superior (<i>s, m</i>).	Pneumogastric.	Muscles and mucous membrane of larynx.
Lingual (<i>s, m</i>).	Facial.	Mucous membrane of tongue, styloglossus, palatoglossus, etc.
Lingual (<i>s</i>).	Glossopharyngeal.	Glands of tongue and circumvallate papillæ.
Lingual (<i>s</i>).	Inferior maxillary.	Tongue, mouth.
Malar (<i>m</i>).	Facial.	Corrugator supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum and eyelids.
Malar (<i>s</i>).	Orbital.	Skin of cheek.
Mandibular.	(See Maxillary, inferior.)	
Masseteric (<i>m</i>).	Inferior maxillary.	Masseter.
Mastoid (<i>s</i>).	Auricularis magnus.	Skin behind ear.
Maxillary, inferior (<i>m, s</i>).	Trigeminus.	Muscles of mandible, cheek, ear, tongue, teeth.
Maxillary, superior (<i>s</i>).	Trigeminus.	Face, teeth.
Meningeal (<i>m</i>).	Glossopharyngeal.	Arachnopia.
Meningeal (<i>m</i>).	Hypoglossal.	Dura.
Meningeal (<i>m</i>).	Pneumogastric.	Dura near base of skull.
Meningeal, recurrent (<i>m</i>).	Inferior maxillary.	Dura and mastoid cells.
Mental (<i>m, s</i>).	Inferior dental.	Skin and mucous membrane of lower lip and chin.
Motor oculi (third cranial) (<i>m</i>).	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius.	Muscles of eye, except superior oblique, external rectus, and orbicularis palpebrarum.

PLATE XV



Distribution of the Maxillary and Mandibular Nerves, and the Submaxillary Ganglion. (Gray.)

PLATE XVI



Mandibular Division of the Trifacial Nerve. (Testut.)

TABLE OF NERVES OF THE HEAD, FACE AND NECK.—(Cont.)

Nerve.	Origin.	Distribution.
Mylohyoid (<i>m</i>).	Inferior dental.	Mylohyoid and digastric muscles, etc.
Nasal (<i>s</i>).	Anterior dental.	Mucous membrane of lower nasal meatus.
Nasal (<i>s</i>).	Superior maxillary.	Skin of nose.
Nasal (<i>s</i>).	Ophthalmic.	Ciliary ganglion, iris, conjunctiva.
Nasal, inferior (<i>s</i>).	Anterior palatine.	Middle meatus of nose.
Nasal, superior (<i>s</i>).	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of nose and posterior ethmoid cells.
Nasopalatine (<i>s</i>).	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of nose and mouth
Nasopalatine (<i>s</i>).	Meckel's ganglion.	Mucosa of nose and mouth
Occipital, third (<i>s</i>).	Third cervical.	Skin of occiput.
Occipitalis minor (<i>s</i>).	Second cervical.	Skin behind ear, etc.
Occipitalis magnus (<i>s, m</i>).	Second cervical.	Splenius, complexus, scalp, etc.
Oculomotor.	(See Motor oculi.)	
Olfactory (first cranial).	Olfactory bulb.	Schneiderian membrane.
Ophthalmic (<i>s</i>).	Trigeminus.	Eyes, forehead, nose.
Optic (second cranial) (<i>s</i>).	Cortical center in occipital lobe.	Retina.
Orbital (<i>s</i>).	Superior maxillary.	Temple, cheek.
Palatine, anterior (<i>s</i>).	Meckel's ganglion.	Hard palate, gums, etc.
Palatine, external (<i>s</i>).	Meckel's ganglion.	Tonsil and soft palate.
Palatine, posterior (<i>m</i>).	Meckel's ganglion.	Levator palati and azygos uvulae.
Palpebral (<i>s</i>).	Superior maxillary.	Lower lid.
Parotid (<i>s</i>).	Auriculotemporal.	Parotid gland.
Petrosal, external.	Facial.	To a plexus over middle meningeal artery.
Petrosal, large superficial.	Facial.	To Meckel's ganglion and Vidian nerve.
Petrosal, small.	Facial.	Otic ganglion.
Pharyngeal (<i>s, m</i>).	Glossopharyngeal.	Mucosa and muscles of pharynx.
Pharyngeal (<i>s</i>).	Meckel's ganglion.	Upper pharynx, posterior nares, etc.
Pharyngeal (<i>m, s</i>).	Pneumogastric.	Pharynx and soft palate.
Pharyngeal (<i>m</i>).	Sympathetic.	Pharynx.
Phrenic (<i>s, m</i>).	Third, fourth and fifth cervical.	Pericardium, pleura, diaphragm.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial) (<i>s, m</i>).	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, esophagus, stomach.
Pterygoid, external (<i>m</i>).	Inferior maxillary.	External pterygoid muscle.
Pterygoid, internal (<i>m</i>).	Inferior maxillary.	Internal pterygoid muscle.
Sphenopalatine (<i>s</i>).	Superior maxillary.	Meckel's ganglion.
Spinal (<i>s, m</i>).	Spinal cord.	Trunk, neck, arms, leg.
Spinal accessory (eleventh cranial) (<i>m</i>).	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Sternocleidomastoid, trapezius; pharynx, larynx.
Stapedial (<i>m</i>).	Facial (tympanic).	Stapedius muscle.
Stylohyoid (<i>m</i>).	Facial.	Stylohyoid muscle.
Superficialis colli (<i>s</i>).	Cervical plexus.	Skin of neck and chest.

TABLE OF NERVES OF THE HEAD, FACE AND NECK. — (Cont.)

Nerve.	Origin.	Distribution.
Supraclavicular, descending (s). Supramandibular. Supramaxillary. Supraorbital (s).	Third and fourth cervical. (See Maxillary, superior.) (See Maxillary, superior.) Ophthalmic.	Skin of neck and chest. Upper lip, forehead; pericranium.
Suprasternal (s).	Cervical plexus.	Skin over upper part of sternum.
Supratrochlear (s). Temporal (m). Temporal (s). Temporal (m).	Ophthalmic (frontal). Inferior maxillary. Orbital Temporofacial.	Upper eyelid, forehead. Temporal muscle. Skin over temporal muscle. Attrahens and attollens aurem, corrugator, supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum, occipitofrontalis.
Temporal, superficial (s). Temporofacial (m). Temporomalar. Thoracic, posterior or long (m).	Auriculotemporal. Facial. (See Orbital.) Brachial plexus; fifth and sixth cervical.	Skin over temporal fascia. Temple and upper face.
Thoracic, spinal (s, m). Thoracic, anterior and exterior (m). Tonsillar (s). Trigeminus or trifacial (fifth cranial) (m, s). Tympenic (m). Tympenic (s).	Cord. Brachial plexus. Glossopharyngeal. Oblongata and floor of fourth ventricle. Facial. Glossopharyngeal.	Serratus magnus. Muscles and skin of chest. Pectoralis major and minor. Fauces, tonsil, soft palate. Skin of face, tongue and teeth. Stapedius. Tympanum; Eustachian tube.
Vidian (s).	Union of large superficial and deep petrosal.	To Meckel's ganglion.

trunk of a nerve to inhibit sensation in the area to which the nerve is distributed.

n. bristles. Same as *nerve broach*, which see.

n. broach. A barbed wire instrument used for removing the pulp or portions of it from the root canal of a tooth, or for cleaning the canal of débris.

efferent n. A nerve that conveys impulses from the central nervous system to a periphery.

n. extractor. Same as *nerve broach*.

n.=fibers. Each nerve is composed of several filaments or fibers separated from each other by a connective-tissue membrane, the endoneurium, bound together in a funiculus surrounded by a sheath, the

epineurium, forming the nerve. There are two forms of nerve fiber; medullated, surrounded by the white substance of Schwann (myelin), and non-medullated.

n.=fibrils. The fine threads forming the network of a ganglion and supposed to form the conducting part of the nerve fiber.

medullated n. fibers. Nerve fibers that are covered with medullated substance in addition to the neurilemma.

motor n. A nerve that excites contraction of muscles.

n. papilla. A papilla of the skin which contains a tactile corpuscle.

sensory n. A nerve that conveys sensation.

- n. stretching.** The operation of stretching a nerve in the treatment of neuralgia.
- n. trunk.** A bundle of nerve fibers inclosed in the epineurium.
- vasomotor n.** A nerve that causes dilatation or constriction of the blood-vessels.
- ner'vin.** A medicine which acts on the nervous system.
- ner-vo-ci'din** (L. *nervus*, nerve + *cedere*, to kill). The hydrochlorate of an alkaloid extracted from the Indian plant *gasu-basu*, used as a local anesthetic.
- ner'vous.** 1. Relating to a nerve.
2. Easily excitable.
- ner'vous-ness.** A condition of excessive excitability.
- ner'vus**, pl. *nervi*. Latin meaning nerve.
- Ness'ler's rea'gent** [A. Nessler, a German chemist, 1827—]. A very delicate test for ammonia. An alkaline solution of potassium iodid and mercuric chlorid is added to the suspected solution, and if ammonia is present in the slightest degree a reddish-yellow tinge will appear.
- Neumann's sheath.** [Ernst Neumann, German physician, 1834—]. The wall or lining of the dental tubes which, similarly to the lining of the Haversian canal of bone, is strongly resistant to the action of acids, and which contains in its chemical composition elastin. (Hopewell-Smith.)
- neu'ral** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve). Relating to the nerves.
- neu-ral'gia** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *algos*, pain). Pain in the nerves.
- facial n.** Neuralgia of the face; *tic douloureux*; an affection of the nerves of the face marked by sharp lancinating pains; frequently caused by the teeth.
- neu-ral'gin.** Trade name of a preparation containing acetanilid, caffeine, and sodium salicylate; it is used as an analgesic. Dose, 8 to 15 gr. [0.5 to 1 gm.]
- neu-ras-the'ni-a** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *astheneia*, debility). Debility or impaired activity of the nervous system generally; nervous exhaustion.
- neu-ras-then'ic.** Relating to or affected with neurasthenia.
- neu-ra-tro'phia** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *atrophia*, wasting). Atrophy of the nerves or impaired nutrition of the nerves.
- neu-ra-tro'phic.** Relating to atrophy of the nerves.
- neu-rax'on.** The axis cylinder process of a nerve cell.
- neure.** Same as *neuron*.
- neu-rec'to-my** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *ektome*, excision). Excision of a section of a nerve.
- neu-ril-em'ma** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *lemma*, sheath). The sheath of a nerve fiber; the sheath of Schwann.
- neu-rit'ic.** Relating to or affected with neuritis.
- neu-ri'tis** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a nerve.
- neu'ro-** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve). A prefix indicating connection with or relation to a nerve.
- neu'ro-blast** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *blastos*, germ). The embryonic cell from which nerve tissue is formed.
- neu-ro-cain'.** A local anesthetic preparation of cocain.
- neu'ro-cyte** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *kytos*, cell). A nerve cell.
- neu-ro-dy-nam'ic** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *dynamis*, force). Pertaining to nervous energy.
- neu-ro-dyn'ia** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *odyne*, pain). Pain in a nerve.
- neu'ro-fil** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + L. *filum*, thread). A plexus of protoplasmic processes having their origin at the commencement of the axis cylinder and surrounding the cell.
- neu-ro-gas'tric.** Relating to the nerves and the stomach.
- neu-ro-gen'e-sis** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *genesis*, origin). The formation of nervous tissue.
- neu-ro'glia** (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *glia*, glue). The tissue constituting the supporting structure of nervous tissue.
- neu-ro-his-tol'o-gy.** Histology of the nervous system.

neu'roid (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *eidos*, like). Resembling a nerve or nerve substance.

neu-ro-lem'ma (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *lemma*, sheath). A synonym for retina.

neu-rol'o-gist (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *logos*, discourse). One versed in neurology.

neu-rol'o-gy (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *logos*, treatise). The specialty of medicine dealing with the nervous system.

neu-rol'y-sis (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *lysis*, solution). Disintegration or dissolution of nervous tissue.

neu-ro'ma (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *oma*, tumor). A tumor composed of nervous tissue.

neu'ron, neu'rone (Gr. *neuron*, nerve). Unit of structure of the nervous system, consisting of the nerve cell body and all its processes.

neu-ron'ic. Relating to a nerve cell.

neu'ro-path (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *pathos*, disease). A person particularly predisposed to disease of the nervous system.

neu-ro-path'ic. Relating to nervous diseases.

neu'ro-plasm (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *plassein*, to form). The protoplasm of nerve cells.

neu-ro-plas-ty (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *plassein*, to form). Plastic surgery of nerves.

neu-ro-psy-cho'sis (Gr. *neuron*, nerve, + *psyche*, soul). Nervous disease associated with mental disorder.

neu-ro-sar-co'ma. Sarcoma containing nervous tissue.

neu-ro'sis (Gr. *neuron*, nerve). Generic name for nervous diseases. A functional disorder of the nervous system.

neu-ros-the'nia (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *shenos*, strength). Great nervous power; excess of nervous irritation.

neu-ro-the'ra-phy (Gr. *neuron*, nerve, + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of nervous diseases.

neu-rot'ic. Relating to the nerves or affected with nervous disorder.

neu'ro-tome (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *temnein*, to cut). A knife used for dissecting nerves.

neu-rot'o-my (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *temnein*, to cut). The surgical cutting nerves.

neu-rot'o-ny (Gr. *neuron*, nerve + *teinein*, to stretch). Nerve-stretching.

neu'tral (L. *neuter*, neither). Neither acid nor alkaline.

neu'tral-ize. To render inactive or neutral.

neu'tro-phil (L. *neuter*, neither + Gr. *philein*, to love). Readily stainable by neutral dyes.

ne'void. Resembling a nevus.

ne'vus (L. *navus*, pl. *navi*, a mole).

1. A mole. 2. An angioma of the skin. 3. A circumscribed pigmented area of the skin.

N. F. Abbr. for National Formulary.

N H₃. Chemical symbol for ammonia.

Ni. Chemical symbol for nickel.

nick'el. A white malleable metal; symbol Ni. Several of its salts are used medicinally.

n. silver. Same as German silver.

nic'o-tin. An active poisonous alkaloid of tobacco.

ni'dal. Relating to a nidus.

ni'dus (L., nest). A focus or point of infection.

ni-gri'ties lin'guæ. A black pigmentation of the tongue.

nip'per. The incisor tooth of a horse.

nip'pers. An implement for cutting wire.

nir-van'in. A local anesthetic, employed in 1 per cent to 5 per cent solutions. Dose, 4 to 8 gr. (0.266 to 0.533 gm.).

ni'ter, ni'tre. Saltpeter, nitrate of potassium; a white, crystalline powder, diuretic and diaphoretic. Dose, 10 to 15 gr. (0.65 to 1.0 gm.).

sweet spirit of n. *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*; a mixture of ethyl nitrate, 4 per cent and alcohol. It is diuretic and diaphoretic. Dose, 15 m. to 1 dr. (1 to 4 cc.).

ni'trate. A salt formed of a base and nitric acid.

n. of silver. Prepared by the action of nitric acid on silver. It occurs in clear, colorless crystals, which become dark on exposure to light or on contact with organic matter. It is used in dentistry to prevent progress of decay in the deciduous teeth; and also in the sterilization of putrescent root canals of teeth, the silver solution being placed in the canal and the silver, precipitated by a solution of ammonia, forming an antiseptic coating for the walls of the canals. The latter method is one devised by Dr. Percy Howe, of Boston, contemporary dentist.

nitric acid. See *acid*.

ni'trite. Salt of nitrous acid, HNO_2 .

n. of amyl. See *amyl nitrite*.

n. of ethyl. Volatile liquid characteristic of sweet spirit of niter.

ni'tro- (Gr. *nitron*, niter). A prefix used in chemistry to indicate the presence of nitrogen in some form.

ni'tro-gen (Gr. *nitron*, niter + *gennan*, to generate). A colorless, gaseous element found in the air. Symbol N.

n. monoxid. Nitrous oxid.

ni-trog'en-ous. Containing nitrogen.

ni-tro-gly'ce-rin. A colorless, oily, highly explosive liquid made by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin. It is a powerful vasodilator and sometimes used in angina pectoris.

ni-tro-mu-ri-at'ic acid. *Aqua regia*, a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids in proportion of 4 parts to 15.

ni'tron. A term suggested for the molecular weight of a radium-emanation.

ni'trous. Relating to nitrogen.

n. oxid, nitrogen monoxid. Gaseous oxid of nitrogen used as a general anesthetic. Its anesthetic properties were discovered by Horace Wells, a Hartford, Conn., dentist, 1844.

n. o. inhaler. An apparatus for administering nitrous oxid.

N₂O. Nitrous oxid.

no-ci-as-so-ci-a'tion. The unconscious release of nervous energy

resulting from trauma or shock, as from a surgical operation.

no'dal. Relating to a node.

node (L. *nodus*, knot). A protuberance or swelling.

no'dose (L. *nodosus*). A condition of having nodes or knot-like protuberances.

nod'u-lar. Resembling a node or having nodes or nodules.

nod'ule (L. *nodulus*, a little knot). A small node.

nod'u-lus, pl. *noduli*. Latin, meaning *nodule*.

no'dus, pl. *nod*i. Latin for *node*.

No-gu'chi's test [Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese bacteriologist, practicing in New York, 1876]. A modification of the Wassermann test for syphilis.

no'ma (Gr. *nome*, an ulcer). Gangrenous stomatitis. A spreading ulcerative condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth, especially in young children.

no'men-cla-ture (L. *nomen*, name + *calare*, to call). A system of names; terminology.

non- (L., not). A Latin prefix denoting negation.

non-co-he'sive gold foil. A gold foil filling material, the surfaces of which have been treated in such a way that the natural cohesion of the gold is interfered with. It is also called soft foil.

non compos mentis (L.). Of unsound mind.

non-con-duc'tor. Any substance that does not transmit heat, light or electricity.

non-medullated nerves. Nerve fibers that are inclosed simply in the neurilemma and having no medullary substance.

norm (L. *norma*, rule). A standard.

nor'mal (L. *norma*, rule). According to a certain standard or established type.

n. salt solution. A solution of 58.37 grams of sodium chlorid to a liter of distilled water. This term is incorrectly used for *physiologic salt solution*, which see.

nose (L. *nasus*). The organ of the sense of smell.

no'so- (Gr. *nosos*, disease). A combining form used to indicate relation to disease.

no-sol'o-gy (Gr. *nosos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). The department of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nos'o-phen. A yellow, odorless, tasteless powder obtained by the action of iodine on phenolphthalein. An antiseptic used as a substitute for iodine. Dose, 5 to 8 gr. [0.3 to 0.5 gm].

no'sos. Greek, meaning *disease*.

nos'trils. The nares.

nos'trum (L. *noster*, our own). A secret or quack medicine.

no-ta'tion. A system of designating by figures or signs.

dental n. See under *dental notation*.

notch. A depression or indentation specially on the edges of certain bones.

ethmoid n. The notch situated between the orbital plates of the frontal bone.

mandibular n. The notch situated between the coronoid and condyloid processes; also called sigmoid notch.

parotid n. The triangular space between the ramus of the mandible and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, so called because it lodges the parotid gland.

sigmoid n. The notch situated between the coronoid and condyloid processes of the mandible.

sphenopalatine n. The notch situated between the orbital and sphenoid processes of the palate bone.

no-vo-cain'. A local anesthetic used in 0.2 to 2 per cent solution like cocaine.

n. dermatitis. A skin eruption caused by contact with novocain.

no-vo-i'o-din. Trade name of a preparation of formaldehyde and iodine, used as a substitute for iodoform.

no'vol. A proprietary preparation of procaine; local anesthetic.

nox'ious (L. *noxius*). Harmful, pernicious.

nu'clear. Relating to a nucleus.

nu'cle-a-ted. Having a nucleus.

nu-cle'i-form. Having the shape of a nucleus.

nu'cle-in. A phosphorized proteid obtained from the internal organs.

nu'cle-oid. Shaped like a nucleus.

nu-cle'o-lar. Relating to a nucleolus.

nu-cle'o-li-form. Having the shape of a nucleolus.

nu-cle'o-lus, pl. *nucleoli* (L., a little nucleus). A nucleus within a nucleus.

nu'cle-o-plasm. The substance from which the nuclear reticulum and envelope are formed.

nu'cle-us, pl. *nuclei* (L., a kernel). The essential part of a cell, situated near the center and containing chromatin.

nurl. See *knurl*.

nu'tri-ent (L. *nutrio*, to nourish). Giving nourishment; food or other nourishing material.

nu'tri-ment. Anything that nourishes. Nourishment.

nu-tri'tion (L. *nutrio*, to nourish). The process by which tissue is built up and waste repaired.

nu-tri'tion-al. Pertaining to or affecting nutrition.

nu-tri'tious. Having the quality of nourishing.

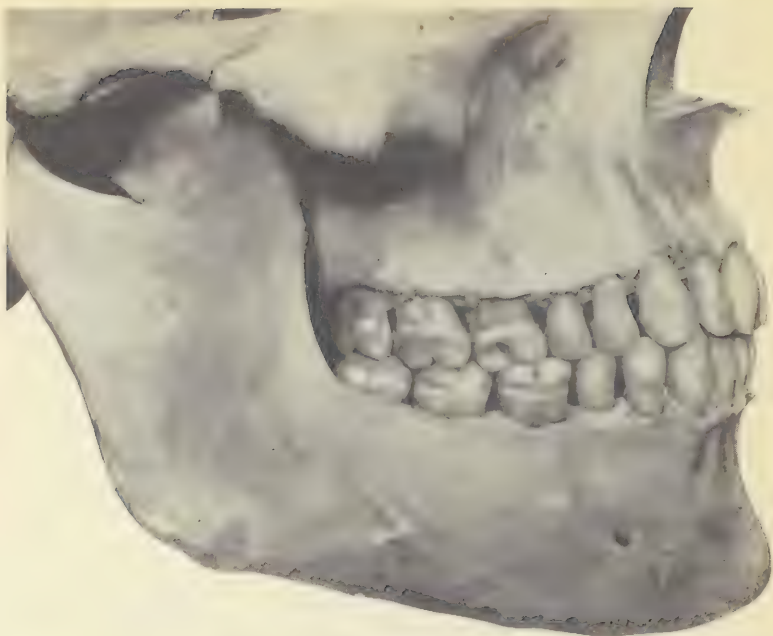
nu'tri-tive. Relating to nutrition or having the quality of nourishing.

nux vomica. The seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*. It contains several alkaloids, the most important being strychnine. It is a bitter tonic, stimulating gastric secretion. Dose, 1 to 5 gr. [0.066 to 0.333 gm.]; tincture 5 to 20 min. [0.3 to 1.3 cc.].

Nylander's test [Wilhelm Gabriel Nylander, a Swedish chemist, 1835]. A test for sugar in the urine. Bismuth subnitrate, 2 parts; Rochelle salt, 4 parts; 8 per cent solution of caustic soda, 100 parts. To 10 parts of suspected solution add 1 part of reagent and boil for several minutes; if glucose is present, a black precipitate of metallic bismuth is formed.

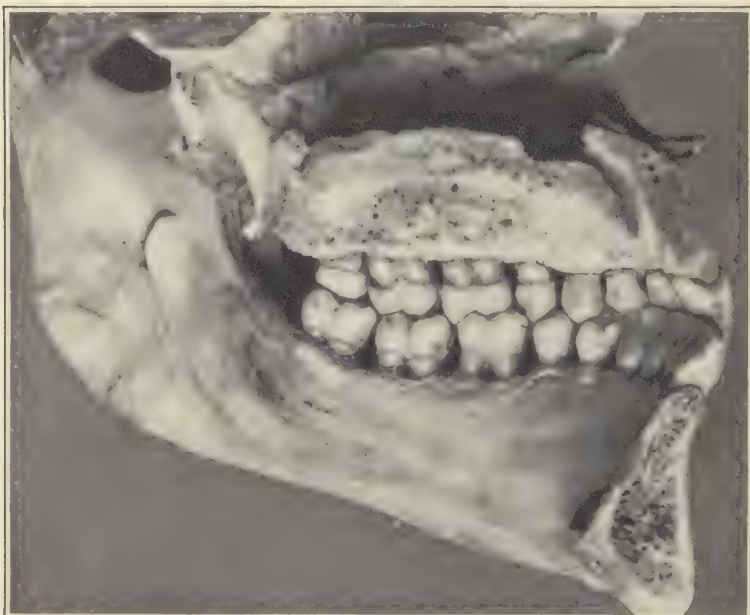
PLATE XVII

FIG. 1



Normal Occlusion. (Cryer.)

FIG. 2



Occlusion of the Molar and Bicuspid Teeth, Internal View. (From Photograph of a Specimen in Possession of Dr. F. A. Peeso.)

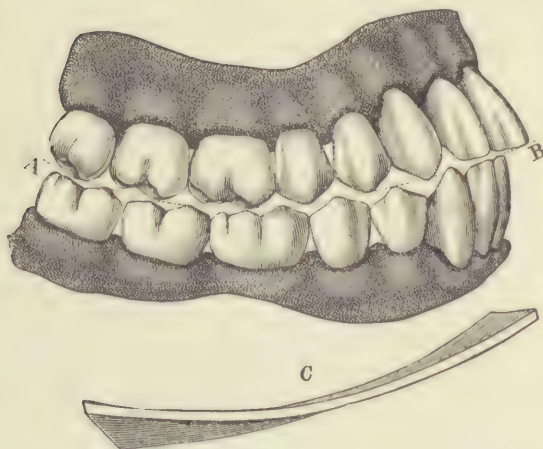
PLATE XVIII

FIG. 1



The Apposition of the Upper and Lower Teeth.

FIG. 2



The Horizon of the Line of Occlusion and Plane of Occlusion.

O

O. The chemical symbol for *oxygen*.
o-a'sis, pl. *oases*. A spot of healthy tissue in a diseased area.

ob= (L. *ob*, against). A prefix meaning *against, in front of, before*. Before *c, f* and *p* changed to *oc-, of-, op-*.

o-be'si-ty. Excessive corpulence.

ob-jec'tive. An object glass; combination of lenses used next to the object in a compound microscope. Also applied to symptoms, as objective symptoms, those apparent to the examiner, in contradistinction to subjective symptoms, those perceived only by the patient.

ob-li'qu-us cap'i-tis in-fe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

ob-li'qu-us cap'i-tis su-pe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

ob-li'qu-us ex-ter'nus. See *Table of Muscles*.

ob-li'qu-us in-fe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

ob-li'qu-us in-ter'nus. See *Table of Muscles*.

ob-li'qu-us su-pe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

ob-tund' (L. *oblundere*, to beat against). To dull, to diminish the acuteness, as of pain.

ob-tun'dent. A agent that dulls the tactile sensibility or lessens pain.

ob-tu-ra-tor (L. *obturare*, to stop up). An appliance adapted for closing an opening caused by a wound or disease or occurring congenitally, as an obturator of the palate.

oc-cip'i-tal (L. *occiput*, the back of the head). Relating to the back of the head.

o. bone. The bone at the posterior and inferior part of the cranium, which it assists in forming.

oc-ci-pi-to-fron-tal'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

oc-clude' (L. *occludere*, to shut). To shut; to close.

oc-clu'ding. Closing together, as of the grinding surfaces of the teeth; coming together in contact.

o. frame. Term suggested by Dr. G. V. Black as preferable to *articulator*.

oc-clu'sal (L. *occludere*, to shut up). Applied to the grinding surfaces of the teeth.

oc-clu'sion (L. *occludere*, to shut up). The normal relations of the occlusal inclined planes of the teeth when the jaws are closed. [Angle.]

buccal o. A tooth is said to be in buccal occlusion when it is outside the line of occlusion.

centric. o. The relation of the inclined planes of the teeth when the jaws are closed in the position of rest.

distal o. A condition in which the tooth is farther back than or distal to normal in relation to the line of occlusion. Also shortened to *disto-cclusion*.

eccentric o. The relation of the inclined planes of the teeth in the excursive movements of the mandible.

infra-o. A tooth is said to be in infra-occlusion when the teeth are intruded in their sockets.

labial o. Same as *buccal occlusion*.

lingual o. A condition when a tooth is inside the line of occlusion.

mesial o. A condition in which a tooth is farther forward than normal in relation to the line of occlusion. Also shortened to *mesio-cclusion*.

o. plane. A synonym for and preferable to *bite-plane*, which see.

o.=rim. The raised portion of an occlusion model or bite.

supra-o. A tooth is said to be in supra-occlusion when it is extruded from its socket.

torso-o. A condition in which a tooth is turned on its axis. Also shortened to *torso-cclusion*.

traumatic o. Malocclusion of a tooth, or teeth, that induces injury to the occlusion, or teeth, in the opposing jaw.

oc-clu'sive. Closing or shutting up.

oc'tad. An octavalent chemical element.

- oc-ta'ri-us** (L. *octo*, eight). An eighth of a gallon; one pint. Abbr. O.
- oc-tav'a-lent** (L. *octo*, eight + *valens*, able). An element having a valency of eight.
- oc'u-lar** (L. *oculus*, eye). Relating to the eye.
- o. d.** Abbreviation for *oculus dexter*, the right eye.
- o'dol.** Trade name of an antiseptic mouthwash.
- o-dont=, o-don'to=** (Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth). A prefix indicating relation to a tooth.
- o-don-tal'gia** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *algos*, pain). Pain in a tooth; toothache.
- o-don-tal'gic.** Relating to toothache.
- o-don-ta-tro'phia** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *atrophia*, atrophy). Atrophy or faulty development of the teeth.
- o-don-the-mo'dia** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *haimodia*, having the teeth on edge). Excessive sensitivity of the teeth.
- o-don-ti'a-sis** (Gr. *odontiasis*, teething). Dentition; cutting the teeth.
- o-don'tic** (Gr. *odous*, tooth). Relating to the teeth.
- o-don'ti-noid** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *eidōs*, like). Resembling or having the nature of teeth.
- o-don'to-blast** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *blastos*, germ). One of the cells covering the dental papilla and forming dentin.
- o-don-to-both'ri-on** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *bothrion*, a pit). The tooth socket.
- o-don-to-both-ri'tis** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *bothrion*, a pit + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the tooth socket.
- o-don-to-cele** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *kele*, a cyst). A tooth cyst which is essentially a cyst of the alveolo-dental periosteum and not of a tooth proper. Two varieties exist: (1) the *sub-capsular*, originating beneath the dental capsule of an unerupted anomalous tooth, affected by partial aplasia of the enamel or dentin or both, and (2) the *extra-capsular*, originating in the degeneration and liquefaction of epithelial strands in the soft tissues over an unerupted tooth. Both varieties are unilocular. The term *odontocèle* was formerly used as a synonym of *dental cyst*. [Hopewell-Smith.]
- o-don-to-ce-ram'ic** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *keramos*, clay). Relating to porcelain teeth.
- o-don-to-chi-rur'gic** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *cheiourgia*, surgery). Relating to dental operations.
- o-don-to-cla'sis** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *klasis*, breaking). Fracture of a tooth.
- o-don'to-clast** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *klainō*, to break). A cell which assists in the absorption of the deciduous teeth.
- o-don-to-dyn'ia** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *odyne*, pain). Odontalgia; toothache.
- o-don'to-gen** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *gennan*, to produce). Layer of odontoblasts from which the dentin is formed.
- o-don-to-gen'e-sis** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *genesis*, origin). The process of development of the teeth.
- o-don-tog'e-ny** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *gennan*, to produce). Mode of development of the teeth.
- o-don'to-glyph** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *glyphein*, to carve). An instrument for scraping the teeth; a gum lancet.
- o-don'to-graph** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *graphein*, to write). An instrument designed by Percy N. Williams, New York dentist, for making diagrammatic charts of the denture.
- o-don-tog'ra-phy** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *graphein*, to write). Descriptive anatomy of the teeth.
- o-don'toid** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *eidōs*, like). Resembling a tooth.
- o-don'to-lith** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *lithos*, a stone). Calcareous accretion on the teeth; tartar.
- o-don-tol'o-gy** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *logos*, treatise). That branch of science which deals with diseases of the teeth.
- o-don-tol-ox'ia** (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *loxos*, slanting). Irregularity of the teeth.
- o-don-to'ma**, pl. *odontomata* (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *oma*, tumor). A tumor composed of tooth-like structure, or a tumor in connection with the teeth.

o-don'tome. Same as *odontoma*.

o-don-ton'o-my (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *onoma*, name). Nomenclature of the teeth.

o-don-to-no-sol'o-gy (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *nosos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). That branch of science which treats of the diseases of the teeth.

o-don-top'a-thy (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *pathos*, disease). Any disease of the teeth.

o-don-to-pe-ri-os'te-um. Same as *periodontium*.

o-don-to-pri'sis (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *prisis*, sawing). Grinding of the teeth.

o-don-tor-rha'gia (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *rhegnynai*, to burst forth). Hemorrhage from the tooth sockets.

o-don-tor-tho'sis (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *orthos*, straight). Orthodontia; correcting irregularities of the teeth.

o-don'to-schism (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *schisma*, cleft). A fissure in a tooth.

o-don'to-scope (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *skopein*, to see). A mirror for examining the teeth.

o-don-to'sis. Dentition; formation and development of the teeth.

o-don-to-tech-ny (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *techne*, art). Dentistry.

o-don-to-ther'a-py (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of diseases of the teeth.

o-don-to-trip'sis (Gr. *odous*, tooth + *tripsis*, wearing). Abrasion or wearing away of the teeth.

o'dor (L.). A smell.

œ=. For words beginning thus see *e*.

œ-soph'a-gus. See *esophagus*.

of-fi'cial. Used of medicines sanctioned by the pharmacopia.

of-fi'ci-nal. Drugs regularly kept on sale in druggists' shops.

ohm. The unit of electric resistance.

-oid (Gr. *eidos*, like). A suffix indicating likeness.

Oïd'ium (Gr. dim. of *oön*, egg). A genus of parasitic fungi.

O. albicans. The cause of thrush.

O. matalense. Found in thrush.

O. rotundatum. Found in thrush.

oil (L. *oleum*). An animal or vegetable liquid not miscible with water. The oils are of two classes very different from each other; those belonging to one class are called fatty or fixed oils, and are viscid or almost insipid in character; those of the other class, called volatile or essential oils, are almost devoid of viscosity, and are caustic and very volatile.

o. of anise. Volatile oil distilled from anise; represents the medicinal properties of anise; stimulant and carminative. Dose, 1 to 5 min. [0.06 to 0.3 cc.].

o. of cade. Juniper tar; used in the treatment of skin diseases.

o. of cajuput. A volatile oil obtained by distillation from *Malaleuca cajuputi*; stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, 5 to 20 min. [0.3 to 1.3 cc.].

o. of camphor. See *camphor*.

camphorated o. An oil containing camphor.

carron o. Linseed oil and lime water; used for burns.

o. of cassia. A volatile oil distilled from Chinese cinnamon; stimulant and aromatic.

castor o. Fixed oil obtained from seeds of *Ricinus communis*; purgative. Dose, 4 to 8 fl. dr. [16 to 32 cc.].

o. of cinnamon. An aromatic volatile oil obtained from cinnamon bark; stimulant and carminative. Dose, 1 to 5 min. [0.06 to 0.3 cc.].

o. of cloves. An aromatic volatile oil obtained from cloves; stimulant. Dose, 2 to 5 min. [0.13 to 0.33 cc.]. Used in dentistry to obtund sensitive dentin.

essential o. A volatile oil obtained from an aromatic plant, to which it gives its odor.

o. of eucalyptus. An aromatic volatile oil obtained from eucalyptus leaves; a powerful antiseptic, deodorant and disinfectant.

o. of gaultheria. See *oil of winter-green*.

o. of juniper. A volatile oil distilled from juniper berries; stimulant and diuretic. Dose, 5 to 15 min. [0.333 to 1 cc.].

mineral o. An oil derived from a mineral; the mineral oils include petroleum; they are used as intestinal lubricants.

o. of myrrh. The volatile oil obtained from the resin of the *Commiphora myrrha* tree, used in the treatment of stomatitis.

paraffin o. A liquid form of paraffin.

o. of peppermint. A volatile distillate from *Mentha piperita*; carminative, anodyne, stimulant and diuretic. Dose, 1 to 5 min. [0.06 to 0.333 cc.].

rosin o. Volatile oil distilled from rosin.

o. of sassafras. A volatile oil distilled from the sassafras root; it is aromatic and stimulant. Dose, 1 to 5 min. [0.06 to 0.3 cc.].

o. of tar. A volatile oil distilled from tar and having the same medicinal properties.

o. of thyme. The volatile oil of thyme; it is tonic, stimulant and carminative. Dose, 1 to 5 min. [0.06 to 0.33 cc.].

o. of turpentine. A volatile oil from the resin of various pine trees; it is stimulant, diuretic and counter-irritant. Dose, 5 to 30 min. [0.333 to 2 cc.].

volatile o. Any one of a class of the oils that volatilize at ordinary temperature; they occur in aromatic plants; also called essential oils.

o. of wintergreen. An aromatic volatile oil obtained from *Gaultheria procumbens*; stimulant and anti-rheumatic. Dose, 5 to 30 min. [0.333 to 2 cc.].

oint'ment (L. *unguentum*). A medicated fatty preparation to be applied to the skin.

o-le-ag'i-nous (L. *oleum*, oil). Relating to oil; oily.

o'le-ate (L. *oleatum*). A salt of oleic acid. A mixture of oleic acid with medicinal substances.

o'le-o= (L. *oleum*, oil). A combining form indicating relation to oil.

o-le-o-res'in (L. *oleum*, oil + *resina*, resin). A pharmaceutical preparation composed of essential oils and

resins extracted from plants with ether.

o'le-um, gen. *olei*, pl. *olea*. Latin for oil.

-ology (Gr. *lego*, to speak). 1. A suffix indicating a science or a special branch of study. 2. (Gr. *lego*, to gather.) A suffix indicating a collection.

-oma, pl. *-omata* (Gr. *oma*, tumor). A suffix meaning a tumor.

omni hora. Latin meaning every hour.

o-mo-hy-oi-de'us. See Table of Muscles.

on-col'o-gy (Gr. *onkos*, tumor + *logos*, treatise). The branch of medical science which relates to tumors.

on-co'ma (Gr. *onkos*, mass + *oma*, tumor). A tumor or swelling.

on-cot'o-my (Gr. *onkos*, tumor + *temnein*, to cut). Cutting into a tumor; opening into an abscess.

one=two=three, Black's 1-2-3 [G. V. Black, a Chicago dentist, 1836-1915]. A local antiseptic composed of oil of cassia, 1 part; carbolic acid, 2 parts; oil of wintergreen, 3 parts.

on-to-gen'e-sis, on-tog'e-ny (Gr. *on*, existing + *gennan*, to produce). Development of the individual organism.

on-to-ge-net'ic, on-to-gen'ic. Relating to ontogenesis.

on'ym (Gr. *onyma*, name). The technical name of an organ.

o-pac'i-ty (L. *opacus*, obscure). Incapability of transmitting light.

o-paque' (L. *opacus*, dull). The state of being impervious to light.

open bite. The condition in which the anterior teeth of the upper jaw fail to properly overlap the lower when the jaws are closed.

op'e-ra-ble. Admitting of an operation.

op-e-ra'tion (L. *operari*, to do). An act performed with instruments, as a surgical procedure. 2. Mode of action of anything.

op'e-ra-tive. 1. Relating to operations. 2. Effective.

o. dentistry. Those operations upon the natural teeth and the soft parts connected with them that are

usually performed by the dentist for their conservation, or cure of disease. It includes the employment of such drugs or remedial agents as may be necessary. [Black.]

oph-thal'mia (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye). Inflammation of the eye; particularly where the conjunctiva is involved.

oph-thal-mol'o-gy (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye + *logos*, treatise). The branch of medical science which relates to the eye.

oph-thal'mo-scope (Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye + *skopein*, to see). A mirror for examining the interior of the eye.

o'pi-ate. A drug derived from opium. Any drug that induces sleep.

o'pi-um (Gr. *opion*, poppy juice). The juice obtained from incising the unripe capsule of the poppy, *Papaver somniferum*; the alkaloids are morphin, codein, narcotin, thebain, etc. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr. [0.016 to 0.066 gm.].

op-son'ic. Relating to opsonins.

o. index. The ratio of the number of bacteria ingested by the leukocytes as compared to the number ingested by the leukocytes of the patient. The resistant power of the blood to bacteria.

op-so'nin (Gr. *opsonen*, to prepare food for). An element in the serum; also in the serum of a person inoculated with dead cultures of the bacteria which causes a disease, that raises the resistant power of the individual.

op-son-o-the'ra-py. The treatment of disease by the use of vaccines to increase the opsonic index of the blood.

op'tic, op'ti-cal (Gr. *optikos*, seeing). Relating to the eye or the sight.

op'ti-mal. Most favorable.

op'ti-mum (L. *optimus*, best). The state or condition at which vital processes are carried on with the greatest efficiency.

o'ral (L. *os, oris*, mouth). Relating to the mouth.

o. teeth. The anterior teeth, incisors and canines, so designated because they are located directly at the entrance to the oral cavity.

o-ra'le. The inner surface of the alveolar process at the incisive suture.

or-bic-u-la'ris o'ris. See *Table of Muscles*.

or-bic-u-la'ris pal-pe-bra'rum. See *Table of Muscles*.

or-bi-tal'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

or'der. In zoölogical classification the division between the class and the family; *e. g.*, the class mammalia has a number of orders; *Edentata, Rodentia, Carnivora, Primates*, etc. Each order has a number of families, *e. g.*, the order *carnivora* has the families; *Felidae, Canidae, Ursidae*, etc.

ore. A mineral containing one or more metals in a free or combined state.

or'gan (L. *organum*; Gr. *organon*, an organ). Any part of the body exercising a particular function.

enamel o. See under *enamel*.

end-o. A structure in which the nerve fibers and nutritive vessels terminate.

or-gan'ic. 1. Relating to an organ. 2. Arising from an organism. 3. Affecting organized structure.

or'gan-ism. Any living organized being, animal or vegetable.

or-gan'o-. A prefix indicating relation to an organ.

or-gan-o-gen'e-sis, or-gan-og'e-ny (Gr. *organon*, an organ + *genesis*, origin). The formation and growth of organs.

or-gan-og'ra-phy (Gr. *organon*, organ + *graphein*, to write). A description of the organs of the living body.

or-gan-ol'o-gy (Gr. *organon*, organ + *logos*, treatise). The branch of science that treats of the organs of plants and animals.

or-gan-on'o-my (Gr. *organon*, organ + *nomos*, law). The laws of organic life.

or-gan-op'a-thy (Gr. *organon*, organ + *pathos*, disease). The disease of an organ. See also *organotherapy*.

or-gan-o-ther'a-py (Gr. *organon*, organ + *therapeia*, treatment). The treatment of disease by the use of animal organs or extracts thereof.

or-gan-o-trop'ic (Gr. *organon*, organ + *trepein*, to turn). Relating to substances which act upon the organs of the body.

or'i-fice (L. *orificium*, an opening). Entrance to a canal or cavity; a foramen, meatus or mouth.

or'i-gin (L. *origio*, to arise). The beginning or source.

o-ro-lin'gual. Relating to the mouth and tongue.

o-ro-na'sal. Relating to the mouth and nose.

o-ro-phar'ynx. Lower portion of the pharynx, continuous with the mouth.

or'ris. The root of *Iris florentine*; used in dentifrices as a flavoring.

or'tho= (Gr. *orthos*, straight). A prefix meaning *straight*.

or-tho-chro-mat'ic (Gr. *orthos*, straight + *chroma*, color). Staining normally.

or-tho-den'tin. Same as *dentin*, which see.

or-tho-don'tia (Gr. *orthos*, straight + *odous*, tooth). That branch of dental science which deals with the treatment of irregularities of the teeth.

or-tho-don'tic. Relating to orthodontia.

or'tho-form. A white, crystalline, tasteless powder; used as a local anesthetic and antiseptic. Dose, 7 to 15 gr. [0.5 to 1.0 gm.].

or-thog'nath-ic, or-thog'na-thous (Gr. *orthos*, straight + *gnathos*, jaw). Having a gnathic index less than 98 degrees.

or-tho-pe'dia (Gr. *orthos*, straight + *pais*, child). That branch of medicine which has to do with the correction of deformities, especially of children.

dental o. Orthodontia.

or-tho-pe'dic. Relating to orthopedia.

or-tho-pe'dics. Same as *orthopedia*.

or-tho-pe'dist. One who practices orthopedic surgery.

or-tho-phos-phor'ic ac'id. Same as *phosphoric acid*, which see under *acid*.

Ortor's enamel cleaver [Chas. H. Orton, contemporary Minneapolis

dentist]. A cutting instrument specially designed for removing enamel from the teeth.

Os. Chemical symbol for *osmium*.

os, gen. *oris*, pl. *ora*. Latin, meaning *mouth*.

oss, gen. *ossis*, pl. *ossa*. Latin, meaning *bone*.

o. incisivum. The intermaxillary bone.

o. s. Abbr. for Latin *oculus sinister*, the left eye.

=ose. A termination indicating a carbohydrate.

=osis. A suffix used to indicate a condition of.

os-me'sis (Gr. *osmesis*, smelling). The sense of smell.

osmic acid. See *acid*.

os'mi-um (Gr. *osme*, odor). A very hard high-fusing, metallic element of the platinum group. Symbol *Os*.

os-mo'sis (Gr. *osmos*, impulsion). The passage of liquids through a membranous septum.

os-mot'ic. Relating to osmosis; of the nature of osmosis.

ossa (L.). Plural of *os*, bone.

os'se-ous (L. *os*, bone). Bony; resembling bone.

os'si= (L. *os*, *ossis*, bone). A prefix indicating relation to bone.

os'si-cle (L. *ossiculum*, a little bone). A small bone.

os-sic'u-lum, pl. *ossicula*. Latin meaning a *small bone*.

os-si-fi-ca'tion (L. *os*, bone + *facere*, to make). The formation of bone.

os'si-fy-ing. Changing into bone.

os-tal'gia (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *algos*, pain). Pain in a bone.

os'te=, os'te-o= (Gr. *osteon*, bone). A prefix indicating relation to bone.

os'te-al. Relating to bone.

os-te-al'gia. Same as *ostalgia*.

os-tec'to-my, os-te-ec'to-my (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *ektome*, excision). Excision of bone tissue.

os-te-i'tis (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a bone.

os'te-o-blast (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *blastos*, germ). One of the embryon-

ic cells concerned in the development of bone tissue. They are intimately associated with the external surface of cementum and bone. In the case of those associated with cementum they have been called *cementoblasts*. Also called *membrana eboris*.

os'te-o-blas'tic. Relating to the osteoblast, or composed of osteoblasts.

os-te-o-car-ci-no'ma. Carcinoma of bone tissue.

os-te-o-chon-dro'ma (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *chondros*, cartilage). A tumor composed of bone and cartilage.

os-te-o-cla'sis, os-te-o-cla'sia (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *klasis*, breaking). The destruction and absorption of bone tissue by the osteoclasts.

os'te-o-clast. A large multinuclear cell concerned in the absorption of bone or cementum.

os-te-o-clas'tic. Relating to osteoclasts, or bone destruction.

os-te-o-den'tin (Gr. *osteon*, bone + L. *dens*, tooth). A tissue intermediate in structure between bone and dentin.

os-te-o-gen'es-is, os-te-og'e-ny (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *genesis*, origin). Formation of bone.

os-te-o-gen'ic, os-te-o-ge-net'ic (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *genesis*, origin). Relating to development of the bones.

os'te-oid (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *eidos*, form). Resembling bone.

os-te-ol'o-gy (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *logos*, treatise). The branch of anatomy which treats of the bones.

os-te-o-ly'sis (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *lysis*, solution). Dissolution or decay of bone.

os-te-o'ma, pl. osteomata (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *oma*, tumor). A tumor of bone, or consisting of osseous tissue.

os-te-o-ma-la'cia (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *malakia*, softness). The softening of bone due to loss of earthy matter.

os-te-o-my-e-li'tis (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *myelos*, marrow + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the marrow of the bone or both bone and marrow.

os'te-o-path. A practitioner of osteopathy.

os-te-op'a-thy (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *pathos*, disease). 1. Disease of bony

structure. 2. A system of medical practice founded on the assumption that many diseases are the result of morbid conditions of the bones and joints, and that treatment should be chiefly by manipulative correction.

os'te-o-phore (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *pherein*, to carry). Forceps for crushing bone.

os'te-o-plast (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *plastos*, formed). Same as *osteoblast*.

os'te-o-plasty (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *plassein*, to form). Plastic surgery of the bones.

os-te-o-po-ro'sis (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *poros*, passage). A spongy or rarefied condition of bone.

os-te-o-sar-co'ma. A sarcoma composed of bony tissue.

os-te-o-scle-ro'sis (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *sklerosis*, hardening). Abnormal hardening or denseness of bone.

os'te-o-tome (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *temnein*, to cut). A knife for cutting bone.

os-te-ot'o-my (Gr. *osteon*, bone + *temnein*, to cut). Cutting of bone.

os'ti'tis. Same as *osteitis*.

os'ti-um, pl. ostia (L.). A mouth or opening.

o-tal'gia (Gr. *ous*, ear + *algos*, pain). Pain in the ear.

o'tic (Gr. *ous*, *otikos*, ear). Relating to the ear.

o-ti'tis (Gr. *ous*, ear + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the ear.

o'to= (Gr. *ous*, ear). A prefix indicating relation to the ear.

o-tol'o-gy (Gr. *ous*, ear + *logos*, treatise). The branch of medicine which relates to the ear.

Ottolengui reamer [R. Ottolengui, New York contemporary dentist]. An instrument designed by Ottolengui, used in enlarging the canals of the roots of teeth.

ounce (L. *uncia*, a twelfth part). A measure of weight. The sixteenth part of the avoirdupois pound. The twelfth part of the troy pound.

outline form. In cavity preparation, the form of the area of tooth surface included in the prepared cavity. [Black.]

ova. Latin plural of *ovum*, egg.

ov'en. A chamber in which substances are heated, as an oven in which porcelain is fused.

overbite. The overlapping of the upper anterior teeth over the lower.

o'void (L. *ovum*, egg + Gr. *eidos*, form). Egg-shaped.

o'vule. Ovum of a mammal.

o'vum, pl. *ova*. Latin meaning egg. The female reproductive cell.

ox'ac-id. An acid that contains oxygen.

ox'a-late. Salt of oxalic acid.

ox'al-ic acid. See *acid*.

ox'id (Gr. *oxys*, sharp). A compound of oxygen with another element.

ox-i-da'tion. The act or process of combining with oxygen.

ox'i-dize. To combine with oxygen.

=ox-ol. A termination used to denote a mixture of hydrogen dioxid with other substances, as *camphoxol*, with camphor; *menthoxol*, with menthol, etc.

ox'one. Trade name of a preparation of hydrogen dioxid.

ox'y- (Gr. *oxys*, sharp). A prefix indicating the presence of oxygen, or its compounds.

ox'y-ac-id. Same as *oxacid*.

ox-y-chlo'rid. Compound of oxygen and a chlorid.

o. of zinc cement. A dental cement consisting of a powder, zinc oxid, and a liquid, a concentrated solution of zinc chlorid in water. Used as a temporary filling material, and for lining the thin walls of cavities.

ox'y-dase. A ferment that produces oxidation.

ox'y-gen (Gr. *oxys*, sharp or sour + *gennan*, to produce). A gaseous element existing in the air and in combination with various elements. Symbol O.

ox-y-ge-na'tion. Impregnating with oxygen; noting particularly aëration of the blood in the lungs.

ox-y-hem-o-glo'bin. Combination of hemoglobin with oxygen.

oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. An instrument in which hydrogen is combined with oxygen in producing a flame. It is capable of producing a very intense heat, estimated at 5000° F.

ox'y-phil (Gr. *oxys*, acid + *philein*, to love). A cell or tissue that has a special affinity for acid dyes, being readily stained therewith.

oxyphosphate of copper cement. A dental cement consisting of a powder, composed of black oxid of copper and zinc oxid, and a liquid, composed of a mixture of zinc phosphate and glacial phosphoric acid in distilled water. Used as a filling material for deciduous teeth.

oxyphosphate of zinc cement. A dental cement consisting of a powder, zinc oxid, and a liquid, composed of a mixture of zinc phosphate and glacial phosphoric acid in distilled water. Used as a temporary filling material, for filling root canals and for attaching bridgework.

oxysulphate of zinc cement. Known also as Fletcher's Artificial Dentin. A dental cement consisting of a powder, composed of zinc oxid, zinc sulphate and powdered gum mastic, and a fluid, 40 per cent. gum arabic solution in water. Used as a temporary filling material.

oz. Abbreviation for ounce.

o'zo-gen. Trade name of a preparation of hydrogen peroxid.

o'zone (Gr. *ozein*, to smell). An allotropic form of oxygen, occurring in the atmosphere. A powerful oxidizing agent, used as a disinfectant.

o'zo-ni-zer. An instrument for applying ozone to wounds

P

P. Chemical symbol for *phosphorus*.

pab'u-lum (L.). Food. Any nutritive material.

pachy= (Gr. *pachys*, thick). A prefix indicating *thick*.

pach-y-gnath'ous (Gr. *pachys*, thick + *gnathos*, jaw). Having thick jaws.

pack. A blanket soaked in hot or cold water and wrapped around the body.

pack'ing. The act of filling a wound with gauze or other material; also the material used.

pæd=. For words beginning thus see under *ped*.

pain (L. *pæna*, punishment). Bodily suffering.

pal'a-tal. Relating to the palate.

p. index. Palatamaxillary index, the relation of the distance between the outer borders of the alveolar arch at the middle of the second molar teeth, to the distance from the alveolar point to the middle of a transverse line touching the posterior borders of the maxillæ, the former being taken as 100.

pal'ate (L. *palatum*, palate). Roof of the mouth; popularly the uvula. Upper part of the cavity of the mouth.

arch of the p. The vault of the roof of the mouth.

artificial p. An obturator of metal or vulcanite to close a deficiency of the palate.

p. bone. One of the two small bones situated at the posterior part of the nasal fossæ and palate.

p. bones. The two bones situated at the posterior portion of the maxillæ, between the tuberosities of the maxillæ and the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

cleft p. Fissure in the palate.

hard p. *Palatum durum*. The roof of the mouth.

p. process. The part of the maxillæ forming the anterior portion of the hard palate.

soft p. *Palatum molle*; *velum pendulum palati*; uvula; the fleshy posterior portion of the palate.

pal'a-tine (L. *palatum*, palate). Relating to the palate.

p. glands. Mucous glands located in the deep periosteum of the hard palate, and under the mucous membrane of the soft palate.

pal-a-to-glos'sal. Relating to the palate and tongue.

pa-la-to-glos'sus. See *Table of Muscles*.

pal-a-to-gnath'us. Cleft palate.

pal-a-to-phar-yn'ge-al. Relating to the palate and pharynx.

pa-la-to-pha-ryn-ge'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

pal-a-to-plas'ty. Plastic surgery of the palate. Operation for closing the palatine vault.

pal-a-to-ple'gia (L. *palatum*, palate + Gr. *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the palate.

pal-a-tor'rha-phy (L. *palatum*, palate + *rhaphe*, suture). The suturing of a cleft palate. Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

pal'a-tum. Latin meaning *palate*.

p. durum. The hard palate.

p. molle. The soft palate.

pal-la'di-um. A hard white metallic element resembling platinum. Symbol Pd.

pal'li-ate. To soothe or relieve.

pal'li-a-tive (L. *palliare*, to cloak). 1. Alleviating suffering without curing. 2. A medicine that relieves without curing.

pal'lor (L.). Paleness of the skin or mucous membrane.

pal'pate (L. *palpare*, to touch). To examine by touch.

pal-pa'tion. Examination by touch; manipulation of a part by the fingers to determine the condition of the underlying tissues.

pal-pe'bra, pl. *palpebræ*. Latin, meaning the *eyelid*.

pal-pe'bral. Relating to the eyelids.
pal-pe-bra'lis su-pe'ri-or. See *Table of Muscles*.

pal-pi-ta'tion (L. *palpitare*, to quiver). Rapid action of the heart; tachycardia.

pal'sy. See *paralysis*.

Bell's p. Facial paralysis.

pan= (Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all). A prefix indicating *all*.

pan-a-ce'a (Gr. *pan*, all + *akos*, cure). A pretended universal remedy or cure-all.

pan'cre-as (Gr. *pan*, all + *kreas*, flesh). The large racemose gland below the stomach, the secretion of which is concerned in the process of digestion.

pan'cre-at-in. The active ferment of the pancreatic juice.

pan'cre-on. Trade name of a powder produced by the action of tannin on pancreatin; used as a substitute for pancreatin. Dose, 5 to 8 gr. [0.3 to 0.5 gm.].

pan-dem'ic (Gr. *pan*, all + *demos*, people). An epidemic over a wide area.

pan-gen'e-sis (Gr. *pan*, all + *genesis*, production). A theory of heredity advanced by Darwin which assumes that the whole organization, in the sense of every part of the organism, reproduces itself in the progeny; each ovule and spermatozoön containing a germ thrown off from each separate unit of the parent organism.

pan-pep'tin. Trade name of a preparation containing digestive enzymes.

pan-si-nu-si'tis. Inflammation involving all the sinuses of a region.

pan'to-graph (Gr. *pan*, all + *graphein*, to write). An instrument for reproducing drawings by means of levers which cause the recording pencil to follow the movements of a styllet passed along the lines of the original drawing.

pan'to-pon (Gr. *pan*, all + *opos*, juice). Trade name of an opium preparation.

pa-pa'in. An enzyme obtained from papaw, used in indigestion. Dose, 2 to 5 gr. [0.13 to 0.3 gm.].

pa'per (L. *papyrus*; Gr. *papyros*). A piece of paper used for wrapping up a powder; also the powder itself. See *charta*.

bibulous p. A soft absorbent paper used for making the toilet of cavities, for introduction of medicaments into root canals, and recommended by E. T. Darby for use in condensation of amalgam fillings.

filter p. A specially prepared paper used in chemistry for filtering solutions.

litmus p. A paper used for testing purposes.

wax p. A paper coated with wax.

pa-pil'la, pl. *papillæ* (L., a nipple). A small nipple-like protuberance.

circumvallate p. One of the projections on the dorsum of the tongue.

dental p., p. dentis. That part of the mesoderm beneath the enamel organ, the cells of which are destined to form the dentin and the dental pulp.

filiform p. Any of the papillæ of the tongue.

p. fusiformis. One of the papillæ on the anterior portion of the tongue.

incisive p. An elevation of the palate at the anterior extremity of the raphe.

lingual p. One of the papillæ on the dorsum of the tongue.

palatine p. See *incisive papilla*.

pap-il-lo'ma, pl. *papillomata* (L. *papilla* a nipple + Gr. *oma*, tumor). An epithelial tumor, as a wart, polypi, etc.

pa-pil'lu-la (L. dim. of *papilla*). A small papilla.

pap'oid. A digestive enzyme from the fruit of papaw.

pap'u-la, pl. *papulæ*. Latin for *papule*.

pap'ule (L. *papula*, pl. *papulæ*, a pimple). A small circumscribed elevation of the skin.

para= (Gr. *para*, beyond). A prefix indicating *beyond*, *besides*, *against*, *near*.

Paracelsian method [Philippus Aureolus Paracelsus, Swiss physician, 1493-1541]. The use of nothing but chemical agents in the treatment of disease.

pa-ra-chro'ma (Gr. *para*, beside + *chroma*, color). Change in color, especially of the skin.

par-ac'me (Gr. *para*, beyond + *akme*, prime). 1. The stage of decline or remission of symptoms of a disease. 2. The stage of life beyond the prime, or the decline of the organism.

par'a-cone (Gr. *para*, beyond + *konos*, cone). The main mesio-buccal cusp of the upper molars of primitive mammals and of man. In occlusion the paracone normally overhangs and fits between the paraconid and the hypoconid of a lower molar. [Gregory.]

par'a-co-nid. The mesio-lingual cusp of the trigonid of primitive mammalian molars. Normally lost in man. In occlusion the paraconid fits into the interdental space behind the protocone of primitive tritubercular upper molars. It is often lost or greatly reduced in forms with large hypocones on the upper molars. [Gregory.]

par-ad-e-ni'tis (Gr. *para*, beside + *aden*, gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the tissues around a gland.

pa-ra-den'tal (Gr. *para*, around + L. *dens*, tooth). Around or near a tooth.

par'af-fin, pa-raf-fin'um (L. *parum*, little + *affinis*, affinity). A white, translucent hydrocarbon obtained from petroleum.

liquid p. *Petrolatum liquidum* [U. S. P.].

pa'ra-form, pa-ra-for-mal'de-hyd. Formalin; triformal; an antiseptic and disinfectant. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.3 to 0.6 gm.].

pa-ra-in-fec'tion. Presence of symptoms simulating those of an infectious disease, but without the specific microorganisms of that disease being present.

par-al-lel'-o-me-ter. An instrument for paralleling bridge abutments or canals to receive posts for supporting a bridge.

pa-ral'y-sis (Gr. *para*, beside + *lyein*, to loosen). Loss of sensation or motion in a part or member.

p. agitans. Shaking palsy.

Bell's p. Paralysis of the face.

dental p. Anterior poliomyelitis occurring in teething children.

facial p. *Bell's p.*; paralysis of the facial nerve.

infantile p. Acute anterior poliomyelitis.

lead p. Paralysis due to lead poisoning.

lingual p. Paralysis of the tongue.

reflex p. Paralysis due to reflex irritation of the nervous system, as in the case of palsy from dentition.

tic p. See *tic douloureux*.

par-a-me'di-an. Near or in the vicinity of the median line.

pa-ra-neph'rin (Gr. *para*, near + *nephros*, kidney). A preparation of the suprarenal glands; a powerful hemostatic.

par-an-es-the'si-a (Gr. *para*, beside + *anesthesia*, insensibility). Anesthesia affecting corresponding portions of two sides of the body, particularly in the lower limbs.

pa-ra-neu'ral (Gr. *para*, near + *neuron*, nerve). Beside or near a nerve.

pa-ra-no'ia (Gr. *para*, beside + *nous*, mind). Delusional insanity.

pa-ra-noi'ac. One affected with paranoia.

par-a-op'e-ra-tive. Pertaining to the accessories of a surgical operation.

par-aph'ia (Gr. *para*, beside + *haphē*, touch). Loss or disorder of the sense of touch.

par-a-phy'ton (Gr. *para*, beside + *phylon*, plant). Vegetable parasite.

pa-ra-ple'gia (Gr. *para*, beside + *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the lower part of the body.

pa'ra-site (Gr. *para*, beside + *sitos*, food). An animal or vegetable living upon or within another organism, termed the host.

pa-ra-sit'ic. Relating to or of the nature of a parasite.

pa-ra-sit'i-cide (Gr. *para*, beside + *sitos*, food + L. *cedere*, to kill). An agent capable of destroying parasites.

pa-ra-si-tol'o-gy (Gr. *para*, beside + *sitos*, food + *logos*, treatise). The study of parasites and the diseases produced by them.

par'a-style (Gr. *para*, beyond + *stylos*, style). The mesio-buccal, small marginal cusp of the upper molars of such primitive mammals as *Phenacodus*. Absent in man. The parastyle is located at the junction of the external and anterior cingula. In occlusion it overhangs the mesio-buccal cusp (protoconid) of a lower molar. [Gregory.]

pa-ra-thy'roid (Gr. *para*, near + *thyreos*, shield + *eidos*, form). Located beside the thyroid gland.

p. gland. One of the four small glands, one on the lateral and one on the mesial surface of the two lateral lobes of the thyroid.

pa-ra-thy-roi-dec'to-mize. To remove the parathyroids.

pa-ra-thy-roi-dec'to-my (Gr. *para*, near + *thyreos*, shield + *eidos*, form + *ektome*, excision). Removal of the parathyroid glands.

par-a-thy'roi-din. Trade name of an extract of parathyroid gland.

par-at'ro-phy (Gr. *para*, beside + *trophe*, nutrition). Abnormal nutrition; hypertrophy.

pa-re-gor'ic (Gr. *paregorikos*, soothing). Camphorated tincture of opium; an anodyne. Dose 1 to 4 fl. dr. [4 to 16 cc.].

par-en'chy-ma (Gr. *para*, beside + *enchein*, to pour in). The specialized tissue of an organ as distinguished from the supporting structure.

par-en-chy'ma-tous. Relating to or having the nature of parenchyma.

par'e-sis (Gr. *parienai*, to relax). Incomplete paralysis; partial paralysis, affecting motion but not sensation.

par-es-the'sia, par-æs-the'sia (Gr. *para*, beside + *aisthesis*, sensation). Abnormal or perverted sensation.

par-et'ic. Relating to or affected with paresis.

pa'ries, pl. parietes (L., a wall). Walls or limiting structure of a hollow organ or cavity.

pa-ri'e-tal. Relating to the walls of a cavity.

p. bones. Two bones occupying the lateral and upper parts of the cranium, which they assist in forming.

pa-ri'e-tes (L. plural of *paries*). Walls of a cavity.

par'i-sol. A liquid soap containing formaldehyd.

par-o-don'tid (Gr. *para*, beside + *odous*, a tooth). A tumor on the gum; *parulis*.

par-o-don-ti'tis (Gr. *para*, near + *odous*, tooth + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the gum tissue about a tooth.

par-o-rex'ia (Gr. *para*, beside + *orexis*, appetite). Perversion of appetite, with craving for articles unfit for food.

par-ot'id (Gr. *para*, near + *ous*, ear). 1. The parotid gland. 2. Located near the ear.

par-ot-id-ec'to-my (Gr. *para*, near + *ous*, ear + *ektome*, excision). Removal of the parotid gland.

par-ot-i-di'tis, par-ot-i'tis (Gr. *para*, near + *ous*, ear + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps.

pars, pl. partes. Latin, meaning *part*.

par-then-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *parthenos*, virgin + *genesis*, origin). Virginal generation.

par'u-lis, pl. parulides (Gr. *para*, near + *oulon*, gum). An abscess of the gum.

pas'sage (L. *passare*, to pass). 1. A channel. 2. The act of passing from one place to another. 3. Evacuation of the bowels. 4. The introduction of a probe into a cavity.

paste (L. *pasta*, paste). A soft, sticky mass, specially a mixture of starch or flour and water.

arsenical p. A paste of arsenous acid, 30 parts; morphin sulphate, 20 parts; cocain, 5 parts; oil of cloves, 5 parts; carbolic acid, 25 parts, used for destroying the dental pulp.

Beck's p. A paste composed of 1 part bismuth subnitrate and 2 parts vaselin; used as injection in treatment of chronic sinus.

bismuth p. See *Beck's p.*

Buckley's p. [J. P. Buckley, contemporary Los Angeles dentist.] A paste composed of neothessin, 11 parts; thymol, 12 parts; trioxymethylen, 77 parts, combined with

a petroleum base and incorporated in a fibrous vehicle; used as a dentin desensitizing paste for hypersensitive dentin.

Pasteur's theory [Louis Pasteur, a French bacteriologist, 1822-1895]. The germ theory of infectious diseases in its entirety.

pas-teur-i-za'tion. The act of arresting fermentation by means of heat.

pas'teu-ri-zer. An instrument used to effect pasteurization.

pas'til, pas'tille (Fr. *pastille*). A lozenge or troche.

patch. An irregular spot or area.
mucous p. One of the characteristic secondary lesions of syphilis.

pa-tel'la (L., a shallow dish). The kneecap.

path, condyle. See *condyle path*.

path'o= (Gr. *pathos*, disease). A prefix indicating relation to disease.

path-o-don'tia (Gr. *pathos*, disease + *odous*, tooth). Term suggested by R. Ottolengui to indicate the branch of dentistry that relates to the treatment of diseases of the teeth.

path'o-gen (Gr. *pathos*, disease + *genan*, to produce). A disease-producing microorganism.

path-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *pathos*, disease + *genesis*, origin). The production or development of disease.

path-o-gen'ic, path-o-ge-net'ic (Gr. *pathos*, disease + *genesis*, origin). Giving rise to or producing disease.

path-o-ge-ni'ci-ty. Being pathogenic.

path-og-no-mon'ic (Gr. *pathos*, disease + *gnomonikos*, showing). A characteristic symptom of a disease.

path-og'no-my (Gr. *pathos*, disease + *gnome*, a sign). Study of the symptoms of disease.

path-o-log'ic, path-o-log'ic-al. Relating to pathology.

path-ol'o-gist. A person skilled in pathology.

path-ol'o-gy (Gr. *pathos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). The study of the functional and structural changes caused by disease.

dental p. The study of diseases of the teeth.

=pathy (Gr. *pathos*, disease). A suffix indicating relation to disease, usually the treatment of disease.

pa'tient (L. *patior*, suffer). A person being treated for disease or injury.

pat'ern. 1. Something used as a copy. A model for imitation. 2. The act of copying or imitating.

Pav'loff's [or *Pavlov*] **method** [J. P. Pavloff, a Russian physiologist contemporary]. A method of studying the modifications of the salivary reflex caused by psychic reactions.

Pb. (L. *plumbum*). Chemical symbol for lead.

Pd. Chemical symbol for *palladium*.

pe-be'co. A trade name for a tooth paste.

pec'cant (L. *peccare*, to sin). Morbid; not healthy. Pathogenic.

pe-dia-don'tia (Gr. *pais*, child + *odous*, tooth). The branch of dentistry which relates to care and treatment of children's teeth.

pe-di-at'ric. Relating to diseases of children.

pe-di-at'rics (Gr. *pais*, child + *iatreia*, therapeutics). The branch of medicine which relates to the study and treatment of diseases of children.

pe-di-ar'ist. One skilled in the treatment of children's diseases.

ped'i-a-try. Same as *pediatrics*.

ped'i-cle (L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot). A slender process acting as a foot or stem.

pe'do= (Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, child). A prefix indicating relation to *children*.

ped'o= (L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot). A prefix indicating relation to the *feet*.

pe'dun-cle (L. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, a foot). A narrow part acting as a support.

Peeso pliers [Fred. A. Peeso, contemporary New York dentist.] Pliers designed by Peeso for the contouring of the band of an artificial tooth crown.

pel'i-can. Name formerly given to extracting forceps.

pel-la'gra (L. *pellis*, skin + Gr. *agra*, seizure). A skin and spinal disease believed to be due to deficiency in diet.

pel'let (L. *pila*, ball). A small pill.

pel'li-cle (L. *pellis*, skin). A thin membrane or cuticle; also a thin film on the surface of a liquid.

pel'vis (L., basin). The heavy basin-shaped bones at the posterior extremity of the trunk supporting the spinal column and the abdominal viscera.

pen'cil (L. *penicillus*, pencil). A medicated cylindrical stick; a roll of lint.

pen'du-lous (L. *pendere*, to hang). Hanging loosely.

p. palate. The uvula.

pen-e-tra'tion (L. *penetrare*, to pierce). The focal depth at which the lens of a microscope will give a clear definition. Also penetration of a medication into a tissue, as into dentin. Also penetration of radium or Roentgen rays therapeutically or for diagnosis.

pen'ny-weight. A measure of weight. Twenty-four grams troy weight.

pen'tad. An element or radical with a valence of five.

pen-tav'a-lent. Having a valence of five.

pen-tox'id. Compound of five atoms of oxygen with another element or radical.

pep'per-mint, oil of. See *oil*.

pep'sin (Gr. *pepsis*, digestion). A ferment of the gastric juice, which converts proteins into peptones. Also used as a medicine in indigestion. Dose, 10 to 15 grs. [0.66 to 1 gm.].

pep-sin'o-gen. An enzyme from the gastric glands which develops into pepsin.

pep'so-dent. A proprietary tooth paste, claimed to digest the mucinous plaque.

pep'tic (Gr. *peptein*, to digest). Relating to pepsin or digestion.

pep'to-gen (Gr. *pepsis*, digestion + *gennan*, to produce). A substance that produces pepsin.

pep-to-gen'ic, pep-tog'e-nous (Gr. *peptein*, to digest + *gennan*, to produce).
1. Producing peptones. 2. Relating to or of the nature of peptogen.

pep-tol'y-sis (Gr. *peptein*, to digest + *lysein*, to destroy). The process of splitting up peptone.

pep'tone (Gr. *pepton*, digesting). A protein formed by the action of pepsin on albumins during gastric digestion.

pep'to-nize. To digest with pepsin.

pep-to-nu'ria (Gr. *peptein*, to digest + *ouron*, urine). The condition in which peptones are found in the urine.

per= (L., through). A prefix indicating through or very.

per anum. Latin meaning through or by the anus.

per'co-late (L. *percolare*, to strain). 1. To strain. To submit to percolation. 2. The liquid resulting from the process of percolation.

per-co-la'tion (L. *percolare*, to strain). The act of extracting the soluble parts of a drug by allowing a liquid solvent to trickle slowly through it.

per'co-la-tor. A vessel used in the process of percolation.

per contiguum. Latin phrase meaning contiguous or in contiguity.

per continuum. Latin phrase meaning continuous; without a break.

per-cus'sion (L. *per*, through + *cutere*, to strike). The act of striking short, sharp blows in an endeavor to diagnose the condition of the underlying parts by means of the sound from the blows.

per-fo-ra'tion (L. *perforare*, to pierce through). The act of boring or piercing into or through a part.

per'gen-ol. Trade name of a preparation of hydrogen peroxid.

per-hy'drol. Trade name of a preparation of hydrogen peroxid.

peri= (Gr. *peri*, around). A prefix meaning around.

per-i-ad-e-ni'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *aden*, a gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the tissues around a gland.

per-i-ap'i-cal (Gr. *peri*, around + L. *apex*, the end). Relating to the area around the apex of a tooth.

per-i-ar-tic'u-lar (Gr. *peri*, around + L. *articulus*, a joint). Located around a joint.

per-i-ax'i-al (Gr. *peri*, around + *axon*, axis). Located around an axis.

per'i-blast (Gr. *peri*, around + *blastos*, germ). The substance immediately surrounding the nucleus of a cell.

per-i-car-di'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *kardia*, heart + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the membranous sac surrounding the heart.

per-i-car'di-um (Gr. *peri*, around + *kardia*, heart). The membranous sac inclosing the heart.

per-i-ce-men'tal. Relating to the pericementum of a tooth.

per-i-ce-men-ti'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + L. *cæmentum*, cement + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the pericementum of a tooth.

phagedenic p. An inflammation of the pericemental membrane accompanied by destruction of the membrane and the alveolar walls.

per-i-ce-men-to-cla'sia (pericementum + *klassein*, to break down). The breaking down of the pericemental tissues.

per-i-ce-men'tum (Gr. *peri*, around + L. *cæmentum*, cement). The tissue immediately surrounding the cementum of the tooth, and between the cementum and the alveolar process. It is also called *peridental membrane*, *periodontal membrane*, *periodontium*, *dental periosteum*, and *alveolodental membrane*.

per-i-chon'dri-um (Gr. *peri*, around + *chondros*, cartilage). The membranous covering of cartilage.

pe-ri-cla'sia. A shortening for sake of convenience of *periodontoclasia*.

per-i-den'tal (Gr. *peri*, around + L. *dens*, a tooth). Relating to the tissues around the tooth.

p. anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

p. membrane. The tissue situated between the cementum of the tooth and the alveolar process.

per-i-gas'tric (Gr. *peri*, around + *gaster*, stomach). Located around the stomach.

per-i-glottic (Gr. *peri*, around + *glotta*, the tongue). Located around the tongue.

per-i-glottis (Gr. *peri*, around + *glotta*, the tongue). The mucous membrane of the tongue.

per-i-ne'al. Relating to the perineum.

per-i-neph'ric (Gr. *peri*, around + *nephros*, kidney). Located around the kidney.

per-i-neph-ri'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *nephros*, kidney + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the kidney.

per-i-neph-ri-um (Gr. *peri*, around + *nephros*, kidney). The peritoneal covering of the kidney.

per-i-ne'um (Gr. *perinaion*, perineum). The space between the anus and the external genital organs.

per-i-neu'ral, **per-i-neu'ri-al**. Relating to the perineurium.

p. anesthesia (Gr. *peri*, around + *neuron*, nerve). See *anesthesia*.

per-i-neu-ri'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *neuron*, nerve + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the perineurium.

per-i-neu'ri-um (Gr. *peri*, around + *neuron*, a nerve). The connective tissue sheath inclosing a bundle of nerve fibers.

per-i-nu'cle-ar (Gr. *peri*, around + L. *nucleus*, a nut). Located around a nucleus.

pe-ri-od'ic (Gr. *peri*, around + *hodos*, way). Recurring at more or less regular intervals.

pe-ri-o-dic'i-ty. Recurrence at regular intervals.

per-i-o-don'tal (Gr. *peri*, around + *odous*, tooth). Surrounding a tooth.

p. membrane. The thin connective tissue with extensive vascular and nervous systems which intervenes between the external surface of the cementum of teeth and the lamina dura of the bone of their alveolar sockets. [Hopewell-Smith.] Called also the alveolodental periosteum; alveolodental ligament; root membrane; peridental membrane and dental periosteum.

per-i-o-don'tia (Gr. *peri*, around + *odous*, tooth). The branch of dentistry which relates to diseases of the tissues surrounding the teeth.

per-i-o-don-ti'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *odous*, tooth + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the periodontal membrane.

per-i-o-don'ti-um (Gr. *peri*, around + *odous*, tooth). The membranous tissue immediately surrounding the cementum of the tooth and between the cementum and the alveolar process.

per-i-o-don-to-cla'sia (Gr. *peri*, around + *odous*, tooth + *klassis*, breaking down). The breaking down of the tissues surrounding the root of the tooth.

per-i-o'ral (Gr. *peri*, around + L. *os*, *oris*, mouth). Around the mouth.

per-i-os'te-al. Relating to the periosteum.

per-i-os-te-i'tis. Same as *periostitis*.

per-i-os-te-o'ma (Gr. *peri*, around + *osteon*, bone + *oma*, tumor). Periosteal tumor.

per-i-os'te-o-tome (Gr. *peri*, around + *osteon*, bone + *temnein*, to cut). An instrument for separating the periosteum from the bone.

per-i-os-te-o-my-e-li'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *osteon*, bone + *myelos*, marrow + *itis*, inflammation). Periostitis with myelitis.

per-i-os'te-um (Gr. *peri*, around + *osteon*, bone). The membranous tissue surrounding the bone.

dental p. Same as *pericementum*.

per-i-os-ti'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *osteon*, bone + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the periosteum.

per-i-os-to'sis. A bony growth on the surface of a bone.

per-iph'e-rad. In a direction toward the periphery.

per-iph'e-ral, **per-iph'ic**. Relating to or located near the periphery.

per-iph'e-ry (Gr. *peri*, around + *pherein*, to bear). The outer surface.

per'i-plast (Gr. *peri*, around + *plassein*, to mold). The protoplasm of a cell outside of the nucleus.

per-i-ra-dic'u-lar (Gr. *peri*, around + L. *radix*, root). Around the root of a tooth.

per-i-stal'sis (Gr. *peri*, around + *stal'sis*, contraction). The convolitional movement of the alimentary canal in expelling its contents.

per-i-stal'tic. Relating to peristalsis.

per-i-stal'tin. A laxative preparation of cascara sagrada.

per-i-staph-y-li'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *staphyle*, uvula + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of soft tissues about the uvula.

per-i-sto-mal, **per-i-stom'a-tous** (Gr. *peri*, around + *stoma*, mouth). Relating to the parts immediately around the mouth or a similar opening.

per-i-the'li-um (Gr. *peri*, around + *thele*, nipple). Layer of cells that surrounds the smaller vessels.

per-i-to-ne'al. Relating to the peritoneum.

per-i-to-ne'um (Gr. *peri*, around + *teinein*, to stretch). The serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity.

per-i-to-ni'tis (Gr. *peri*, around + *tenein*, to stretch + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the peritoneum.

per-i-ton'sil-lar. Located around or near the tonsils.

per-i-vas'cu-lar. Situated around a vessel.

perlèche [pare-lesh'] (Fr.). An oral disease of children, contagious in character, having a bacterial origin. The principal symptom is induration of the epithelium at the corners of the mouth.

permanent teeth. Teeth of the second dentition. Teeth of adult age as distinguished from the deciduous teeth.

per-o'ral (L. *per*, through + *os*, *oris*, mouth). Through the mouth.

per os. Latin phrase meaning *by the mouth*.

per-ox'id. The oxid of an element containing more oxygen than any other.

p. of sodium. Obtained by adding peroxid of hydrogen to a solution of caustic soda and then adding alcohol; antiseptic and bleaching agent.

per-ox'ol. A preparation of camphor with hydrogen peroxid.

per primam intentionem. Latin phrase meaning *by first intention*.

per rectum. Latin phrase meaning *through or by the rectum*.

Perry crown. [Safford G. Perry, New York dentist, 1844-1911]. An artificial crown attached to the root of a tooth, and to which is soldered a collar with a cap fitted on it. A pin is fastened into the root canal, its end projecting into the concavity in the base of the porcelain crown, which is cemented to the cap, through which the pin passes, with oxyphosphate cement.

Perry separator. An instrument for separating the teeth to gain access to the proximal surfaces in filling teeth, designed by S. G. Perry.

per secundam intentionem. Latin phrase meaning *by second intention*.

per-spi-ra'tion (L. *perspirare*, to breathe through). The secretion of sweat.

per tertiam intentionem. Latin phrase meaning *by third intention*.

per-tuss'in. Trade name of a preparation containing thyme used in whooping cough.

pes, pl. *pedes*. Latin, meaning *foot*.

pest. Same as *plague*.

pes'tle (L. *pestillum*, a pounder). The instrument with which substances are rubbed in a mortar.

Petri dish [Julius Petri, a German bacteriologist, 1852-]. Round glass dishes used for holding bacterial cultures.

pet-ro-la'tum (L.). A jelly-like ointment obtained from petroleum.

pe-tro'le-um (L. *petra*, stone + *oleum*, oil). An oily liquid obtained from wells dug in the earth. Used as an expectorant, diaphoretic; also in skin diseases. Dose, 5 to 10 min. [0.33 to 0.66 cc].

pet-ro-sul'fol. Trade name of a preparation of petroleum and sulphur used in the treatment of skin diseases.

pe'trous (Gr. *petra*, rock). Having the nature of stone.

pH. Chemical symbol for *hydrogen-ion concentration*. **pH'** = neutrality; where the figure is greater than 7, it represents alkalinity; where less than 7, acidity.

phag-e-de'na (Gr. *phagein*, to eat). A rapidly spreading ulcerous condition of the soft parts.

phag-e-den'ic. That which rapidly eats away.

p. pericementitis. Inflammation of the pericementum accompanied by destruction of the membrane and the alveolar walls.

phag'o-cyte (Gr. *phagein*, to eat + *kytos*, cell). A cell that destroys microorganisms by enveloping them.

phag-o-cy'tic. Relating to phagocytes.

phag-o-cy'to-blast (Gr. *phagein*, to eat + *kytos*, cell + *blastos*, germ). A cell that produces phagocytes.

phag-o-cy-tol'y-sis (Gr. *phagein*, to eat + *kytos*, cell + *lysis*, solution). Dissolution of phagocytes.

phag-o-cy-to'sis. Destruction of bacteria by phagocytes; development of phagocytes.

phag-o-dy-na-mom'e-ter (Gr. *phagein*, to eat + *dynamis*, force + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the force used in chewing.

phag-o-ly'sis (Gr. *phagein*, to eat + *lysis*, solution). Destruction of phagocytes.

pha'lanx, pl. *phalanges* (Gr. *phalanx*, a row of soldiers). Any one of the bones of the fingers or toes.

phar., pharm. Abbreviation for pharmacy, pharmacopeia.

Phar. D. Abbr. for Doctor of Pharmacy.

phar'ma-cal. Relating to pharmacy.

phar-ma-ceu'tic, phar-ma-ceu'ti-cal. (Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug). Relating to pharmacy.

phar-ma-ceu'tist. Same as *pharmacist*.

phar'ma-cist. A druggist.

phar-ma-co-dy-nam'ic (Gr. *pharmakon*, drug + *dynamis*, power). Relating to the effects of drugs.

phar-ma-co-dy-nam'ics. The science and study of the action of drugs.

phar-ma-cog'no-sy (Gr. *pharmakon*, drug + *gnosis*, knowledge). The science which treats of drugs in all their relations; description, source, preparation, dosage, action, etc.

phar-ma-col'o-gist. One versed in the nature and action of drugs.

phar-ma-col'o-gy (Gr. *pharmakon*, drug + *logos*, treatise). The study of the nature and action of drugs.

- phar-ma-co-pe'ia**, *pharmacopœia* (Gr. *pharmakon*, drug + *poiein*, to make). An authoritative work containing directions for the preparation of drugs. The U. S. P. is revised every ten years by a national committee.
- phar-ma-co-pe'i-al**. Relating to the pharmacopeia, or sanctioned by the pharmacopeia.
- phar-ma-co-ther'a-py** (Gr. *pharmakon*, drug + *therapeia*, treatment). The science of treatment of disease by means of drugs.
- phar'ma-cy** (Gr. *pharmakon*, drug). The art which teaches the knowledge, choice, preservation, preparation and combination of drugs.
- phar-yn'geal**. Relating to the pharynx.
- phar-yn-gec'to-my** (Gr. *pharynx*, pharynx + *ektome*, excision). Excision of a portion of the pharynx.
- phar-yn-gi'tis** (Gr. *pharynx*, pharynx + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the pharynx.
- phar-yn-go-glos'sal**. Relating to the pharynx and tongue.
- phar-yn-gol'o-gy** (Gr. *pharynx*, pharynx + *logos*, treatise). The study of the pharynx.
- phar-yn-go-max'il-la-ry**. Relating to the pharynx and the jaw.
- phar-yn-go-my-co'sis** (Gr. *pharynx*, pharynx + *mykes*, fungus). Growth of the fungus *Leptothrix buccalis* in the pharynx.
- phar-yn-go-na'sal**. Relating to the pharynx and the nose.
- phar-yn-go-o'ral**. Relating to the pharynx and mouth.
- phar-yn-go-pal'a-tine**. Relating to the pharynx and the palate.
- phar'yn-go-scope** (Gr. *pharynx*, pharynx + *skopein*, to see). An instrument for examining the pharynx.
- phar-yn-got'o-my** (Gr. *pharynx*, pharynx + *temnein*, to cut). Incision into the pharynx.
- phar'ynx**, pl. *pharynges* (Gr. *pharynx*, pharynx). The musculomembranous canal between the mouth and nares and esophagus.
- phase** (Gr. *phasis*, appearance). The stage of a disease at a certain time.
- phat'ne** (Gr. *phatne*, socket). An alveolus, or tooth socket.
- phat-nor-rha'gia** (Gr. *phatne*, socket + *rhegnynai*, to burst forth). Hemorrhage from the alveoli.
- phat-nor-rhe'a** (Gr. *phatne*, socket + *rhoia*, to flow). Same as *pyorrhea alveolaris*.
- Ph. B.** Abbr. British Pharmacopœia. Bachelor of Philosophy.
- Ph. D.** Abbr. for Doctor of Philosophy.
- phe-nac'e-tin**. Same as acetphenetidin. A white, crystalline powder derived from phenol; used in fevers; it is antipyretic, analgesic, and antirheumatic. Dose 5 to 15 gr. [0.333 to 1 gm.].
- phen-al'gin**. Trade name for a preparation of acetanilid, ammonium carbonate, and sodium bicarbonate, used as a substitute for acetanilid. Dose, 3 to 15 gr. [0.2 to 1 gm.].
- phen'al-in**. Trade name of a laxative preparation of phenolphthalein.
- phē'nic acid**. Carbohic acid. See *phenol*.
- phen'o-coll hy-dro-chlo'rid**. A white powder, amido-acetparaphenetidin hydrochlorid, used in the treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose, 7 to 15 gr. [0.5 to 1 gm.].
- phē'no'l**. Same as *carbohic acid*.
- phenolphthalein** [fe-nol-thal'ein]. A coal-tar derivative; used in medicine as a purgative; also used in urinalysis. Dose, 7 gr. [0.46 gm.].
- phē-nol-sul-phon'ic acid**. See *acid*.
- phē-nom'e-non**, pl. *phenomena* (Gr. *phainomenon*, thing seen). A manifestation or symptom of an unusual character.
- phen'o-sal**. Phenetidin salicylacetate, a crystalline powder used as an antipyretic and analgesic in neuralgia and rheumatism. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.3 to 1 gm.].
- phen-o-sal'yl**. Trade name of a preparation of phenol, 9 parts; salicylic acid, 1; lactic acid, 2; menthol, 0.1, used in the treatment of eczema in 1 per cent solution.
- phē'no-type** (Gr. *phainein*, to display + *typos*, type). Possessing the same typical characters.

phe'nyl. The univalent radical of phenol C_6H_5 .

p. salicylate. Salol.

Ph. G. Abbr., Graduate of Pharmacy.

phi'al (Gr. *phiale*). Vial; small bottle.

phlebitis [fle-bi'tis]. (Gr. *phleps*, vein + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

phlegm [flem]. (Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm). A viscid mucous secretion from the mucosa of the air passages.

phleg-mat'ic (Gr. *phlegmatikos*, relating to *phlegm*). Abounding in phlegm, hence apathetic, sluggish; as the phlegmatic temperament.

phlo-gis'tic (Gr. *phlogistos*, burning). Inflammatory; heat producing.

pho'bi-a (Gr. *phobos*, fear). Any morbid fear or dread.

pho'nal (Gr. *phone*, voice). Relating to the voice.

pho-na'tion (Gr. *phone*, voice). Voice-production; uttering vocal sounds.

pho-net'ic (Gr. *phone*, voice). Relating to sound or to the voice.

pho-net'ics. The science which treats of sounds or the voice.

pho'nic (Gr. *phone*, voice). Relating to the voice.

pho'no= (Gr. *phone*, voice). A prefix indicating relation to the voice.

phos'phate. A salt of phosphoric acid.
acid p. An acid in which only one or two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by a metallic atom or radical.

p. of lime. Calcium phosphate; one of the inorganic constituents of bone tissue.

p. of soda. Sodium phosphate. A colorless transparent crystalline powder; a mild cathartic and antilithic. Dose, 5 to 40 gr. [0.32 to 2.6 gm.].

p. of zinc. See *zinc phosphate*.

phos-phat'ic. Relating to phosphates.

phos-phat-u'ria. An excess of phosphates in the urine.

phos'phite. A salt of phosphorous acid.

phos'pho-ra-ted, phos'pho-ret-ed, phos'phu-ret-ed. Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

phos-pho-res'cence. Emitting light; being luminous without combustion.

phos-pho-res'cent. Producing phosphorescence.

phos-phor'ic acid. See *acid*.

phosphorous acid. See *acid*.

phos-pho-ru'ri-a. Excess of phosphates in the urine.

phos'pho-rus (Gr. *phos*, light + *phorein*, to carry). A translucent, nonmetallic inflammable element. Symbol P. Used in medicine as a tonic.

p. necrosis. Necrosis, particularly of the jaws, resulting from inhalation of phosphorus fumes.

phos'sy jaw. Necrosis of the jaw resulting from inhalation of phosphorus fumes.

pho'to= (Gr. *phos*, light). A prefix signifying relation to light.

pho-to-chem'ic. Relating to the chemical properties of light.

pho-to-chem'is-try. The branch of chemistry relating to the chemical action of light.

pho-to-dy-nam'ic (Gr. *phos*, light + *dynamis*, power). Relating to the energy of light.

pho-to-gen'e-sis (Gr. *phos*, light + *genesis*, origin). The production of light.

pho-to-gen'ic, pho-tog'e-nous. Light-producing.

pho'to-gram (Gr. *phos*, light + *gramma*, record). A record of a physiological experiment made by the photographic process.

pho-to-kin-et'ic (Gr. *phos*, light + *kinetikos*, causing motion). Producing motion with rays of light.

pho-tol'y-sis (Gr. *phos*, light + *lysis*, solution). Dissolution by the action of light.

pho-tom'e-ter (Gr. *phos*, light + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

pho-to-mi'cro-graph (Gr. *phos*, light + *mikros*, small + *graphein*, to record). Photograph of a microscopic field.

pho-to-mi'cro-scope. A microscope with a camera attached for photographing microscopic objects.

pho'to-scope (Gr. *phos*, light + *skopein*, to see). An instrument for examining the antrum.

pho-to-tax'is (Gr. *phos*, light + *taxis*, arrangement). Movement of micro-organisms in response to the influence of light.

pho-to-ther'a-py (Gr. *phos*, light + *therapeia*, treatment). The treatment of disease by means of light rays.

phren [fren] (Gr. *phren*, mind or diaphragm). 1. The diaphragm. 2. The mind.

phren'ic (Gr. *phren*, mind). 1. Relating to the mind. 2. Relating to the diaphragm.

phren-o-gas'tric. Relating to the diaphragm and stomach.

phre-nol'o-gy (Gr. *phren*, mind + *logos*, treatise). The study of the mind through the shape of the skull.

phthi'sis [te'sis] (Gr. *phthisis*, consuming). Progressive emaciation or wasting away of the body.

Phy-co-my-ce'tes. A genus of the lower order of moulds.

phy-lax'in (Gr. *phylax*, guard). A defensive protein detected in artificially immunized animals.

phy-lo-gen'e-sis, **phy-log'e-ny** (Gr. *phylon*, tribe + *genesis*, origin). Evolutionary development of a type of organisms.

phy-lo-ge-net'ic. Relating to phylogenesis.

phy'lum, pl. *phyla* (Gr. *phylon*, race). A primary division of the vegetable or animal kingdom.

phy'ma, pl. *phymata* (Gr. *phyma*, growth). A cutaneous tubercle, or skin tumor.

phy-ma-to'sis. The presence of cutaneous tubercles.

phys-i-at'rics (Gr. *physis*, nature + *iatreia*, treatment). Therapeutical application of physical forces to the cure of disease. The healing power of nature.

physics [fiz-ik] (Gr. *physis*, nature). 1. The science of medicine. 2. A medicine, particularly a cathartic.

phys'i-cal. Relating to nature or the body.

phy-si'ci-an. One who practices medicine.

phys-i-co-chem'ic. Relating to physics and chemistry.

phys'ics (Gr. *physis*, nature). The science of the nature and forces of inorganic matter.

phys-i-o-chem'ic. Relating to physiologic chemistry.

phys-i-og'no-my (Gr. *physis*, nature + *gnomon*, a judge). 1. The face. 2. The art of determining the disposition from the facial features.

phys-i-o-log'ic, **phys-i-o-log'ic-al**. Relating to physiology, especially to normal as distinguished from pathological physiology.

p. salt solution. A solution of sodium chlorid, from 0.6 to 0.75 per cent, in distilled water; it has the same density as most of the animal fluids.

phys-i-ol'o-gist. One versed in physiology.

phys-i-ol'o-gy (Gr. *physis*, nature + *logos*, discourse). The science which has for its object the study of the functions of the living organism and its relation to chemical and physical laws.

phys-i-on'o-my (Gr. *physis*, nature + *nomos*, law). Natural philosophy.

phys-i-o-path-o-log'ic. Relating to physiologic and pathologic conditions.

phys-i-o-path-ol'o-gy. Study of function as modified by disease.

phys-i-o-psy'chic (Gr. *physis*, nature + *psyche*, mind). Having relation to both body and mind.

phys-i-o-ther'a-py (Gr. *physis*, nature + *therapeia*, treatment). Application of natural forces to the treatment of disease, such as light, heat, water, etc.

physique [fiz-ek]. Physical structure; constitution.

phy-tal'bu-mose (Gr. *phylon*, plant + *albumose*). Vegetable albumose.

phy'to- (Gr. *phylon*, a plant). A prefix signifying relation to vegetable organisms.

phy-to-gen'e-sis (Gr. *phylon*, plant + *genesis*, origin). The science of the origin and development of plants.

phy-to-ge-net'ic, **phy-to-gen'ic**, **phy-tog'en-ous**. Produced by plants.

phy-to-par'a-site. A vegetable parasite.

phy'to-plasm (Gr. *phyton*, plant + *plasma*, formed). Vegetable protoplasm.

phy-to'sis (Gr. *phyton*, plant). A disease due to vegetable parasites.

pia mater (L., affectionate mother.) The fibrous membrane that envelops the brain and spinal cord.

pick'ling. Term applied to the method of removing oxidation from the surface of gold by the use of acids, particularly hydrochloric acid.

pic'rate. A salt of picric acid.

pic'rin (Gr. *pikros*, bitter). A bitter substance obtained from digitalis. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. [0.016 to 0.033 gm.].

pier. In bridgework, a natural tooth or root utilized as an attachment for a bridge. Same as *abutment*.

pig'ment. Metals, or their oxides, which, when added to porcelain and heated to a high degree, will produce a definite hue of a color.

pig'men-ta-ry. Relating to a pigment.

pig-men-ta'tion. Discoloration by pigment.

pig'men-ted. Containing pigment. Discolored by pigment.

pig-men-tol'y-sis. Destruction of pigment.

pil. Abbreviation for L. *pilula*, pl. *pilulae*, pill.

pill (L. *pilula*, pill). A round or oval-shaped medicated mass for internal administration.

pil'lar (L. *pila*, a pillar). In anatomy a columnar supporting structure.

p's. of the fauces. Folds of mucous membrane on each side of the fauces.

pil'let. A small pill.

pi-lo-car'pin hy-dro-chlo'rid [U. S. P.]. An alkaloid of pilocarpus obtained from a South American shrub. It is a powerful diaphoretic and sialogogue. Dose, hypodermically, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. [0.008 to 0.016 gm.].

pil'u-la, pl. *pilulae*. Latin meaning pill.

pil'u-lar. Relating to pills.

pil'ule. A small pill.

pil'us, pl. *pili* (L.). Hair.

pim'ple. A pustule. A small protuberance on the skin.

pin'cers. An instrument with two handles joined together at one end and with grasping points at the other, for holding an object.

pin'e-al (L. *pinus*, a pine cone). Resembling a pine cone.

p. gland. *Epiphysis cerebri*.

pin-e-al-ec'to-my. Surgical removal of the pineal gland.

pin'e-al-ism. Disturbance due to abnormal secretion of the pineal gland.

pin'ledge. A bridge anchorage supported by pins extending into the tooth structure. Name suggested by James K. Burgess, contemporary New York dentist.

pin'na (L., wing). The external ear.

pint. A measure of quantity. Symbol O. (L. *octarius*). See *Table of Weights and Measures*.

pi-pet', pipette (Fr. *pipette*). A glass tube open at both ends used in handling liquids.

pit. 1. A pock-mark. 2. An indentation in the occlusal surface of a tooth as the result of faulty enamel development.

retaining p. A pit made in a cavity to facilitate the insertion of a gold filling.

pit'ting. Formation of pits. Making indentations by pressure with the finger.

pit-u'i-ta-ry. Concerned in the secretion of phlegm or mucus.

p. body or gland. A small round body attached by a pedicle to the brain. *Hypophysis cerebri*.

pit-u'i-tin. A preparation made from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

pi-ty-ri'a-sis (Gr. *pityron*, bran). The name given to various skin diseases marked by branny scales.

piv'ot. A metallic post or pin inserted into the root canal of a tooth, to act as anchorage for an artificial crown.

p. crown. An artificial tooth crown anchored to a pivot in the natural tooth root.

pix'ol. Trade name of a liquid antiseptic preparation containing liquid

pitch, green soap and potassium hydroxid.

pla-cen'ta (L., a cake). A soft, spongy, vascular body, adherent to the uterus and connected with the fetus by the umbilical cord.

pla-cen'tal. Relating to the placenta.

plague (Gr. *plege*, a stroke). Any contagious epidemic disease. A malignant disease endemic in eastern Asia.

plane (L. *planus*, flat). Any flat surface.

base-p. An imaginary plane upon which the retention of an artificial denture is estimated. The plane may be from the crest of the process to the crest on the opposite side of the mouth, or from the muscle attachment of one side of the mouth to the muscle attachment of the other side. The location of the plane will be determined by the form and resorption of the process, thus determining where the peripheral bearing may be. [Wilson.]

bite-p. An imaginary plane extending from the edge of the upper lip, at rest and relaxed, backward at right angles to the sagittal plane, and parallel with a line drawn from the spine of the nose to the lower border of the external auditory meatus. This is the plane to which the bite is constructed. [Wilson.] Wilson suggests *occlusion plane* as a better term.

occlusion-p. A modern and better term for *bite-plane*, which see. [Wilson.]

sagittal p. The ventricular line or plane dividing the body anteroposteriorly in the median line or line of the sagittal suture.

planes of the teeth. Any planes defining the shape of the teeth in definite directions, as axial plane, horizontal plane, etc. See *surfaces of angles of the teeth*.

pla-no-con'cave. An object flat on one side and concave on the other.

pla-no-con'vex. An object plane on one side and convex on the other.

planum. Latin for a *plane*.

plaque. A flat circumscribed area or plate. A flat plate made up of a

colony of microorganisms and adhesive intercellular substance, fastened or clinging, or cemented to enamel of the teeth.

dental p. Accretion of food debris on a tooth which affords lodgment for bacteria and supposed to be the starting point of caries. Also called *bacterial plaque*, and mucoid plaque.

plasm, plas'ma (Gr. *plasma*, a thing molded). 1. The fluid part of the blood and lymph. 2. Glycerite of starch.

plas-mat'ic. Relating to plasma.

plas'mic. Relating to protoplasm.

plas-mo'di-a. Plural of plasmodium.

plas-mo'di-um, pl. *plasmodia* (Gr. *plasma*, molded + *eidōs*, form). A protoplasmic mass formed by the fusion of several amebiform bodies. Also a protozoan genus to which belong the species producing malaria.

plas'mo-gen (Gr. *plasma* + *gennan*, to produce). Same as *protoplasm*.

=plast (Gr. *plastos*, formed). A suffix indicating an embryonal cell.

plas'ter. 1. An adhesive medicated substance spread on cloth for application to the skin surfaces. 2. Calcium sulphate.

adhesive p. A cloth strip with a coating of adhesive material used in surgery.

p. bandage. A bandage of cloth treated with an adhesive material used in surgery for approximating incised surfaces and in securing immobility of the parts in fracture.

p. bowl. A bowl made of rubber in which plaster is mixed.

capsicum p. A small cloth treated medicinally with capsicum; used in dentistry as a counterirritant in pericementitis.

court p. A thin silk coated with isinglass, used as a protection to cuts of the skin.

p. jacket. A bandage of plaster of Paris for bandaging the body.

mustard p. A mixture of mustard and flour spread on cloth.

p. of Paris. Gypsum. Calcium sulphate from which the water of crystallization has been removed by

heat. Used in dentistry for taking impressions of the jaws and also for making casts of the jaws in constructing artificial dentures.

p. spatula. An instrument with a long flat metal blade used for mixing plaster.

plas'tic (Gr. *plassein*, to mold). 1. Building up tissues, as plastic surgery. 2. Capable of being molded.

p. surgery. Surgical restoration of the soft tissues by grafting or transfer of tissue from another part.

plas-ti'ci-ty. Having the quality of being plastic.

plas'tics. Dental fillings, materials having plastic qualities, like cements, gutta-percha and amalgam.

plas'tin (Gr. *plastos*, formed). A constituent of the cell-nucleus.

plate (Gr. *plate*). 1. A flattened part, specially of a bone. 2. A disk. 3. A flat surface of limited extent. 4. Improperly used to designate an artificial denture.

base-p. A plate of metal or organic material used as a rest upon the mucosa as a support for the superstructure—teeth. The base-plate may be constructed and the teeth attached later or the base-plate may be molded or cast to the teeth. [Wilson.]

bite-p. A base-plate of any more or less rigid material used to support the rim of wax, paraffin or modeling compound while securing the bite. [Wilson.]

blood p. Circular disks forming one of the constituents of the blood.

p. forceps. A forceps employed in adapting the metal to the cast previous to soldering.

p. punch. An instrument for punching holes in metal plate.

retention-p. 1. A term used in orthodontia to designate a base-plate used to retain the teeth in their corrected positions. 2. The base portion of an obturator or velum.

trial p. An artificial denture with the teeth set in wax or paraffin and ready to place in the mouth so as to check up the occlusion, antagoni-

zation [articulation] and esthetics. [Wilson.]

plate'let. Same as *blood-plate*.

pla-ti'na foil. Platinum foil coated with pure gold; used in filling teeth.

pla'ting. 1. The act of placing bacterial culture media on glass plates. 2. Cultivating bacteria on plates. 3. The act of applying plates of metal to fractured bones to hold the fragments of bone together. 4. Electrically depositing metal on the surface of another metal.

platinized gold. Gold plate or wire that has been covered with a plating of platinum.

platinous gold. An alloy of gold containing less than 50 per cent of platinum.

plat'in-um (L.). A soft, whitish metal, very high fusing, used in dentistry for various purposes. Symbol Pt.

plat'y- (Gr. *platys*, broad). A prefix indicating *broad*.

plat'y-glos-sal. Having a broad tongue.

plat-y-o'pi-a (Gr. *platys*, broad + *ops*, eye). Being broad across the face in the region of the eyes.

pla-tys'ma my-oi'des. See *Table of Muscles*.

pled'get. A small compress of cotton or wool.

pleth'o-ra (L.; Gr. *plethos*, fulness). Excess of blood in the general system or some part of it.

pheth'or-ic. Relating to or affected with plethora.

pleu'ra, pl. *pleuræ* (Gr. *pleura*, rib). The serous membrane that covers the lungs and lines the thorax.

pleu'ral. Relating to the pleura.

pleu'ri-sy (Gr. *pleura*, rib). Pleuritis. Inflammation of the pleura.

pleu-ri'tis. Same as *pleurisy*.

pleu'ro- (Gr. *pleura*, side). A prefix indicating relation to the pleura, or side.

pleu'ro-dont (Gr. *pleura*, side + *odous*, tooth). Animals in which the teeth are ankyloused in their sockets.

pleu-ro-pneu-mo'nia. Pneumonia with involvement of the pleura.

plex'i-form (L. *plectere*, to knit + *forma*, form). Resembling a plexus.

plex'us (L. *nectere*, to knit). Network of bloodvessels or nerves.

pli'ca, pl. *plicæ* (L., a fold). An anatomical structure in which there is a folding over of the parts.

p. sublingualis. An elevation beneath the tongue on each side, which marks the site of the sublingual gland.

plug. Material employed to close an opening; anything obstructing a hollow tube. Term sometimes applied to a tooth filling.

plug'ger. An instrument for condensing gold or other material in the cavities of teeth.

automatic p. An instrument for condensing gold foil in a tooth cavity in which the motive power is furnished by the dental engine or by a releasing spring hammer in the hand instrument.

electro-magnetic p. An instrument for condensing gold in a tooth cavity in which the motive power is electricity.

plum-ba'go. See *graphite*.

plum'bic (L. *plumbum*, lead). Relating to lead.

plum'bism. Lead poisoning.

plum'bum, gen. *plumbi*. Latin meaning lead. Symbol Pb.

plu'ri- (L. *plus*, more). A prefix signifying more or several.

plu-ri-nu'clear. Having more than one nucleus.

pneu-mat'ic (Gr. *pneuma*, air). Relating to air or respiration.

pneu-mat'ics. The branch of science which treats of physical properties of air and gases.

Pneu-mo-ba-cil'lus. Synonym of *Bacillus mucosus capsulatus*, which see.

pneu-mo-coc'cal. Relating to pneumococci.

pneu-mo-coc-ce'mia. Condition of having pneumococci in the blood.

pneu-mo-coc'cus (Gr. *pneumon*, lung + *kokkus*, berry). Synonym of *Micrococcus lanceolatus*, which see.

pneu-mo'ni-a [nu-mo'ne-ah] (Gr. *pneumon*, lung). Inflammation of the lung.

pneu-mo-ther'a-py. Medical treatment of lung diseases.

pock. Pustule of smallpox.

p. mark. Pit left from a smallpox pustule.

pock'et. Sac-shaped cavity or receptacle.

po-di'a-try (Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot + *iatreia*, treatment). That branch of medical science which concerns itself with the treatment of diseases of the feet.

point (L. *punctum*, fr. *pungere*, to prick). A minute area or spot. To come to a head, as an abscess.

p. of an abscess. The point or spot at which the pus of an abscess comes nearest to the surface.

alveolar p. The point on the lower border and at the center of the upper alveolar arch.

boiling p. The temperature at which a liquid will boil.

contact p. The point where the proximal surfaces of two teeth come in contact.

fusing p. The temperature at which a metal changes from solid to liquid form.

melting p. Same as *fusing point*.

point angles of teeth. Those angle formed by the junction of the angles of three surfaces of a tooth at a point.

p. a. of cavities. Those angles formed by the junction of three cavity walls of a tooth at a point. [Black.]

poi'son (L. *potio*, a draught). Generic name for all substances which when taken into the animal economy act in a noxious manner on the vital properties or the texture of an organ or the system at large. See *List of Poisons and Antidotes following*:

LIST OF POISONS WITH SYMPTOMS, ANTIDOTES AND TREATMENT.

acid, carbolic. See *phenol* in this list.

a. chromic. *Symptoms*: dark-yellow stains, abdominal pains, vomiting and purging, collapse. *Treatment*: evacuation of stomach; chalk, milk or albumin; demulcent drinks.

a. hydrochloric [muriatic]. *Symptoms*: pain throughout digestive tract, vomiting, feeble pulse, clammy

skin, collapse. *Treatment*: alkalies; demulcent drinks; oils; stimulants [intravenous injection].

a. hydrocyanic [prussic]. *Symptoms*: sudden unconsciousness, slow, labored respirations, slow pulse, staring eyes, purple face, general convulsions, then relaxation and collapse, odor of peach-kernels; death may be almost instantaneous. *Treatment*: stomach-tube if possible; dilute ammonia; alternate cold and warm effusions; atropin and cardiac stimulants; artificial respiration.

a. nitric. *Symptoms*: yellow stains on skin; otherwise similar to acid, sulphuric. *Treatment*: alkalies; soap; demulcents; stimulants.

a. oxalic. *Symptoms*: hot, acrid taste burning, vomiting, collapse; sometimes general paralysis, numbness and stupor. *Treatment*: lime or chalk.

a. sulphuric. *Symptoms*: black stains, pain throughout digestive tract, vomiting, often of tarry matter, feeble pulse, clammy skin, profuse and bloody salivation. *Treatment*: chalk; magnesia; soap; demulcent drinks.

aconite. *Symptoms*: sudden collapse, slow, feeble, and irregular pulse and respirations, tingling in the mouth and extremities, giddiness, great muscular weakness, sometimes pain in the abdomen, pupils generally dilated, but may be contracted, marked anesthesia of skin, mind clear, convulsions at times. *Treatment*: tannic acid solution for washing out stomach; digitalis, atropin and stimulants; artificial respiration; warmth and friction; absolute quiet in recumbent position.

alcohol. *Symptoms*: confusion of thought, giddiness, tottering gait, slight cyanosis, narcosis from which patient can be aroused; full pulse; deep, stertorous breathing; injection of eyes, dilatation of pupils, low temperature; convulsions may occur. *Treatment*: evacuate stomach; coffee; battery; amyl nitrite; hot and cold douches.

ammonium and its compounds. *Symptoms*: intense gastro-enteritis, often with bloody vomiting and

purging, lips and tongue swollen and covered with detached epithelium, violent dyspnea, characteristic odor. *Treatment*: vegetable acids; demulcents.

antimony and its compounds. *Symptoms*: metallic taste, violent vomiting becoming bloody, feeble pulse, pain and burning in the stomach, violent serous purging, becoming bloody, cramps in extremities, thirst, great debility, sometimes prostration, collapse, unconsciousness, and convulsions without vomiting or purging. *Treatment*: tannic acid; demulcent drinks; opium; alcohol; external heat.

antipyrin (phenazon). *Symptoms*: headache, nausea, vomiting, a rash like that of measles, vertigo, drowsiness, deafness, confusion of ideas, cyanosis, collapse. *Treatment*: recumbent position; warmth; strychnin; stimulants; oxygen; artificial respiration.

apomorphin. *Symptoms*: violent vomiting, paralysis of motor and sensory nerves, delirium, depression of respiration and of heart. *Treatment*: cardiac and respiratory stimulants.

arsenic and its compounds. *Symptoms*: violent burning pain in the stomach, retching, thirst, purging of blood and mucus with flakes of epithelium, tenesmus, suppression of urine; sense of constriction in throat; pulse small and frequent. *Treatment*: hydrated iron sesquioxide; precipitated iron carbonate; emetics; castor-oil; demulcents.

atropin (belladonna). *Symptoms*: heat and dryness of the mouth and throat, pupils widely dilated, scarlet rash, noisy delirium, quick pulse, at first corded, later feeble; rapid respirations, early strong, late shallow and feeble; retention of urine; sometimes convulsions, collapse, and paralysis. *Treatment*: evacuate stomach; tannic acid; stimulants; coffee; pilocarpin; artificial respiration; evacuation of bladder.

belladonna. See *atropin* in this list.

bichlorid of mercury. See *mercury bichlorid* in this list.

caffeïn. *Symptoms:* burning pain in the throat, giddiness, faintness, nausea, numbness, abdominal pain, great thirst, dry tongue, tremor of extremities, diuresis, weak pulse, cold skin, collapse. *Treatment:* emetics; stimulants; warmth; morphin and atropin.

camphor. *Symptoms:* characteristic odor, languor, giddiness, disturbance of vision, delirium, convulsions, clammy skin, smarting in the urinary organs, pulse quick and weak, no pain, no vomiting, no purging. *Treatment:* evacuate stomach; stimulants; warmth; hot and cold douches.

carbolic acid. See *phenol* in this list.

chloral hydrate. *Symptoms:* deep sleep, loss of muscular power, lividity, reflexes diminished, pulse weak, respirations slowed, pupils contracted during sleep, but dilated on waking, temperature low. *Treatment:* evacuate stomach; heat to the extremities; massage; coffee by the rectum; strychnin; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.

chloroform. *Symptoms:* excitement and intoxication followed by anesthesia and unconsciousness, later profound narcosis; pulse and respirations fail progressively or suddenly. *Treatment:* draw tongue forward; artificial respiration; faradic current; hot and cold douches; amyl nitrite; ammonia injected into a vein; evacuation of the stomach if chloroform has been taken by mouth.

chromic acid. See *acid, chromic*, in this list.

cocain. *Symptoms:* faintness, giddiness, nausea, pulse small, rapid, intermittent, dilated pupils, severe prostration, respiration slow and feeble. *Treatment:* stimulants; amyl nitrite; artificial respiration.

codein. See *opium* in this list.

cyanogen and its compounds. Similar to *acid, hydrocyanic*, which see in this list.

digitalis purpurea (foxglove). *Symptoms:* purging, with severe pain, violent vomiting, vertigo, feeble pulse, although heart's action is tumultuous, eyes prominent, pupils dilated, sclera blue; delirium and convulsions.

Treatment: evacuate stomach; tannic and gallic acids; stimulants; aconite; recumbent position.

hydrochloric acid. See *acid, hydrochloric*, in this list.

hydrocyanic acid. See *acid, hydrocyanic*, in this list.

iodin and its compounds. *Symptoms:* pain in throat and stomach, vomiting, purging, vomit yellow from iodine, or blue if starch is present in stomach; giddiness, faintness, convulsive movements. *Treatment:* evacuate stomach; starch; amyl nitrite; morphin.

iodoform. *Symptoms:* slight delirium, drowsiness, high temperature, rapid pulse; symptoms resemble meningitis. *Treatment:* See *iodine* in this list.

laudanum. See *opium* in this list.

lead acetate. *Symptoms:* sweet metallic taste, vomiting of white matter, great thirst, pain in abdomen, abdominal muscles usually rigid, constipation or diarrhea with black stools, cramps in the legs, paralysis of the extremities, convulsions; in the chronic forms, a blue line at margin of the gums. *Treatment:* evacuate stomach; dilute sulphuric acid; Epsom or Glauber's salts; milk; morphin; potassium iodid to eliminate the poison.

mercury bichlorid. *Symptoms:* acrid metallic taste, burning heat in throat and stomach, vomiting, diarrhea with bloody stools, lips and tongue white and shriveled, pulse small and frequent, death in coma or convulsions; pain may be absent; secondary symptoms, hectic fever, coppery taste, fetid breath, gums swollen, salivation. *Treatment:* albumin in some form; raw white of egg or flour; evacuate stomach; opium; potassium iodid.

morphin. See *opium* in this list.

muratic acid. See *acid, hydrochloric*, in this list.

narcein. See *opium* in this list.

nitric acid. See *acid, nitric*, in this list.

nux vomica. *Symptoms:* tetanic convulsions in paroxysms at varying intervals of from five minutes to half

an hour; eyeballs prominent, pupils dilated, respiration impeded, pulse feeble and rapid, anxiety. *Treatment*: evacuate stomach; tannic acid followed by an emetic; catheterize; keep patient quiet; bromids and chloral; amyl nitrite or chloroform to control convulsions; artificial respiration if indicated.

opium (morphin, narcein, codein, laudanum). *Symptoms*: preliminary mental excitement, acceleration of heart, soon weariness, sensation of weight in the limbs, sleepiness, diminished sensibility, pin-point pupils, pulse and respiration slow and strong; patient can be roused with difficulty, later this becomes impossible, reflexes abolished, respiration, slow, irregular and stertorous, pulse rapid and feeble. *Treatment*: 1. Evacuate stomach with mustard or stomach-tube. 2. Arouse patient to maintain respiration by exercise, flagellation with wet towels, cold and hot douches alternately. 3. Stimulate by atropin, coffee, alcohol, if pulse fails; external heat; inhalations of oxygen; injection of dilute solution of potassium permanganate.

oxalic acid. See *acid, oxalic*, in this list.

paris-green. See *arsenic* in this list.

phenol. *Symptoms*: immediate burning pain from mouth to stomach, giddiness, loss of consciousness, collapse, partial suppression of urine, which is smoky in color, characteristic odor, white, corrugated patches in mouth. *Treatment*: stomach-pump; magnesium sulphate or sodium sulphate; atropin.

phosphorus. *Symptoms*: vomiting and pain, vomit may be luminous in the dark, characteristic odor; after several days deep jaundice, coffee-colored vomit, hepatic tenderness, albuminuria, marked fall in temperature, coma, failure of pulse and respiration. *Treatment*: sulphate of copper as an emetic, then as an antidote in small doses with opium; purgation.

prussic acid. See *acid, hydrocyanic*, in this list.

silver salts. *Symptoms*: pain, vomiting, and purging; vomit white and

cheesy, rapidly turning black in the sunlight; vertigo, coma, convulsions, paralysis, and marked disturbance of respiration. *Treatment*: salt and water; evacuate stomach; a large amount of milk.

strychnin. See *nux vomica* in this list.

sulphuric acid. See *acid, sulphuric*, in this list.

tobacco (nicotin). *Symptoms*: nausea, vomiting, weakness, weak pulse, cold and clammy skin, collapse, pupils contracted, then dilated. *Treatment*: evacuate stomach; tannic acid; strychnin; stimulants; warmth; recumbent position.

wood alcohol. See *alcohol* in this list.

po'lar. Relating to a pole.

po-lar'is-cope (Gr. *polos*, axis + *skopein*, to view). An instrument for polarizing and analyzing light.

po-lar'i-ty. The quality of having-poles or possessing opposite properties.

po-lar-i-za'tion. Separation of a ray of light by reflection from or transmission through certain media whose planes of vibration are at right-angles to each other.

po-lar-ize. The act of polarization.

po-lar-i-zer. An apparatus for polarizing light.

pole (L. *polus*; Gr. *polos*). One of the two points at which opposite physical qualities manifest themselves, as the poles of a magnet, or battery.

pol-i-o-my-e-li'tis (Gr. *polios*, gray + *myelos*, marrow + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

polishing wheel. A wheel made of cloth, buckskin or soft leather which is revolved by a lathe and used in polishing metals, etc., in the dental laboratory.

pol'lex, pl. *pollices* (L.). Thumb.

pol'y- (Gr. *polys*, many). A prefix indicating many.

pol-y-ar-thri'tis (Gr. *polys*, many + *arthron*, joint + *itis*, inflammation). An inflammation involving several joints.

- pol-y-ba'sic** (Gr. *polys*, many + *basis*, base). Characterizing an acid having several hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases.
- pol-y-cep'tor**. An amboceptor capable of connecting several complements.
- pol-y-chro-mat'ic** (Gr. *polys*, many + *chroma*, color). Having many colors.
- pol-y-chro-mat'o-phil** (Gr. *polys*, many + *chroma*, color + *philein*, to love).
1. Capable of being stained with many kinds of stains. 2. A cell thus stainable.
- pol-y-chro-mat-o-phil'ia**. Having the quality of being stainable with many kinds of stains.
- pol-y-chro-mat-o-phil'ic**. Stainable with many kinds of stains.
- pol-y-clin'ic** (Gr. *polys*, many + *kline*, bed). An institution in which all kinds of diseases and injuries are treated clinically.
- pol-y-in-fec'tion** (Gr. *polys*, many + *infection*). A multiple infection.
- pol-y-mer'ic**. Relating to polymerism.
- pol-y-mi'cro-tome** (Gr. *polys*, many + *mikros*, small + *temnein*, to cut). An instrument for cutting several microscopic sections at one time.
- pol-y-morph**. A polymorphonuclear leukocyte.
- pol-y-mor'phic, pol-y-mor'phous** (Gr. *polys*, many + *morphe*, form). Appearing in many forms.
- pol-y-mor'phism**. The quality of occurring in many forms.
- pol-y-mor-pho-cel'lu-lar** (Gr. *polys*, many + *morphe*, form + L. *cellula*, cell). Possessing cells of many forms.
- pol-y-mor-pho-nu'clear** (Gr. *polys*, many + *morphe*, form + L. *nucleus*, nut). Having a variety of forms of nuclei.
- pol-y-mor'phous** (Gr. *polys*, many + *morphe*, form). Of many forms.
- pol-y-neu-ri'tis** (Gr. *polys*, many + *neuron*, nerve + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of several nerves at the same time.
- pol-y-nu'clear, pol-y-nu'cle-a-ted**. Having several nuclei.
- pol-y-o-don'tia** (Gr. *polys*, many + *odous*, tooth). Condition in which supernumerary teeth exist.
- pol'yp**. Same as *polypus*.
- pol-y-path'ia** (Gr. *polys*, many + *pathos*, disease). Having several diseases at once.
- pol-y-pha'gia** (Gr. *polys*, many or much + *phagein*, to eat). Gluttony. Excessive eating.
- pol-y-phar'ma-cy** (Gr. *polys*, many + *pharmakon*, drug). The mixing of numerous drugs in one prescription; "shotgun" prescriptions.
- pol-y-phy'o-dont** (Gr. *polys*, many + *phyein*, to produce + *odous*, tooth). A species of animals having several sets of teeth forming in succession throughout life.
- pol'yp-i-form**. Resembling a polypus.
- pol-y-plas'mia** (Gr. *polys*, much + *plasma*, molded). Extreme fluidity of the blood.
- pol-y-plas'tic**. Cells having many constituent substances.
- pol-yp-ne'a, pol-yp-nœ'a** (Gr. *polys*, many + *pnoia*, respiration). Extreme rapidity of respiration.
- pol'yp-oid** (polypus + Gr. *eidos*, form). Resembling a polypus.
- pol'yp-ous**. Having the nature of a polypus.
- pol'yp-us**, pl. *polypi* (L.; Gr. *polys*, many + *pous*, foot). A pedicled tumor, especially of the mucous membrane, as in the nose, rectum, or uterus.
- pol-yr-rhe'a, pol-yr-rhœ'a** (Gr. *polys*, much + *rhoia*, flow). Excessive secretion of fluid. Profuse discharge.
- pol-y-si-nu-i'tis, pol-y-si-nu-si'tis** (Gr. *polys*, many + L. *sinus*, cavity + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of several sinuses at the same time.
- pol-y-tro'phic, pol-y-tro'phia** (Gr. *polys*, much + *trophe*, nourishment). Excessive nutrition.
- pol-y-u'ri-a** (Gr. *polys*, much + *ouron*, urine). Excessive secretion of urine.
- pol-yv'a-lent**. Combining with more than two univalent atoms.
- pons**, gen. *pontis*. Latin meaning bridge.
- pontic** (L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge). Suggested to supersede the word dum-

my. Can be used as a substantive, especially in the plural (pontics), to designate the suspended members of a bridge.

pop'py [*Papaver somniferum*]. A plant from the unripe capsules of which opium is obtained.

por'ce-lain (O. F., *porcelaine*). A composition of the mineral substances; quartz, kaolin and feldspar, to which is added coloring matter, used in making artificial teeth, inlays, etc. There are two kinds used in making porcelain inlays; high-fusing, that which fuses at a very high heat, 2300° F. to 2600° F., and low-fusing, that which fuses at a comparatively low heat, around 1500° F.

p. basal body. Porcelain composed of the basal ingredients and the pigment. This includes such terms as block body, tooth body, etc.

p. basal ingredients. Those ingredients which form the fundamental mass of the porcelain, *viz.*, silex, kaolin and feldspar.

biscuiting p. The process of heating the mixed porcelain to the point where it holds its shape sufficiently well to be handled for shaping or carving.

dental p. A solidified mass composed of one or more silicious substances in a fused silicate.

p. enamel. That portion of an artificial tooth, crown, or inlay, which corresponds to the natural tooth enamel.

foundation p. That portion of an artificial tooth, crown or inlay, which corresponds to the dentin of a natural tooth.

p. foundation body. A basal body, the fusibility of which has been increased by the addition of a flux, and one which requires more than two minutes to fuse at a temperature of 2100° F.

p. teeth. Artificial teeth made of porcelain.

fusing points of p. Low-fusing: Ash, 1550° F.; Jenkins, 1550° F. Medium fusing: Ash, 1900° F.; S. S. White's, 2100° F. High-fusing: White's, 2300° F.; Close's, 2300° F.; Whiteley's, 2400° F.; Consolidated,

2600° F.; Johnson and Lund, 2500° F.; Brewster's, 2300° F.; Justi's, 2440° F.

high=fusing p. A porcelain which requires a heat of 2300° F. and above for fusing.

Jenkins' p. A low-fusing porcelain used for making inlays.

low=fusing p. A porcelain which fuses at point below 1600° F.

pore (Gr. *poros*). A hole or perforation; one of the small openings of the sweat glands of the skin.

po-ro'ma (Gr. *poroma*, callus). An induration.

po-ro-plas'tic. Being porous and plastic.

po-ros'i-ty. The state of being porous.

por'ous. Having pores or open spaces.

por-ri'go. A name applied to several diseases of the scalp.

por'ta (L., gate). The depression or pit at which nerves and vessels enter a gland.

p. hepatis. The place at which the portal vein enters the liver.

p. renis. The hilum of the kidney.

por'tal. Relating to a *porta*, particularly the *porta* of the liver.

porte (L. *portare*, to carry). A carrier or holder.

p.=polisher. A holder for carrying a polishing implement.

portio. Latin meaning *part*.

po'rus. Latin for *pore* or *foramen*.

po-si'tion (L. *ponere*, to place). Location. Posture.

pos'i-tive (L. *ponere*, to place). Opposed to negative.

p. electrode. Same as *anode*.

p. plate. The plate in a battery that is acted upon by the fluid.

p. pole. The anode or part of the galvanic battery which connects with the cathode or negative element.

po-so-log'ic. Relating to doses.

po-sol'o-gy. The science of dosage.

post. A metallic pin used as an attachment for an artificial crown to the natural tooth root.

p. crown. An artificial crown attached to a natural tooth root by

means of a metallic post anchored in the root canal.

post= (L. *post*, after). A prefix denoting *after* or *behind*.

post-an-es-thet'ic. Occurring following or after anesthesia.

post-ax'i-al. Located behind the axis.

post-buc'al. Situated behind the buccal cavity.

post-con'dy-lar. Situated behind a condyle.

post damming. A term used to describe the operation of perfecting the palatal border of an impression. [Wilson.]

post-de-vel-op-men'tal. Taking place after the developmental period.

post-di-ges'tive. After digestion.

post-em-bry-on'ic. Taking place after the embryonic stage.

post-te'ri-or (L. *posterius*, after, behind). Located behind or to the rear of a part.

pos-te'ri-us. Latin neuter form of *posterior*.

pos'te-ro=. A prefix indicating posterior.

postero=inferior. Behind and below.

postero=superior. Behind and above.

post-glen'oid. Located behind the glenoid fossa.

post'hu-mous (L. *postumus*, coming after). Occurring after death.

pos-ti'-cus (L.). Posterior. The B.N.A. substitutes this for posterior in the names of muscles.

postmortem. Latin, meaning *after death*.

post-na'sal. Back of the nasal fossæ.

post-op'e-ra-tive. After an operation.

post-pal'a-tine. Behind the palate.

po'ta-ble (L. *potare*, to drink + *habilis*, fit). Drinkable; fit to drink.

pot'ash. Potassium carbonate or hydrate. Vegetable alkali.

po-tas'sium, gen. *potassii* (L. *potassa*, potash). A soft, silvery-white, ductile metal. Symbol K (L. *kalium*). Many of its salts are used in medicine.

p. and sodium. Used in the treatment and cleansing of putrescent

pulp canals. See *Schreier's method* of root-canal treatment.

p. and sodium tartrate [U. S. P.]. Rochelle salt; laxative. Dose, 1 to 4 dr. (4 to 16 gm.).

p. bicarbonate [U. S. P.]. A colorless crystalline substance, used as an antacid. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.3 to 2 gm.].

p. bitartrate [U. S. P.]. Cream of tartar; diuretic and also used to neutralize alkalinity of the urine. Dose, 5 to 60 gr. [0.3 to 4 gm.].

p. bromid [U. S. P.]. A white crystalline powder; sedative and hypnotic. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.3 to 2 gm.].

p. carbonate. A deliquescent, white, granular powder; antacid, antilithic and diuretic. Dose, 2 to 20 gr. [0.13 to 1.3 gm.].

p. chlorate. A colorless crystalline powder, readily soluble in water; used as a mouthwash and gargle in sore mouth, stomatitis, and as a preventive of mercurial salivation. Dose, 2 to 10 gr. [0.13 to 0.65 gm.].

p. citrate. A white granular powder; a diuretic and diaphoretic. Dose, 5 to 60 gr. [0.3 to 4 gm.].

p. iodid. Produced by decomposing iodid of iron with carbonate of potassium. Used in the treatment of mercurial stomatitis. Dose, 5 to 60 gr. [0.3 to 4 gm.].

p. permanganate. A purple crystalline substance, soluble in water; used as an antiseptic and disinfectant for ulcerations.

p. sulphate. A colorless crystal substance, used as a laxative. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.3 to 2 gm.].

potato=culture. Potato cut in slices and used as a culture medium.

potio. Latin, meaning *a drink* or *portion*.

po'tion (L. *potio*, draught). A draught; a large dose of medicine.

pouch. A pocket or sac.

poul'tice (L. *puls*, porridge). A semiliquid mass, used for application to the skin to produce heat and moisture, or act as a local stimulant.

pound (L. *pondus*, weight; *libra*, pound) A measure of weight; sixteen ounces

avoirdupois or twelve ounces troy weight.

pow'der (Fr. *poudre*, fr. L. *pulvis*, powder). A mass of small particles obtained by grinding a hard substance.

tooth p. A specially prepared powder for cleansing the teeth.

pox. A disease characterized by pock eruptions. Vulgar name for syphilis.

prac'tice (Gr. *praktike* from *prassein*, to do, to conduct business). The practice of dentistry or medicine; treatment of dental diseases.

prac-ti'tion-er. One who practices medicine, dentistry, oral surgery or any branch of medicine or dentistry.

pre- (L. *præ*, before). A prefix meaning *before*.

pre-can'cer-ous. A stage in the growth of a neoplasm just prior to the development of malignant characteristics.

pre-cip'i-tant. An agent causing precipitation.

pre-cip'i-tate (L. *præcipitare*, to cast down). 1. To throw down solid particles held in suspension or solution in a fluid. 2. The deposit so made.

pre-cip-i-ta'tion. The process of causing substances held in solution to be thrown down.

pre-cip'i-tin. An antibody formed in the blood-plasma of animals by injections of a foreign protein, which causes precipitation of the protein of the same variety as that injected.

pre-cip'i-tum. Latin for *precipitate*.

pre-di-ges'tion. Partial digestion of foods artificially, before being eaten.

pre-dis-po'sing (L. *præ*, before + *disponere*, to put in order). Making susceptible or liable to attack, as predisposing cause of disease.

pre-dis-po-si'tion (L. *præ*, before + *disponere*, to dispose). A condition in which there is tendency to some disease.

preg'nan-cy (L. *præ*, before + *gignere*, to beget). The state of being with child. Gestation. Gravidity.

pre-hen'sile (L. *prehendere*, to lay hold of). Adapted for grasping, as the hands.

pre-hen'sion (L. *prehendere*, to lay hold of). Act of laying hold of or grasping.

pre-ma-ture' (L. *præ*, before + *maturare*, to ripen). Occurring before the normal time.

pre-max-il'la, pl. *premaxillæ* (L. *præ*, before + *maxilla* jaw bone). The intermaxillary bone.

pre-max'il-la-ry. In front of the maxilla.

p. bone. The intermaxillary bone.

pre-mo'lar (L. *præ*, before + *mola*, mill). 1. One of the two teeth situated immediately in front of the molar teeth. 2. Same as *bicuspid*. Incorrectly used in medical terminology to designate a deciduous molar tooth.

pre-na'tal (L. *præ*, before + *natus*, born). Existing before birth.

pre-op'e-ra-tive. Going before an operation.

pre-o'ral (L. *præ*, before + *os*, mouth). Situated in front of the mouth.

prep-a-ra'tion (L. *præparare*, to make ready). 1. A medicinal compound made after a formula. 2. A specimen prepared for pathologic or anatomic study.

prepared chalk. *Creta præparata*. Chalk reduced to an impalpable powder by grinding. It is used in dentistry as a polishing material.

pre-scribe' (L. *præ*, before + *scribere*, to write). To designate a medicine for use.

pre-scrip'tion. Formula written by a dentist or physician for compounding of medicines adapted to the treatment of diseases. The prescription consists of four parts: the *super-scription*, i. e., the symbol *R*, *recipe*, meaning take; the *inscription*, the names and quantities of ingredients; the *subscription*, directions for compounding; and the *signature*, directions to the patient.

The ingredients of a compound prescription are divided into four parts: the *basis*, or principal ingredient; the *adjuvant*, an ingredient designed to promote the action of the basis; the *corrigent*, an ingredient designed to obviate any unpleasant symptom which is apt to be pro-

duced; and the *constituent*, or *vehicle*, the substance that gives form or consistency to the other ingredients.

pres'sure (L. *premere*, to press). Force; the act of pressing; compression.

p. anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

arterial p. The pressure of the blood in the arteries.

atmospheric p. Pressure exerted by the atmosphere.

blood p. The force exercised by the blood against the walls of the blood-vessels.

osmotic p. The pressure that brings about diffusion between solutions of varying concentrations, or between a solid substance and the fluid in which it is dissolved.

venous p. The pressure of the blood in the veins.

pre-ven'tive (L. *prævenire*, to prevent). Preventing; warding off.

p. dentistry. That department of dentistry which deals with the means and methods of preventing dental diseases.

prim'a-ry (L. *primus*, first). First in time, place or character.

p. teeth. The deciduous teeth.

prim'ate. An individual of the order of Primates.

Pri-ma'tes. An order of mammals including lemurs, monkeys, apes and man.

prim'i-tive (L. *primus*, first). First formed; original.

pri-mor'di-al. Primitive; of the simplest form of development.

pri-mor'di-um (L. *primus*, first + *ordior*, to begin). The earliest stage in the development of any structure.

prin'ceps (L., a leader). First; original. See *arteries*.

prin'ci-ple (L. *princeps*, chief). A constituent of a compound representing its essential characteristics.

active p. The constituent of a drug which gives to it its therapeutic action.

organic p. See *proximate p.*

proximate p. One of a considerable number of substances composed of at least three elements, obtained

from animals and vegetables without alteration by simple processes, which unite in forming more complex compounds; albumins, gelatins, fats, etc., are such substances.

prism (Gr. *prizein*, to saw). A solid the sides of which are parallelograms; and the bases parallel and equal surfaces. A triangular prism of glass breaks up a ray of white light separating it into its component colors, producing the spectrum.

enamel p. One of the columns that make up the enamel of the teeth.

pris-mat'ic. Prism-shaped; produced by the action of a prism.

pris'moid. Prism-like.

p. r. n. Latin, abbr. for *pro re nata*, meaning according to circumstances.

pro= (L. *pro*; Gr. *pro*, before). A prefix meaning *for*, *before*, *in front of*.

probe (L. *probare*, to test). A slender, flexible instrument used for exploration of wounds, sinuses and cavities.

pro'cain. Para-amido-benzoyldiethyl-amino-ethanol hydrochlorid, a synthetic local anesthetic, used for injections in 0.2 to 2 per cent solutions.

pro'cess (L. *procedere*, to go forward).

1. A prominence or outgrowth. 2. A method of procedure.

alveolar p. The border of the jaw bones in which the tooth sockets are contained.

condyloid p. The condyle of the mandible including its neck.

coronoid p. The prominence at the anterior part of the ramus of the mandible.

malar p. The eminence on the malar bone at the point of articulation with the maxilla.

maxillary p. That portion of the malar, inferior turbinated, and palatal bones which articulates with the maxilla.

nasal p. The maxillary process of the palate bone.

palate p. A part of the process of the maxilla which helps to form the hard palate.

pro-cēs'sus. Latin, meaning *process*.

pro-cre-a'tion (L. *procreare*, to bring forth). Generation; the act of begetting offspring.

pro-dro'mal. Relating to prodromes or the early symptoms of a disease.

prod'rome (Gr. *prodromos*, forerunning). A symptom indicating the approach of a disease; an anticipatory symptom.

pro-dro'mus, pl. *prodromi*. Prodrome.

prod'uct. Result; that produced.

pro-duc'tive (L. *producere*, to lead). Forming new tissue, as productive inflammation.

pro-fer'ment. Zymogen.

pro-fer'rin. Iron nucleoprotein; a brownish powder containing organic iron, used in anemia. Dose, 5 gr. [0.3 gm.].

pro-fes'sion-al (L. *profiteri*, to profess). Relating to a profession.

pro-nath'ic (Gr. *pro*, before + *gnathos*, jaw). Having a protruding lower jaw.

pro'na-thism (Gr. *pro*, before + *gnathos*, jaw). Pronounced projection of the lower jaw.

prog-nath'ous (Gr. *pro*, before + *gnathos*, jaw). Having a protruding lower jaw.

prog-nose' (Gr. *pro*, before + *gnosis*, knowledge). To foretell the termination of a disease.

prog-no'sis (Gr. *pro*, before + *gnosis*, knowledge). The foretelling of the result or termination of disease.

prog-nos'tic. Relating to prognosis; a symptom upon which to base a prognosis.

prog-nos'ti-cate. To foretell the probable outcome of a disease.

prog-nos-ti'cian. One skilled in making prognoses.

pro'lapse (L. *pro*, before + *labi*, to fall). The falling down of a part.

pro-lif'er-ate (L. *proles*, offspring + *ferre*, to bear). Reproduction; generation.

pro-lif'er-a-ting. The act of reproducing, especially of cells.

pro-lif'er-a-tive, pro-lif'er-ous. Reproductive.

pro-lif'ic (L. *proles*, offspring + *facere*, to make). Fruitful. That which has the faculty of reproduction.

pro-lig'er-ous (L. *proles*, offspring + *gerere*, to bear). Producing or carrying the offspring.

prom'i-nence (L. *promineo*, to jut out). A protuberance.

pro-nu'cle-us (L. *pro*, before + *nux*, a nut). One of the two nuclear bodies of the newly fecundated ovum.

pro-pa-ga'tive. Relating to reproduction.

pro'pane. A hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas series, C_3H_8 .

pro-phy-lac'tic (Gr. *prophylaktikos*, guarding). Relating to prophylaxis. A remedy that tends to ward off disease.

pro-phy-lax'is (Gr. *pro*, before + *phylassein*, to keep guard). Preventive treatment. Measures directed to the prevention of diseases of the mouth.

prop-to'sis (Gr. *pro*, forward + *ptosis*, falling). Prolapse or displacement of an organ in a forward direction.

pro-pyl'am-in. A liquid obtained by heating together propyl nitrate, alcohol and ammonia; an antispasmodic and antirheumatic. Dose, 30 to 60 gr. [2.0 to 4.0 gm.].

pro re nata. Latin phrase meaning according to circumstances. Abbr. p. r. n.

pror'sad (L. *prosum*, forward). In a forward direction.

pros= (Gr. *pros*, to). A prefix meaning to.

pros'tate (Gr. *pro*, before + *histemi*, to stand). A glandular body situated before the neck of the bladder and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its excretory outlets open into the urethra.

pro-so-pal'gia (Gr. *prosopon*, face + *algos*, pain). Tic douloureux; facial neuralgia.

pro-so-pos'chi-sis (Gr. *prosopon*, face + *schisis*, fissure). Harelip, or fissure of the face.

pros'o-po-spasm (Gr. *prosopon*, face + *spasmos*, spasm). *Risus sardonius*; spasm of the facial muscles.

pros'the-sis (Gr. *pros*, to + *thesis*, placing). Supplying a missing part by artificial means.

dental p. Supplying missing teeth by artificial substitutes.

pros'the-sist. One who practices prosthesis.

pros-thet'ic. Relating to prosthesis.

p. dentistry. That branch of dentistry which has to do with supplying missing teeth by artificial substitutes.

pros'the-tist. One who practices prosthesis.

pros'thi-on. The alveolar point.

pros-tho-don'tia. Term suggested by R. Ottolengui as a substitute for prosthetic dentistry.

pros-tho-don'tist. One who specializes in prosthetic dentistry.

pros-tra'tion (L. *pro*, before + *sternere*, to spread out). Extreme depression of nervous or muscular force.

pro-tar'gol. A yellow, soluble powder, silver albumose, containing 8 per cent of metallic silver; used as an antiseptic in wounds in solution of 1 to 3 per cent.

pro'te-an. Assuming many shapes.

pro'te-ase. An enzyme which digests proteins.

pro'teid (Gr. *protos*, first). Same as protein.

pro'tein (Gr. *protos*, first). One of a class of organic substances composed of C, H, N, O and S, characteristic of living matter and found in various forms in animals and plants.

bacterial p. Protein derived from a bacterial cell.

pro-te-in-u'ri-a. The appearance of proteins in the urine.

pro-te-o-ly'sis (Gr. *protos*, first + *lysis*, solution). The changing of proteins into peptones by the action of ferments.

pro-te-o-lyt'ic. Having the power to digest protein.

pro'te-ose. The intermediate stage in the digestion of proteins, between proteins and peptones.

pro'the-sis (Gr. *pro*, before + *thesis*, placing). Same as *prosthesis*.

pro-thet'ic. Same as *prosthetic*.

pro'to= (Gr. *protos*, first). A prefix indicating *first*.

pro'to-blast (Gr. *protos*, first + *blastos*, germ). Protoplasm; the embryonic cell.

pro'to-col. A record of the treatment and history of a case made for legal purposes.

pro'to-cone (Gr. *protos*, first + *konos*, cone). The main mesio-lingual (antero-internal) cusp of the upper molars of primitive mammals such as the opossum, civet, dog; also of human molars. In occlusion the protocone normally fits into the basin of the talonid of a lower molar. [Gregory.]

pro-to-co'nid. The mesio-buccal cusp of the lower molars of primitive mammals. Well developed in human lower molars. In occlusion the protoconid fits into the interdental space, or between the metaconule of one upper molar and the protoconule of the next.

pro-to-co'nule (Gr. *protos*, first + L. *conulus*, dim. of *conus*, a cone). A small cusp lying between the protocone and the paracone in the upper molars of many primitive mammals, such as *Phenacodus*. Usually absent in man. In occlusion the protoconule fits between the protoconid and the hypoconid of a lower molar. [Gregory.]

pro'to-gen (Gr. *protos*, first + *genesis*, origin). Any albuminous substance that is not coagulable when heated in aqueous solution.

pro'ton (Gr. *protos*, first). The embryonic mass of cells which constitutes the rudimentary stage of a part. Same as *anlage*.

pro'to-plasm (Gr. *protos*, first + *plasma*, formed). The proteinogenous material which comprises the essential substance of the living cell.

pro-to-plas'mic. Relating to protoplasm.

pro'to-plast (Gr. *protos*, first + *plasma*, formed). One of the embryonic cells.

pro'to-type (Gr. *protos*, first + *typos*, type). An original type or form after which others are copied.

pro-tox'id. An oxid of metal containing the lowest amount of oxygen.

pro-to-zo'a. Plural of *protozoön*, which see.

pro-to-zo'a-cide. An agent that destroys protozoa.

pro-to-zo'al, pro-to-zo'an. Relating to protozoa.

pro-to-zo-öl'o-gy (Gr. *protos*, first + *zoon*, animal + *logos*, treatise). The science and study of protozoa.

pro-to-zo'ön, pl. *protozoa* (L. *protos*, first + *zoon*, animal). One of the primitive unicellular organisms of the lowest type of the animal kingdom.

pro-tru'sion (L. *pro*, forward + *trudere*, to thrust). A term used to designate the condition in which the teeth extend forward of the normal arch line.

pro-tu'ber-ance (L. *pro*, forward + *tuber*, a swelling). A swelling; a projecting part.

prox'i-mad. In a proximal direction.

prox'i-mal (L. *proximus*, next). Nearest to the median line. Used in dentistry to indicate the surface of a tooth nearest to the adjacent tooth.

p. cavity. A cavity on the proximal surface of a tooth.

p. contact. The point of contact of the proximal surfaces of teeth.

prox'i-mate (L. *proximus*, next). Nearest or next.

p. principle. One of a considerable number of substances composed of at least three elements, obtained from animals and vegetables without alteration by simple processes, which unite in forming more complex compounds; albumins, gelatins, fats, etc. are such substances.

pru-ri'go (L. *prurire*, to itch). A skin disease characterized by intense itching accompanied by small papules.

pru-ri'tus. An intense itching condition.

Prussian-blue. A dyeing agent.

prussic acid. See *acid*.

pseu-dar-thro'sis (Gr. *pseudes*, false + *arthrosis*, joint). A false joint.

pseu'do= [su'do]. (Gr. *pseudes*, false). A prefix meaning *false*.

pseu'do-cyst (Gr. *pseudes*, false + *kystis*, bladder). A false cyst or an abnormal condition resembling a cyst.

pseu-do-mem'brane. False membrane.

pseu-do-mem'bra-nous. Relating to false membrane.

Pseu-dom'o-nas. A genus of rod-shaped bacteria, having polar flagella. For species see list under *Bacillus*.

pseu-do-par'a-site. Any organism resembling a parasite.

pseu'do-plasm. A tumor-like growth that disappears spontaneously.

pseu'do-pod, **pseu-do-po'di-um** (Gr. *pseudes*, false + *pous*, foot). A protrusion of a part of the ameba, serving for locomotion purposes.

ps'o'as [so'as]. (Gr. *psoa*, loin). See *List of Muscles*.

psora [so'ra]. Same as *psoriasis*.

ps'o-ri'a-sis (Gr. *psoriasis*, *psora*, itch). A chronic inflammatory skin disease characterized by reddish patches covered with whitish scales.

p. buccalis. Same as *leukoplakia*.

psych-, **psy'cho**= [si'ko]. (Gr. *psyche*, mind). A prefix indicating connection with the mind.

psy-chan-al'y-sis (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *ana*, apart + *lyein*, to loosen). A method of obtaining from nervous patients a history of their past experiences.

psy-chi'at-rics, **psy-chi'at-ry** (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *iatreia*, healing). The science and treatment of diseases of the mind.

psy'chic, **psy'chi-cal**. Relating to the mind.

psy-cho-bi-ol'o-gy (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *bios*, life + *logos*, treatise). The branch of science which has for its purpose the study of the interactions of the body and mind.

psy-cho-dy-nam'ics (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *dynamis*, power). The science of the laws of mental action.

psy-cho-gen'e-sis (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *genesis*, origin). Development of the mind.

psy-chol'o-gy (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *logos*, treatise). The science of the study of mental action.

psy-cho-neu-ro'sis (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *neuron*, nerve). Mental disease.

psy-cho-pa-re'sis (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *pareisis*, weakness). Mental weakness.

psy-cho-path'i-a (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *pathos*, disease). Disease of the mind.

psy-cho-path'ist. One who makes a specialty of the treatment of mental diseases; alienist.

psy-cho-path-ol'o-gy (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *pathos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). The science of the study of diseases of the mind.

psy-chop'a-thy. Mental disease.

psy-cho-phys'i-cal. Relating to the mind and its relation to physical manifestations.

psy-cho-phys-i-ol'o-gy. Mental physiology.

psy-cho'sis (Gr. *psyche*, mind). Disease of the mind.

psy-cho-ther-a-peu'tics, psy-cho-ther'-a-py (Gr. *psyche*, mind + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of diseases by mental suggestion.

psy-cho'tic. Relating to psychosis.

pter'y-goid (Gr. *pteryx*, wing + *eidōs*, form). Wing-shaped. Name given to two processes at the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone.

p. fossa. The depression separating the two laminae of the pterygoid process.

p. muscles. See *Table of Muscles*.

pter-y-goi-de'us [external and internal]. See *Table of Muscles*.

pter-y-goi-de'us pro'pri-us. See *Table of Muscles*.

pter-y-go-max'il-la-ry. Relating to the pterygoid processes and maxillary bones.

p. ligament. The tendinous band of bucco-pharyngeal fascia, extending from the apex of the internal pterygoid plate to the posterior end of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw.

pter-y-go-pal'a-tine. Relating to the pterygoid process and the palate bone.

p. canal or groove. The small canal formed by the internal ala of the pterygoid process and the palate bone; it gives passage to the vessels of the same name.

pto'main (Gr. *ptōma*, a corpse). One of the putrefactive alkaloids of animal or vegetable matter.

pto'sis (Gr. *ptōsis*, fall). Drooping of the eyelids caused by paralysis.

pty-al'a-gogue (Gr. *ptyalon*, saliva + *agōgos*, leading). An agent that increases the flow of saliva.

pty'a-lin (Gr. *ptyalon*, saliva). The ferment in the saliva that converts starch into dextrose.

pty'a-lism. An excessive flow of saliva.
mercurial p. Salivation.

pty'a-lith (Gr. *ptyalon*, saliva + *lithos*, stone). Salivary calculus.

pty'a-lize. The act of stimulating the flow of saliva.

pty-al-o-lith-i'a-sis. The formation of salivary calculus.

pty-al'o-cele. A cystic tumor resulting from an obstruction of a salivary duct.

sublingual p. Ranula.

pty-al-o-gen'ic (Gr. *ptyalon*, saliva + *gennan*, to produce). Produced by the action of saliva.

pty'al-ose. The product of the action of ptyalin on starch.

pu'ber-ty (L. *puber*, adult). The age at which the generative organs become capable of exercising the function of reproduction.

pu-bes'cence. Puberty.

pu'bis (L., hair on the genitals). The pubic bone.

pu'er-ile (L. *puer*, boy). Relating to children.

pu'er'pe-ral. Relating to childbirth.

pul-lu-la'tion (L. *pullulare*, to sprout). Budding; germination.

pul'mo-na-ry (L. *pulmo*, lung). Relating to the lungs.

pul'mo-tor (L. *pulmo*, lung + *motor*, mover). An appliance used to produce artificial respiration by forcing oxygen into the lungs.

pulp (L. *pulpa*, flesh). Any soft tissue filling an organ.

p. canal. The central opening lengthwise in the root of a tooth leading from the pulp chamber in the crown portion of a tooth to the apical end of the root. Also called root canal. [Black.]

p. cavity, p. chamber. The cavity in the central portion of the tooth crown containing the dental pulp.

dental p. The vascular organ occupying the central portion of the tooth which supplies sensation to the tooth.

- p. nodule, p. stone.** A calcic deposit in the dental pulp.
- tooth p.** The dental pulp.
- pulpa dentis.** Latin for *dental pulp*.
- pul'pal.** Relating to the pulp.
- pul-pa'tion.** The act of reducing a substance to a pulp.
- pul-pe-fac'tion** (L. *pulpa*, pulp + *facere*, to make). To make into pulp.
- pul-pi'tis** (L. *pulpa*, pulp + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the tooth pulp. Toothache.
- pul'sate** (L. *pulsare*, to beat). To throb or beat like a pulse.
- pul-sa'tion.** The rhythmical beating like a pulse, as the beat of the heart.
- pulse** (L. *pulsus*, stroke). The expansion and contraction of the arteries caused by the pulsation or beating of the heart as the result of blood being forced into the arteries from the heart.
- pul'sus.** Latin, meaning *pulse*.
- pul-ta'ce-ous.** Being of the consistence of pulp; mushy.
- pulv.** Abbr. for Latin *pulvis*, meaning powder.
- pul-ver-i-za'tion** (L. *pulvis*, powder). The act of reducing to a powder.
- pul-ver-ize.** To reduce a substance to powder.
- pul'vis**, gen. *pulvis*, pl. *pulveres*. Latin, meaning *powder*. Abbr. *pulv.*
- pumex.** Latin for *pumice*.
- pum'ice** (L. *pumex*, foam). Pumice stone, used in a pulverized form for polishing purposes.
- pump.** An apparatus for drawing up liquid or gas and forcibly ejecting it from one end.
- punch.** A tool for making perforations.
- plate p.** A punch for making holes in metal plate.
- rubber dam p.** A punch for making holes in rubber dam.
- punc'ta.** Plural of *punctum*, which see.
- punc'tate** (L. *punctum*, point). Dotted full of small punctures.
- punc'ti-form** (L. *punctum*, point + *forma*, shape). 1. Pointed. 2. Denoting small colonies in bacteriology.
- punc'tum**, pl. *puncta*. Latin, meaning *point*.
- punc'ture.** A hole made with a pointed instrument.
- punk.** A species of fungus. Prepared punk is used in dentistry for drying cavities preparatory to introducing a filling.
- pu'pa** (L., a girl). The intermediate stage in the formation of an insect between the larva and the imago.
- pu'pil** (L. *pupilla*, a little girl). The opening in the iris of the eye for the passage of light.
- pure** (L. *purus*). Unadulterated; free from admixture of any kind.
- pur'ga-tive** (L. *purgare*, to purge). A medicinal agent for evacuating the bowels.
- purge** (L. *purgare*). To evacuate the bowels.
- pur'gen** (L. *purgare*, to purge). Trade name of a preparation of phenolphthalein; used as a laxative. Dose, 1 to 5 gr. [0.06 to 0.33 gm.].
- purple of Cassius.** A compound of gold, tin and oxygen, used as a pigment in the manufacture of gum frits.
- pur'pu-ra** (L., purple). A disease of the skin and mucous membranes resulting from extravasation of the blood, and characterized by purple patches on the skin.
- pu'ru-lence, pu'ru-len-cy** (L. *pus*, *puris*). The state of being purulent.
- pu'ru-lent.** That which has the character of pus or consists of pus.
- pu'ru-loid** (L. *pus* + *eidōs*, like). Being like pus.
- pus**, pl. *pura*, gen. *puris* (L.). A liquid substance composed of cells and albuminous fluid resulting from inflammation.
- p. corpuscles.** Leukocytes suspended in a thin fluid called *liquor puris*.
- pust'u-la.** Latin, meaning *pustule*.
- pust'u-lar.** Relating to pustules.
- pus'tule** (L. *pustula*). A small protuberance on the skin surface filled with pus.
- malignant p.** Anthrax.
- pu-tre-fac'tion** (L. *putris*, rotten + *facere*, to make). Decomposition of animal matter caused by micro-organisms.

pu-tre-fac'tive. Relating to putrefaction.

pu-tres'cence (L. *putrescere*, to decay). Beginning or complete putrefaction.

pu-tres'cent. Undergoing the process of putrefaction.

p. pulp. A dental pulp undergoing the process of putrefaction.

pu-tres'cin. A poisonous ptomain resulting from the action of bacteria on decaying animal tissue.

pu'trid (L. *putreo*, to rot). Rotten.

py-e'mi-a, py-æ'mi-a (Gr. *pyon*, pus + *haima*, blood) Presence of pyogenic bacteria in the blood stream, with the formation of multiple abscesses on the viscera.

py-e'mic. Relating to pyemia.

py'ic (Gr. *pyon*, pus). Relating to pus.

pyk-no'sis (Gr. *pyknosis*, condensing). A degenerative process in cells in which the nuclei shrink and the chromatin becomes more condensed.

pyk-not'ic. Relating to pyknosis.

py-lo'rus (Gr. *pyle*, gate + *ouros*, guard). The lower orifice of the stomach at the entrance to the intestines.

py'o= (Gr. *pyon*, pus). A prefix indicating relation to pus.

py-o-coc'cus (Gr. *pyon*, pus + *kokkos*, berry). Any pus-producing coccus.

py-o-cy-an'ic. Relating to the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

py-o-cy'a-nose. An enzyme produced by the culture of *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

py'o-cyst (Gr. *pyon*, pus + *kystis*, bladder). A sac containing pus.

py'o-cyte (Gr. *pyon*, pus + *kytos*, cell). Pus-cell or corpuscle.

py-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *pyon*, pus + *genesis*, origin). The production of pus.

py-o-gen'ic. Forming pus.

py-og'en-ous. Produced or caused by pus.

py'oid (Gr. *pyon*, pus + *eidos*, like). Pus-like. Resembling pus.

py-or-rhe'a (Gr. *pyon*, pus + *rhoia*, flowing). Discharge or flow of pus.

p. alveolaris. A generic term used to include various inflammatory conditions of the periodontal tissues, but commonly understood to mean suppurative inflammation of the peri-

odontal tissues. Also called Rigg's disease; Fauchard's disease; interstitial gingivitis; periodontoclasia, etc.

py-or-rhe'ic, py-or-rhet'ic. Having the nature of or relating to pyorrhea.

py-or'hi-cide. A proprietary preparation used in the treatment of pyorrhea.

py-o'sis (Gr. *pyon*, pus). Suppuration.

py-ral'ox-in. A preparation of gallic acid used as an ointment with vaselin and lanolin in the treatment of eczema.

pyr'a-mid (Gr. *pyramis*). Any anatomical structure having the shape of a pyramid, as the petrous bone.

py-ra-mi-dal'is na'si. See *Table of Muscles*.

py-ram'i-don. A white crystalline powder obtained from antipyrin, used as an antipyretic and anodyne. Dose, 5 to 8 gr. [0.3 to 0.5 gm.].

py-ret'ic (Gr. *pyretos*, fever). Febrile. Relating to fever.

py-rex'ia, pl. pyrexia (Gr. *pyressein*, to be feverish). Fever; a febrile condition.

py-rex'i-al, py-rex'ic. Relating to fever.

py'ro= (Gr. *pyr*, fire). A prefix indicating relation to heat or fire.

py-ro-gen'ic, py-ro-ge-net'ic (Gr. *pyr*, fire + *gennan*, to produce). Exciting fever.

py-rom'e-ter (Gr. *pyr*, fire + *metron*, measure). A instrument for measuring the intensity of heat, as in fusing porcelain.

py-ro'sis (Gr., a burning). Eructations of acrid liquid from the stomach; heartburn.

py-rox'y-lin (Gr. *pyr*, fire + *xylon*, wood). Soluble gun-cotton, used in the preparation of collodion.

py'ro-zone. Trade name of a preparation of peroxid of hydrogen, used as a bleaching agent and as an antiseptic.

py-tho-gen'e-sis (Gr. *pythein*, to rot + *genesis*, origin). The process of the production of decomposition.

py-tho-gen'ic, py-thog'en-ous (Gr. *pythein*, to rot + *gennan*, to produce). Relating to or caused by the process of decomposition.

Q

q. h. Abbr. of the Latin phrase *quaqua hora*, every hour.

q. l. Abbr. of *quantum libet*, Latin, meaning *as much as you please*.

q. s. Abbr. for *quantum sufficit*, Latin, meaning *sufficient quantity*.

quack. Charlatan; one who practices fraudulently.

quack'e-ry. The methods of a quack.

quad'rant (L. *quadratus*, the fourth part). The fourth part of a circle or 90 degrees.

quad'rate (L. *quadratus*, four-sided). Square or quadrangular.

quad-ra'tus men'ti. See *Table of Muscles*.

quad'ri= (L. *quattuor*, four). A prefix meaning *four*.

quad'ri-ba-sic. An elemental substance having four atoms of hydrogen replaceable.

quad-ri-gem'i-nus cap'i-tis. See *Table of Muscles*.

quad-riv'a-lent (L. *quadri-*, four + *valere*, to be worth). A chemical substance having a valence of four.

qual'i-ta-tive, qual'i-tive (L. *qualitativus*, quality). Relating to quality.

quan-tim'e-ter (L. *quantus*, how much + Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring x-ray dosage.

quan'ti-ta-tive, quan'ti-tive (L. *quantitativus*, quantity). Relating to quantity.

quan-tiv'a-lence (L. *quantus*, how much + *valere*, to be worth). The combining power of an element expressed in terms of the number of hydrogen atoms with which it will unite.

quan-tiv'a-lent. Relating to quantivalence.

quan'tum (L., how much). A definite amount.

quantum libet. Latin, meaning *as much as you please*.

quantum satis. Latin, meaning *sufficient quantity*. Abbr. q. s.

quantum sufficit. Latin, meaning *sufficient quantity*. Abbr. q. s.

quantum vis. Latin, meaning *as much as you wish*.

quar'an-tine (It. *quaranta*, forty). The time (formerly forty days) which ships or persons coming from a

country where a contagious disease is epidemic are required to remain outside the port of destination, as a safeguard against the disease.

quart (L. *quartus*, fourth). A measure of quantity. The fourth part of a gallon.

quartz. A hard mineral substance found in rocks, used in dentistry in the manufacture of porcelain. Symbol, SiO₂.

quartz'ite lamp. A lamp composed of a vacuum tube of quartz with small tubes of mercury at each end, which serve as positive and negative electrodes. Used in dentistry in the treatment of periodontal diseases.

quat-er'na-ry (L. *quattuor*, four). 1. Fourth in order. 2. Made up of four elements.

quick'lime. Calcium oxid.

quick'sil-ver. Mercury.

quin'id-in. An alkaloid of cinchona; used as a substitute for quinin. Dose, 5 to 20 gr. [0.3 to 1.3 gm.].

quin'in. A whitish powder, alkaloid, obtained from the bark of various species of cinchona. It is used as an antiperiodic in malaria, and as an antipyretic in other febrile conditions. Dose, 1 to 30 gr. [0.065 to 2 gm.].

quinina, gen. *quininae* [kwi-ne'nah] (L.). Quinin.

quin'in-ism. Injurious effect from the excessive use of quinin.

quin'one. Chinone; an oxidation product of anilin. Also obtained from quinic acid by treating with diluted sulphuric acid.

quin'o-sol. Chinosol; an external antiseptic. Used to preserve anatomical specimens.

quin'sy. Acute suppurative inflammation of the faucial tonsils.

quiz. Method of teaching by questions and answers.

quiz=master. A person who conducts a quiz.

quo-tid'i-an (L. *quotidianus*, daily). Occurring every day.

q. v. Abbr. of Latin *quantum vis*, as much as you wish. Also abbr. for Latin *quod vide*, meaning, *which see*.

R

R. Abbr. for *recipe* (L.) take, commonly written *Rj*. Abbr. for *Réaumur*, a thermometer scale.

ra'bies (L. *rabere*, to rage). Hydrophobia. A specific infectious disease in dogs, cats, and other animals communicable to man through a bite.

race (L. *radix*, root). Aggregate of individuals descended from a common stock; a nation or tribe; one of the great divisions of the human family.

rac'e-mose (L. *racemus*, a bunch of grapes). Occurring in clusters like grapes.

r.gland. A gland having numerous branching ducts terminating in acini, as the parotid gland.

ra-chi-al'gia (Gr. *rhachis*, spine + *algos*, pain). Pain in the spine.

ra-chit'ic. Relating to or affected with rickets.

ra-chi'tis (Gr. *riachis*, spine + *itis*, inflammation). Formerly inflammation of the spine. Later use, same as *rickets*.

rach'it-ism. Tendency to rickets.

ra'cial. Relating to a particular race of mankind.

ra-dec'to-my (L. *radix*, root + *ektome*, excision). Excision of the whole or a part of the root of a tooth.

ra'di-ad. Toward the radial aspect.

ra'di-al (L. *radius*, a spoke). Relating to the radius.

ra'di-ant (L. *radius*, a spoke). Emitting rays, as of heat or light.

r. energy. Energy produced by rays of light or heat.

ra'di-ate (L. *radiare*, to radiate). 1. To emit rays. 2. To diverge from a common center.

ra-di-a'tion. The divergence of rays, as of heat or light, from a central point.

rad'i-cal (L. *radix*, root). 1. An atom or group of atoms regarded as the chief constituent of a compound substance and which remains on decomposition of the compound. 2. Going

to the root of a morbid process; used in opposition to palliative.

rad'i-ces. Plural of *radix*, root.

rad'i-cle (L. *radicula*, a little root). 1. A small root. 2. Same as *radical*.

rad-ic'u-la. Latin, meaning *radicle*.

rad-ic'u-lar. Relating to a radicle or root.

ra'dio= (L. *radius*, ray). 1. A prefix indicating relation to radiant energy or radium. 2. Also prefix indicating relation to radius.

ra-di-o-ac'tive. Giving off radiant energy.

ra-di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty. Property of emitting chemically active rays, for electric effect, or to act upon the human body.

ra-di-o-chem'is-try. The chemistry of radio-active phenomena.

ra-di-o-di-ag-no'sis. Diagnosis of disease by means of the x-ray.

ra-di-o-el'e-ment. An element possessing radio-active properties.

ra'di-o-gram (L. *radius*, ray + Gr. *gramma*, a writing). The film or finished printed radiographic picture.

ra'di-o-graph (L. *radius*, ray + *graphein*, to write). 1. The method of obtaining a picture by the action of radiant energy upon a sensitive plate. 2. The apparatus for obtaining such a picture.

ra-di-og'ra-pher. One who makes radiograms.

ra-di-og'ra-phy. The production of photographic pictures by means of radiant energy.

ra-di-ol'o-gist. One versed in the use of radiant energy.

ra-di-ol'o-gy (L. *radius*, ray + *logos*, treatise). The science of radiant energy.

ra-di-o-lu'cent (L. *radius*, ray + *lucere*, to shine). A term used to designate substances which transmit the radium, Roentgen or other light rays.

ra-di-om'e-ter (L. *radius*, ray + Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the penetrating power of the Roentgen or other light rays.

ra'di-on. A particle given off by a radio-active substance.

ra-di-o-paque' (L. *radius*, ray + *opacus*, opaque). A term used to indicate a substance that is opaque to radium or Roentgen rays.

ra-di-o-pa'rent (L. *radius*, ray + *parere*, to appear). A term used to designate substances so readily permeable by radium or Roentgen rays that they do not obstruct the view of substances in the background.

ra-di-o-prax'is (L. *radius*, ray + Gr. *praxis*, practice). The application of radiant energy or light rays to the treatment of disease.

ra-di-os'co-py (L. *radius*, ray + Gr. *skopein*, to view). The process of securing an image of an object on a fluoroscope by means of radiant energy.

ra-di-o-ther-a-peu'tics (L. *radius*, ray + Gr. *therapeia*, treatment). The treatment of disease by means of radiant energy.

ra-di-o-ther'a-py (L. *radius*, ray + *therapeia*.) treatment. The application of radiant energy to the treatment of disease.

ra'di-um (L. *radiare*, to emit rays). An elementary body obtained from pitch-blende, having radio-active properties. It has three kinds of radiation, known as alpha-, beta-, and gamma-rays. The gamma-rays are quite similar to x-rays, and are the most penetrating of the three.

ra'di-us, pl. *radii*. 1. Latin for ray or spoke. 2. The outer of the two bones of the forearm.

ra'dix, pl. *radices*, gen. *radicis* (L.). A root.

r. dentis. Root of a tooth.

ra'le (Fr., rattle). A rattling respiratory sound heard in auscultation, indicating an abnormal condition.

ram-i-fi-ca'tion (L. *ramus*, branch + *facere*, to make). 1. A branch. 2. The act of branching.

ram'i-fy (L. *ramus*, branch + *facere*, to make). To branch off in various directions.

ra'mose, **ra'mous**. Branched or branching; diverging into many branches.

ram'part, **maxillary**. The ridge of epithelial cells in the jaw of the embryo which later becomes the alveolar process.

ra'mus, pl. *rami* (L., a branch). Branch or division of an artery, vein or nerve. A portion of a bone forming an angle with the body, as the ramus of the jaw.

r. of the jaw. The ascending branch at each end of the mandible.

r. mandibuli. The ramus of the mandible.

ran'u-la (L. dim. of *rana*, a frog). A cystic tumor under the tongue, resulting from obstruction of the outlet of the sublingual or submaxillary gland or one of the mucous glands beneath the tongue.

ran'u-lar. Relating to a ranula.

ra'phé, **rha'phé** (Gr. *rhaphe*, a seam). Name given to the ridge that marks the line of juncture of two symmetrical halves or parts.

r. palati. The median ridge of the hard palate.

rar-e-fac'tion (L. *rarus*, thin + *facere*, to make). The act of diminishing in density, but not in volume.

rar-e-fied' area. An area about the apex of a tooth in which the bone tissues have been so affected by an infective process that the area is translucent under the radiograph.

rar-e-fy'. To become less dense or more porous.

rar'e-fy-ing os-te-i'tis. A disease process in bone, which causes the bone to become porous and less dense.

rash. An eruption on the skin; exanthema.

tooth r. A rash attributed to dentition; also called *strophulus*.

ray (L. *radius*, a spoke). A line of light, heat or other form of radiant energy.

actinic r's. Light rays that produce chemical changes.

alpha-r's. Radio-active emanations that have the lowest velocity and the least penetrating power.

beta-r's. Radio-active emanations having moderate velocity and penetrating power.

Finsen r's. The *ultra-violet rays*, which see.

r.=fungus. The fungus that is supposed to cause actinomycosis. It is found in grain.

gamma-r's. Radio-active emanations having the highest velocity and penetrating power.

Roentgen r's. The ethereal waves emitted from a Crooke's tube having the property of penetrating substances ordinarily opaque and affecting a photographic plate. These rays are also used in the treatment of lupus, cancer and other affections.

ultra-violet r's. Invisible rays deflected beyond the violet of the spectrum when sunlight is decomposed by a prism.

x-rays. Same as *Roentgen rays*.

Rb. Chemical symbol for *rubidium*.

R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians.

R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons.

r. e. Abbr. for *radium emanation*.

re=. Latin prefix, meaning *back, again*.

re-ac'tion (L. *re*, again + *agere*, to act).

1. Resistance to a power applied; also continuance of this state after the original action has ceased. 2. The activity in vital processes that succeeds the depression caused by physical or psychical shock. 3. The chemical changes induced by the influence of two or more bodies upon each other.

Abderhalden's r. A test of serum devised by Abderhalden based upon the principle that foreign protein introduced parenterally stimulates the elaboration of a ferment that causes disintegration of the protein. This test is applied in the diagnosis of pregnancy, cancer, syphilis, tuberculosis and other affections.

acid r. The reddening of blue litmus paper by a fluid, which is then said to possess an acid reaction.

alkaline r. The turning of red litmus paper blue by a fluid, which is then said to possess an alkaline reaction.

amphoteric r. The turning blue of red paper and reddening of blue paper by the same fluid.

complement fixation r. See *fixation of complement*.

focal r. The reaction at the focus of a disease to a vaccine carried by the blood stream.

neutral r. A reaction indicating absence of both acid and alkaline properties in a fluid.

Noguchi's r. A modified Wassermann reaction.

Wassermann r. A serological test for the diagnosis of syphilis. Equivalent parts of patient's serum, "antigen," complement, washed erythrocytes and homologous inactivated hemolytic serum are mixed together and incubated. If no hemolysis occurs, the reaction is positive, and the diagnosis is positive. If hemolysis occurs the reaction is negative.

re-ac-ti-va'tion. The rendering active again of a serum which has been inactivated by the addition of a complement.

re-a'gent (L. *re*, again + *agere*, to act) A chemical substance used for determining the component parts of other substances.

ream. To enlarge a canal or hole by cutting away material.

rea'mer. An instrument used for enlarging root canals or holes in metal or vulcanite.

Réaumur's thermometer [René Antoine de Réaumur, French physicist, 1683-1757]. A thermometer with zero as freezing-point and 80° as boiling-point. See *Comparative Thermometric Scale* under *thermometer*.

rebreathing. The act of breathing the same inhalation of an anesthetic, as nitrous oxid, in the process of anesthesia.

re-cal-ci-fi-ca'tion. The redepositing of lime salts in bone tissues.

re-cep-tac'u-lum. A receptacle.

r. chyli. Receptacle of the chyle; the enlargement of the thoracic duct in front of the lumbar region of the vertebral column.

re-cep'tor. A name given by Ehrlich to substances existing in each cell which combine with intermediary bodies and unite them with the cell. When produced in excess, they are cast off into the fluids of the body and become antibodies.

re-cess' (L. *recessus*, a small cavity). A small depression or cavity.

re-ces'sion. The act of receding, as recession of the gums.

rec'i-pe (L. *recipere*, to take). 1. A prescription or receipt. 2. The superscription of a prescription, usually expressed by the symbol $\mathcal{R}$.

re-ci'sion (L. *re*, back + *cadere*, to cut). The act of resecting.

re-cru-des'cence (L. *re*, again + *cruescere*, to become raw). The recurrence of symptoms of a disease after temporary remission.

rec-ti-fi-ca'tion (L. *rectus*, straight + *facere*, to make). The act of purifying, as redistilling a liquid to purify it.

rec'ti-fy (L. *rectus*, straight + *facere*, to make). To refine or purify.

rec'tum (L. *rectus*, straight). The lower portion of the large intestine, extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

rec'tus, gen. *recti*. Latin meaning straight.

r. cap'i-tis an-ti'cus ma'jor and mi'nor. See *Table of Muscles*.

r. cap'i-tis la-te-ral'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

r. cap'i-tis pos'ti'cus ma'jor and mi'nor. See *Table of Muscles*.

r. ex-ter'nus oc'u-li. See *Table of Muscles*.

r. in-fe'ri-or oc'u-li. See *Table of Muscles*.

r. in-ter'nus oc'u-li. See *Table of Muscles*.

r. su-pe'ri-or oc'u-li. See *Table of Muscles*.

re-cum'bent (L. *recumbere*, to recline). Reclining or lying down.

re-cu-pe-ra'tion (L. *recuperare*, to recover). Recovery of strength and health.

re-cur'ence (L. *re*, back + *curere*, to run). Relapse; return of symptoms of a disease after a remission.

re-duce' (L. *re*, back + *ducere*, to lead). 1. To restore to normal condition, as a luxated limb. 2. In chemistry; to restore to metallic form; also to diminish the number of atoms of oxygen in a compound, *i. e.*, the op-

posite of oxidation, and then by extension to diminish the number of any electro-negative atoms in a compound, or to increase the number of electro-positive atoms.

re-duc'tion. The act of correcting a fracture or luxation.

re-fine' (L. *re*, again + *finire*, to finish). To purify, as separating a substance from foreign matter.

re'flex (L. *re*, back + *flectare*, to bend). 1. A thing reflected or thrown back. 2. The reflection by an efferent nerve of an impression conveyed to a nervous center by an afferent nerve.

patellar r. Knee-jerk; a stroke on the patellar tendon causing sudden contraction of the anterior muscles of the thigh, the absence of the jerk being a diagnostic sign of locomotor ataxia.

re-fract' (L. *re*, back + *frangere*, to break). 1. To bend back. 2. To change the direction of light rays.

re-frac'tion (L. *re*, back + *frangere*, to break). 1. The act of bending back. 2. The act of changing the direction of the rays of light.

re-frac'tive. Relating to refraction.

re-frig'er-ant (L. *re*, again + *frigus*, cold). An agent that depresses an elevated temperature of the body.

re-fu'sion (L. *re*, again + *fundere*, to pour). Restoring blood to the circulation which has been temporarily drawn from it.

re-gen-er-a'tion (L. *re*, again + *generare*, to beget). The morphological and physiological restoration of a part after injury.

reg'i-men (L. *regere*, to rule). The rational use of food and of everything essential to life, both in a state of health and of disease.

reg'i-o. Latin, meaning region.

reg'ion (L. *regio*). Determinate spaces on the surface of the body or of different organs.

reg'ion-al. Relating to a region.

regional anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

re-gres'sion (L. *re*, back + *gradi*, to go). Degeneration. A going backward.

re-gres'sive (L. *re*, back + *gradi*, to go). Relating to regression.

reg'u-lar (L. *regula*, rule). According to rule.

regulating appliance. An appliance used in orthodontic practice for restoring irregularly placed teeth to their proper positions.

reg-u-la'tion (L. *regula*, rule). The act of conforming to a normal standard.

r. of teeth. The act of restoring teeth irregularly placed to the position of normal occlusion.

re-gur-gi-ta'tion (L. *re*, back + *gurgitare*, to flood). 1. The return of food to the mouth soon after eating. 2. The backward flow of blood through a defective heart valve.

re-im-plan-ta'tion (L. *re*, again + *implantare*, to plant). The replacing of a tooth that has been removed from its socket.

re-in-fec'tion. Infection occurring a second time by the same agent.

re-lapse' (L. *re*, back + *labi*, to fall). A return of an attack of a disease after convalescence has begun.

re-lief' (L. *relevare*, to lighten). The removal of a portion of an impression or cast to relieve the pressure of the artificial denture on hard spots in the palatal or alveolar regions.

re-me'di-al (L. *re*, again + *mederi*, to heal). Medicinal; having curative properties.

rem'e-dy (L. *re*, again + *mederi*, to heal). An agent that cures or prevents disease.

re-mis'sion (L. *re*, back + *mittere*, to send). Temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease.

re-mit'tent. A disease characterized by remissions, as remittent fever, a form of malarial fever in which the temperature falls at intervals but does not reach normal before the new paroxysm occurs.

ren, pl. *renes*. Latin, meaning *kidney*.

re'nal (L. *ren*). Relating to the kidney.

ren'in (L., *ren*, kidney). A substance prepared from the kidneys of animals.

ren'nin. The ferment of the gastric juice which has the power to curdle milk.

re-pel'lent (L. *re*, back + *pellere*, to push). An agent that causes a morbid process to disappear.

re-plan-ta'tion (L. *re*, again + *plantare*, to plant). The act of replacing teeth that have removed from their sockets. Same as *reimplantation*.

re-pro-duc'tion (L. *re*, again + *producere*, to produce). The function by which living bodies produce bodies similar to themselves.

re-pro-duc'tive. Capable of producing offspring.

re-sect' (L. *re*, again + *secare*, to cut). To excise a part of an organ.

re-sec'tion (L. *re*, again + *secare*, to cut). The act of excising a part of an organ, as the end of a root of a tooth.

re-sid'u-al (L. *residere*, to remain). That which remains, as residual air, the air that remains in the lungs after forced expiration.

res'i-due (L. *re*, back + *sidere*, to remain). That which remains after a part has been removed.

re-sid'u-um. Same as *residue*.

re-sil'i-ence, **re-sil'i-en-cy** (L. *re*, back + *salire*, to leap). Elasticity; the property of returning to original form after compression or distortion.

re-sil'i-ent. Having the property of resiliency.

res'in (L. *resina*). Any one of a class of vegetable substances exuding from various plants; soluble in alcohol and volatile oils; highly inflammable.

gum r. A resin containing gum capable of softening in water.

res'i-nol. Trade name of an antiseptic ointment, containing resorcin, used in the treatment of skin diseases.

res'in-ous. Having the nature of resin.

re-sis'tance (L. *resistere*, to withstand). The opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of an electric current.

r. form. In cavity preparation, the shape given to the internal parts of a cavity to afford such a seat for the filling as will best enable it to withstand great stress without movement. [Black.]

res-o-lu'tion (L. *resolvere*, to resolve).

Return of a part to normal condition after disease. Resolution is one of the terminations of inflammation in which the inflamed part returns gradually and without suppuration to a healthy condition.

re-solve' (L. *resolvere*, to resolve). 1. To restore to normal after a diseased process. 2. To separate a substance into its component parts.

re-sol'vent (L. *resolvere*, to resolve). An agent capable of inducing resolution.

res'o-nance (L. *re*, again + *sonare*, to sound). Reverberation of sounds, especially those induced by percussion.

re-sorb' (L. *re*, again + *sorbere*, to suck up). The absorbing of what has been excreted.

re-sorb'ent (L. *resorbere*, to draw to itself). An agent capable of inducing resorption.

re-sor'cin. See *resorcinol*.

re-sor'ci-nol. A white crystalline powder obtained from sodium benzenemetadisulphonic acid by heating with sodium hydroxid. Used with equal parts of iodoform as an antiseptic dusting-powder for wounds. Also used in a 5 to 15 per cent ointment in psoriasis and other skin diseases.

re-sorp'tion (L. *re*, again + *sorbere*, to suck in). The act of taking up secretions or tissues originating in the body. The process by which the roots of the deciduous teeth are removed; also the process by which the alveolar process is removed after the extraction of the teeth.

res-pi-ra'tion (L. *re*, again + *spirare*, to breathe). The act of taking into and expelling air from the lungs.

artificial r. Producing the respiratory movements artificially. See under *artificial respiration*.

forced r. Respiration induced by blowing air into the lungs.

res'pi-ra-to-ry. Relating to respiration.

rest. 1. Repose; freedom from exertion. 2. A portion of embryonic tissue retained in the developed organisms.

epithelial r. Embryonic epithelial tissue remaining in the organism after development has taken place.

Malasser' epithelial r's. See under *Malassez*.

res-to-ra'tion (L. *restaurare*, to restore).

1. Recovery of health. 2. The replacement of a lost organ or part of an organ, as the filling of teeth or replacing of teeth with artificial substitutes.

res-to'ra-tive. Relating to restoration or capable of inducing a return to health.

re-sub-li-ma'tion (L. *re*, again + *sublimare*, to raise on high). The act of subliming a drug the second time.

re-su-pi-na'tion (L. *re*, again + *supinare*, to bend backward). Appearing as if turned upside down. Lying upon the back.

re-sus-ci-ta'tion (L. *re*, again + *suscitare*, to raise up). The act of restoring to consciousness one apparently lifeless.

retaining appliance. See *retention appliance*.

retch'ing. An involuntary strain at vomiting.

rete, pl. *retia* (L. a net). Interlacing fibers, nerves or blood-vessels forming a network. A plexus.

re-ten'tion (L. *re*, back + *tenere*, to hold). The act of retaining.

r. appliance. An appliance used in orthodontia to retain the teeth in position after orthodontic treatment.

r. form. In cavity preparation, the form of the internal parts of a cavity provided to prevent the displacement of the filling by force. [Black.]

Hawley's r. appliance [C. A. Hawley, Washington, D. C., contemporary orthodontist]. An appliance for retaining the teeth in position after orthodontic treatment.

r. plate. 1. A term used in orthodontia to indicate a base plate used to retain the teeth in their corrected positions. 2. The base portion of an obturator or velum.

re-tic'u-lar, re-tic'u-la-ted (L. *reticulum*, a network). Relating to or resembling a net.

re-tic'u-lum, pl. *reticula* (L.). 1. A network. 2. Second stomach of the ruminant animal.

stellate r. See *stellate reticulum*.

ret'i-form (L. *rete*, a net + *forma*, form). Reticular.

ret'i-na (L. *rete*, a net). The thin membrane of the eye covering the back part of the eye as far as the *ora serrata*.

ret-in-ac'u-lum, pl. *retinacula* (L., a halter). 1. A band-like structure which holds a part in place. 2. A surgical instrument used in operations on hernia.

ret-i-ni'tis (retina + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the retina.

re-tort' (L. *re*, back + *torquere*, to twist). A long-necked glass vessel used in distillation.

re-trac'tile (L. *re*, back + *trahere*, to draw). Capable of being drawn back.

re-trac'tion (L. *re*, back + *trahere*, to draw). The act of retracting, as in the case of an amputated muscle.

re-trac'tor (L.). An instrument for holding the soft tissues aside during operation.

lip r. An instrument for retracting the lips in operating upon the posterior teeth.

re'trad (L. *retro*, backward). In a backward direction.

re'tra-hens au'rem. See *Table of Muscles*.

re'tro= (L. *retro*, backward). A prefix meaning backward.

re-tro-buc'cal. Relating to the back part of the mouth.

re'tro-flex-ed (L. *retro*, backward + *flexus*, bent). The condition of being bent backward.

re-tro-flex'ion (L. *retro*, backward + *flectere*, to bend). A bending backward upon itself of an organ.

ret-ro-grade (L. *retro*, backward + *gradi*, to go). Going back; degenerating.

ret-ro-gres'sion (L. *retro*, backward + *gradi*, to go). The act of degenerating.

ret-ro-in-fec'tion. Infection from the fetus to the mother.

re-tro-jec'tion (L. *retro*, backward + *jacere*, to throw). Washing a cavity from within outward.

re-tro-lin'gual (L. *retro*, behind + *lingua*, the tongue). Having reference to that part of the throat back of the tongue.

ret-ro-man-dib'u-lar (L. *retro*, back + *mandere*, to chew). Situated behind the mandible.

re-tro-pos'ed (L. *retro*, backward + *ponere*, to place). Being displaced backward.

re-tro-po-si'tion. Displacement backward.

ret-ro-vac'cine. Vaccine obtained from the cow after inoculating the animal with vaccine matter from the human subject.

re-tro-ver'sion (L. *retro*, backward + *vertere*, to turn). The tipping backward of a part or organ without bending upon itself.

re-tro-vert'. To put in a state of retroversion.

re-tru'sion (L. *re*, back + *trudere*, to thrust). A term used to designate the condition in which the teeth are located back of the normal arch line.

Retzius' striæ [Gustaf Retzius, Swedish histologist, 1842-]. Shady concentric lines crossing the enamel prisms, seen on cross-section of the enamel. Also called *lines of Retzius*.

re-ver'sion (L. *re*, back + *vertere*, to turn). Return to a former type; the appearance of characteristics which were present in remote ancestors.

re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion (L. *revivere*, to revive + *facere*, to make). 1. The act of restoring to consciousness. 2. Refreshening of opposing surfaces to facilitate union.

re-vi-vis'cence (L. *revivere*, to revive). Renewal of life, as of insects or animals after hibernation.

re-vul'sive (L. *re*, back + *vellere*, to pull). An agent that withdraws blood from the seat of a disease.

rhab'doid (Gr. *rhabdos*, rod + *eidōs*, form). Shaped like a rod.

rha-chi'tis. Rickets.

rha'ga-des (Gr. *rhagos*, rent). Fissures or chaps on the skin surfaces.

=**rhagia** (Gr. *rhagnynai*, to burst forth).

A suffix indicating discharge from a vessel; commonly denoting bleeding from a part.

rha'phé. A suture. Same as *raphe*.

Rhein file [M. L. Rhein, contemporary New York dentist]. A file designed especially for filing metallic fillings in proximal spaces, as an aid in finishing the filling.

Rhein's method [M. L. Rhein, contemporary New York dentist]. A modification of Schreier's method of treating and cleansing root canals with potassium and sodium.

rhe'o-stat (Gr. *rheos*, current + *histemi*, to stand). An instrument for regulating the resistance of an electric current.

rhe'o-tome (Gr. *rheos*, current + *temnein*, to cut). An instrument used to cut off or interrupt the faradic current.

rheum, rheu'ma (Gr. *rheuma*, flux). Any thin watery discharge from the mucous membrane or the skin.

rheu-mat'ic (Gr. *rheuma*). Relating to or affected with rheumatism.

rheu'ma-tism (Gr. *rheuma*). A constitutional disease characterized by inflammation in the muscles and joints and attended by pain.

rheu'ma-toid (Gr. *rheuma*, flux + *eidos*, like). Resembling rheumatism.

rheu'mic. Relating to rheum or watery discharge.

rhex'is (Gr. *rhexis*, rupture). Rupture of a vessel or organ.

rhin'i-on (Gr. *rhinion*, nostril). A craniometric point, namely, the lower end of the suture uniting the nasal bones.

rhi-ni'tis (Gr. *rhis*, nose + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the nose or nasal mucous membrane.

rhi-nol'o-gy (Gr. *rhis*, nose + *logos*, treatise). That branch of science which relates to the study of the nose and its diseases.

rhi'no-plas-ty (Gr. *rhis*, nose + *plassein*, to form). Plastic surgery of the nose.

rhi-nos'co-py (Gr. *rhis*, nose + *skopein*, to inspect). Examination of the nasal cavity.

rhi'zo= (Gr. *rhiza*, root). A prefix referring to a root.

rhi-zo-don'tro-py (Gr. *rhiza*, root + *odous*, tooth + *trope*, a pivot). The fixing of an artificial crown by means of a pivot to the root of a tooth.

rhi-zo-don'try-py (Gr. *rhiza*, root + *odous*, tooth + *trype*, hole). Perforation of the root of a tooth for the discharge of fluid.

Rhi-zop'o-da (Gr. *rhiza*, root + *pous*, foot). A variety of *Sarcodina* having pseudopodia; the amebæ belong to this class.

Rhizopus nigricans. One of the phycomycetes, a cause of black tongue (*lingua nigra*).

rhythm [rithm] (L. *rhythmus*; Gr. *rhythmos*, rhythm). Measured movement. Recurrence of an action at regular intervals.

rib (L. *costa*). Any one of the flat, curved bones, twenty-four in number, forming the walls of the thorax.

Richmond crown, [C. M. Richmond, New York dentist, 1835-1902]. A crown made of a porcelain facing, reinforced with metal and having a metal post for attachment in the root canal of the natural tooth.

rick'ets. A constitutional disease characterized by lack of calcification of the bone tissues of the body; supposedly due to deficiency of intake of earthy salts.

ridge. A crest or projecting border.

alveolar r. The upper border of the alveolar process.

basal r. The cingulum.

bucco=cervical r. The ridge on the buccal surface of a deciduous molar tooth near the cervix.

bucco=gingival r. Same as *bucco-cervical* ridge.

linguo=gingival r. A ridge on the lingual surface of incisors and canine teeth near the cervix.

marginal r. The ridge at the outer margin of the occlusal surface of molar and bicuspid teeth.

maxillary r. A ridge of epithelium in the embryo at the place where the teeth are to be developed.

palatine r. A ruga.

- supra-orbital r.** The ridge on the temporal bone marking the upper border of the orbit.
- triangular r.** The ridge running down from the point of a cusp to the center of the crown. [Black.]
- Riggs' disease** [John M. Riggs, Hartford, Conn., dentist, 1810-1885]. Same as *pyorrhea alveolaris*.
- ri-gid'i-ty** (L. *rigidus*, stiff). Stiffness.
- ri'gor** (L. *rigere*, to be cold). Rigidity, chill, coldness.
- r. mortis.** The muscular rigidity that occurs shortly after death.
- ring.** 1. A round or circular opening or the tissue surrounding it. 2. A circular metal band used in casting.
- Ring'er's solution** [Sidney Ringer, an English physiologist, 1835-1910]. A solution composed of sodium chlorid, 1.8; calcium chlorid, 0.048; potassium chlorid, 0.084; sodium bicarbonate, 0.06; distilled water, 200. Used in dentistry as a vehicular solution for procain in producing local anesthesia.
- ring-worm.** A parasite disease of the skin occurring in circular patches.
- ri-so'ri-us.** See *Table of Muscles*.
- Rivinus's duct** [August Rivinus, German anatomist, 1652-1723]. The duct of the sublingual gland. Also called *Bartholin's duct*.
- riv'u-lose** (L. *rivus*, a brook). Characterized by wavy lines.
- riz'i-form.** Having the appearance of grains of rice.
- R. N.** Abbr. for *Registered Nurse*.
- Robinson's remedy** [James Robinson, English dentist, 1813-1862]. Carbolyzed potash; equal parts of caustic potash and carbolic acid; employed as an obtundent for sensitive dentin, and in the treatment of periodontal diseases.
- Rochelle salt.** Potassium and sodium tartrate; laxative. Dose, 1 to 4 dr. [4 to 16 gm.]
- rod.** An anatomical structure in the shape of a slender stick, as the cones of the retina.
- enamel r.** The prisms which comprise the enamel of the teeth.
- rodent ulcer.** A carcinomatous ulcer that gradually eats away the soft

tissues and bones; basal-celled carcinoma.

- Roentgen rays** [rent'gen rays] [Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, a German physicist, 1845-]. A form of electric energy capable of penetrating ordinarily opaque substances and affecting the photographic plate.
- roent-gen-i-za'tion.** The act of exposing to the action of the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen'o-gram.** A photograph made by the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen'o-graph.** The process of making a photograph by the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen-og'ra-pher.** One who makes roentgenograms.
- roent-gen-og'ra-phy.** The art of producing photographs by the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen-ol'o-gist.** One who makes a specialty of diagnosing and treating diseases by the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen-ol'o-gy.** The science and study of Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen-o-lu'cent.** A term used to designate substances that transmit the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen-om'e-ter.** An instrument for measuring the penetrating power of the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen-o-paque'.** A term used to designate a substance opaque to the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen-o-pa'rent.** A term used to designate substances that offer no resistance to the passage of the Roentgen rays.
- roent-gen'o-scope.** An appliance for examining the body by means of the Roentgen rays. Same as *fluoroscope*.
- roent-gen-o-ther'a-py.** Treatment of disease by means of the Roentgen rays.
- roll'ing mill.** An apparatus for reducing metal to thin plates. It consists of two iron rollers, mounted in a strong frame, and revolved by a crank. The metal is repeatedly passed between the rollers and the latter gradually drawn closer together until the required thickness of the plate is obtained.
- rongeur forceps** [rong-zjur]. A pair of forceps for biting or breaking off pieces of bone.

root (*L. radix*). 1. The part of an organ buried in the tissues, as the root of a tooth.

r. canal. The opening through the center of the long axis of the root of a tooth from the crown to the apex, which contains the root portion of the dental pulp. Also called pulp canal. [Black.]

nerve r. The part of the nerve between the cells in which it terminates and the ganglion.

tooth r. That portion of the tooth that is fixed in the alveolus and covered with cementum.

r. trimmer. An instrument used for shaping and trimming the roots of natural teeth preparatory to placing an artificial crown.

ro'py. Having a stringy quality.

ros'in (*L. resina*). The crystalline residue remaining after distillation of turpentine from the pitch of pine wood.

rot. To decompose.

ro'tate. To turn or twist.

ro-ta'tion (*L. rotare*, to turn). The act of turning, or the movement of a body around its axis.

ro-ta-to'res spi'næ. See *Table of Muscles*.

rot'ten stone. An earthy mineral, consisting of alumina, carbon and silica, used for polishing metals.

rouge. A red peroxid of iron powder used in polishing metals.

Ru. Chemical symbol for *ruthenium*.

rubber. See *caoutchouc*.

velum r. Caoutchouc gum with one-fifth of its weight of sulphur, which by vulcanizing cannot be made hard, only tough and elastic.

rubber dam. A thin sheet of very elastic rubber used for keeping the teeth dry and clean while performing operations upon them.

r. d. clamp. An instrument for holding the rubber dam in place about the tooth.

r. d. clamp forceps. Forceps designed to facilitate the adjustment of the r. d. clamp.

r. d. holder. An appliance for holding the rubber dam so that it will not interfere with the operator.

r. d. punch. An instrument for perforating the rubber dam for the reception of the teeth.

r. d. weight. A weight attached to the lower part of the rubber dam so that it will not interfere with the operator.

rubber sore mouth. An inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth, due to an improperly vulcanized or finished vulcanite denture.

ru-be-fa'cient (*L. rubor*, red + *facere*, to make). An agent that produces redness of the skin.

ru-bel'la. False or German measles.

ru-bid'i-um (*L. rubidus*, red). A red metallic alkaline element; symbol Rb.

ru'bi-form. A proprietary mouth preparation.

ru-bi'go. Latin, meaning *rust*.

ru'bor (*L. redness*). Redness resulting from inflammation.

ru-di-men'ta-ry (*L. rudis*, the first beginning). Slightly developed.

r. tooth. An imperfectly developed tooth.

ru'ga, pl. *rugæ* (*L.*). A ridge or elevation.

rugæ, palatal. The ridges in the anterior portion of the palate or vault of the mouth.

ru'mi-nant (*L. ruminare*, to chew the cud). An animal that chews the cud, as the cow.

rup'ture (*L. rumpere*, to break). Hernia; tearing of a part.

rust. Oxidation of a metallic substance; a reddish deposit on the surface of metals, particularly iron, resulting from exposure to moisture.

ru-the'ni-um. A rare hard metallic element of the platinum group; symbol Ru.

S

S. Abbr. for Latin *signa*, sign; *sinister*, left; *semis*, half; symbol for *sulphur*.

sac (L. *saccus*; Gr. *sakkos*, a bag). A bag or pouch.

dental s. The sac inclosing the dental papilla and enamel organ.

sac'cha-ra-ted (L. *saccharum*, sugar). Containing sugar.

sac'char-id. A group of carbohydrates, including the sugars.

sac'char-in. A white crystalline, exceedingly sweet substance, obtained from coal tar. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 gr. [0.03 to 0.2 gm.]

sac'char-ine. Having the nature of sugar.

Sac-char-o-my'ces (Gr. *sakcharon*, sugar + *mykes*, fungus). A genus of yeasts; Ascospores in a single membrane, germinating by budding sometimes with the formation of a rudimentary mycelium.

S. albicans. Synonym of *Oidium albicans*.

S. nigrans. Found in cases of black tongue, *lingua nigra*.

sac'char-ose (L. *saccharum*, sugar). Cane sugar or beet sugar. A disaccharid, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

sac'char-um. Latin, meaning *sugar*.

s. lactis. Sugar of milk; obtained from whey in firm masses, and having a sweet taste.

sac'cu-lus, pl. *sacculi* (L. dim of *saccus*). A small sac.

sac'cus, pl. *sacci* (L.; Gr. *sakkus*, a bag). A bag or pouch.

sack. Same as *sac*.

sac'rum (L. *sacer*, sacred). The bone forming the posterior part of the pelvis and a continuation of the vertebral column.

sad'dle. Term applied to the portion of a bridge or partial denture that rides over the alveolar border.

sag'it-tal (L. *sagitta*, an arrow). Arrow-shaped.

s. plane. The median plane of the body.

s. section. A section made in the direction of the sagittal suture.

s. suture. The suture uniting the parietal bones.

Saint Anthony's fire. Same as *erysipelas*, which see.

Saint Vitus' dance. Chorea.

sal. Latin, meaning *salt*.

s. ammoniac. Ammonium chlorid.

s. hepatica. A proprietary effervescing saline laxative.

s. sodæ. Sodium subcarbonate.

sal-e-ra'tus (L. *sal*, salt + *aer*, air). Common potassium carbonate, used for cooking purposes.

sal'i-cyl-ate. A salt of salicylic acid.

sal-i-cyl'ic ac'id. See *acid*.

sal'i-fi-a-ble (L. *sal*, salt + *feri*, to become). Capable of forming salts.

sal-im'e-ter (L. *sal*, salt + Gr. *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the strength of saline solutions.

sa'line (L. *sal*, salt). Containing or having the nature of salt.

s. solution. A solution containing salt. See *solution*.

sal'i-phen. Salicylphenetidin; an antipyretic and analgesic crystalline powder.

sa-li'va (L.). An insipid, transparent, viscid fluid secreted by the parotid, submaxillary and sublingual glands.

s. ejector. An attachment to the fountain spittoon for removing saliva from the mouth during an operation upon the teeth.

sal'i-va-ry (L. *saliva*). Relating to the saliva.

s. calculus. Concretions, usually of phosphate and carbonate of lime and animal matter, precipitated from the saliva and forming as deposits about the necks of the teeth.

s. duct. The duct of a salivary gland.

s. gland. One of the glands that secrete saliva; the sublingual, submaxillary or parotid glands.

sal'iv-ate (L. *saliva*). To cause an excessive flow of saliva.

sal-iv-a'tion. Ptyalism. Excessive flow of saliva caused by mercurial preparations and pilocarpin.

mercurial s. Salivation resulting from the use of mercury.

sal'iv-a-tor. An agent that causes salivation.

sal'iv-in. Same as *ptyalin*.

sal-i-vo-lith-i'a-sis (L. *saliva* + Gr. *lithos*, a stone). The formation of salivary calculus.

sal'o-coll. Phenocoll salicylate; an antipyretic, antineuralgic and anti-rheumatic. Dose, 15 to 30 gr. [1.0 to 2.0 gm.].

sal-o-cre'ol. Trade name of a combination of creosote and salicylic acid, used externally in rheumatism.

sa'lol. Phenol salicylate. A white crystalline powder, with antiseptic and antipyretic properties. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.333 to 1 gm.].

sa'lol-cam'phor. A compound of three parts of salol and two of camphor; an antiseptic and analgesic. Dose, 3 to 8 gr. [0.2 to 0.5 gm.].

sal'o-phen. Acetylparamidosalol; a derivative of salol containing 51 per cent of salicylic acid. It is an antipyretic and antirheumatic; used in acute rheumatic arthritis. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.3 to 1.0 gm.].

sal-pin-gi'tis (Gr. *salpinx*, tube + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

sal-pin-go-pha-ryn-ge'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

sal'pinx (Gr., a tube). The Eustachian tube.

salt (L. *sal*; Gr. *hals*). 1. Sodium chlorid or common salt. 2. A compound produced by the action of an acid on a base, the hydrogen in the acid being replaced by the base.

acid s. A salt in which some of the replaceable hydrogen atoms remain.

alkaline s., or **basic s.** A salt in which the basic elements predominate.

double s. A salt in which two basic elements combine with the same acid.

Epsom s. Magnesium sulphate.

Glauber's s. Sodium sulphate.

haloid s. A salt formed by one of the halogen group of elements.

Monssel's s. Iron subsulphate.

neutral s., **normal s.** A salt that is neither acid nor basic.

Rochelle s. Sodium tartrate.

s. solution. A solution of sodium chlorid in distilled water.

salt-pe'tre (L. *sal*, salt + *petra*, rock). Potassium nitrate.

sal'u-min. Aluminum salicylate, an astringent antiseptic reddish powder, used in treatment of pharyngitis.

sal'var-san. Dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol, a proprietary preparation used in syphilis, malaria and pernicious anemia. It is administered intravenously after mixing with dilute solution of caustic soda.

salve. Ointment.

san'a-tive (L. *sanare*, to heal). Curative; having healing qualities.

san-at'o-gen. A proprietary preparation said to contain 95 per cent milk casein with 5 per cent sodium glycerophosphate; used in gastric disturbances, anemia and nerve affections.

san-a-to'ri-um (L. *sanare*, to heal). An establishment for the treatment of the sick.

san'a-to-ry. Curative.

sand, molding. Finely granulated sand mixed with a small amount of oil, used in making molds for metallic castings.

san'da-rac (Gr. *sandarake*). A white transparent resin; readily soluble in alcohol and used in dentistry in the form of varnish as a separating fluid and for painting plaster casts for better preservation. Formula, gum sandarac, 5 ounces; alcohol, 1 pint.

sandpaper disks. Disks of sandpaper used in the dental engine for cutting tooth structure or polishing fillings.

sandpaper strips. Sandpaper cut in strips for polishing fillings.

sanguine [sang'win] (L. *sanguis*, blood). Bloody; blood-like.

s. temperament. Active, hopeful.

sang-uin'e-ous (L. *sanguis*, blood). Relating to blood; having an abundance of blood.

sang'uis. Latin, meaning *blood*.

san-i-ta'ri-an (L. *sanare*, to heal). A person versed in public health matters.

san-i-ta'ri-um (L. *sanare*, to heal). An establishment for the treatment of the sick.

san'i-ta-ry (L. *sanare*, to heal). Relating to or promoting health.

san'i-tas. Latin, meaning *health*.

san-i-ta'tion (L. *sanitas*, health). The establishing of healthful conditions; making healthful.

san'i-tol. Trade name of an antiseptic mouthwash.

sap'id (L. *sapio*, to taste). Having taste.

sapientiae dentes. Latin phrase meaning *wisdom teeth*. A term frequently applied to the third molar teeth.

sa'po. Latin, meaning *soap*.

sa-po-lan'o-lin. A proprietary preparation of soft soap and lanolin, used in eczema.

sa-po-na'ce-ous (L. *sapo*, soap). Containing or resembling soap.

sa-pon-i-fi-ca'tion (L. *sapo*, soap + *facere*, to make). The process of converting a substance into soap.

sa-pon'i-fy. To change into soap.

sa-po-nin'. Glucoside occurring in various plants; it is a local irritant and emetic.

sap-re'mi-a, sap-ræ'mi-a (Gr. *sapros*, rotten + *haima*, blood). Intoxication resulting from absorption of the products of the activity of saprophytic bacteria into the blood.

sap'ro= (Gr. *sapros*, putrid). A prefix indicating decay.

sap-ro-don'tia (Gr. *sapros*, rotten + *odous*, tooth). Decay of the teeth.

sap'ro-gen. A saprogenic microorganism.

sap-ro-gen'ic, sap-ro-g'en-ous (Gr. *sapros*, putrid + *gennan*, to produce). Inducing putrefaction.

sap'ro-phyte (Gr. *sapros*, putrid + *phyton*, plant). A vegetable organism that lives upon dead organic material.

sap-ro-phyt'ic (Gr. *sapros*, putrid + *phyton*, plant). Relating to a saprophyte.

sap-ro-zo'ic (Gr. *sapros*, putrid + *zoön*, animal). Relating to certain protozoa that live on decaying organic matter.

Sar'cin-a, pl. *sarcinae* (L., a bundle). Genus of Schizomycetes consisting of cocci, dividing in three directions, grouped in regular packets, which have been likened to miniature bales of cotton.

sar'co= (Gr. *sarx*, flesh). A prefix indicating relation to flesh.

sar'co-blast (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *blastos*, germ). The embryonic cell which gives rise to the muscle cell.

sar-co-cys'tis (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *kystis*, bladder). A species of protozoan parasites.

sar-co-gen'ic (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *gennan*, to produce). Producing flesh.

sar'coid (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *eidos*, form). Resembling flesh.

sar-co-lem'ma (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *lemma*, sheath). A sheath surrounding muscle fibers.

sar-co-lem'mic, sar-co-lem'mous. Relating to a sarcolemma.

sar-col'o-gy (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *logos*, treatise). The branch of anatomy that treats of the soft tissues.

sar-co-ly'sis (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *lyein*, to dissolve). Dissolution of the soft tissues.

sar'co-lyte (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *lyein*, to dissolve). A cell concerned in producing degeneration of the soft tissues.

sar-co'ma, pl. *sarcomata* (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *oma*, tumor). A tumor, malignant, composed of embryonal connective tissue.

sar-co'ma-tous. Relating to sarcoma.

sar-co-my'ces (Gr. *sarx*, flesh + *mykes*, fungus). A fungous growth of flesh.

sar-to'ri-us. See *Table of Muscles*.

sat. Abbr. of *saturated*.

sat. sol. Abbr. of *saturated solution*.

sat'u-ra-ted (L. *saturare*, to fill). 1. A state in which a liquid contains all of a substance that it can hold in solution, while in contact with some of that substance in the solid phase at a given temperature. 2. The state of a chemical substance having all its valencies satisfied.

satur-a'tion (L. *saturare*, to fill). The act of being saturated.

sav'o-nal. Trade name of a preparation containing soap. It is used as a base for ointments.

saw. An instrument with a thin blade having serrated edges, used for cutting bone or metal.

sax'ol. Trade name of a liquid paraffin, specially prepared.

Sb. The chemical symbol for *stibium* (*antimony*).

Sc. The chemical symbol for *scandium*.

sca'bies (L. *scabere*, to scratch). Itch. A contagious skin eruption caused by the presence of the itch-mite.

scale. (L. *squama*). 1. A small, thin plate of any substance, as of bone, epidermis, etc. 2. (L. *scala*, a ladder). A series of equidistant marks arranged as a standard of measure.

sca-le'nus, an-ti'cus, me'di-us, and pos-ti'cus (L.; Gr. *skalenos*, uneven). See *Table of Muscles*.

sca'ler. An instrument used for removing accretions from the teeth.

Black's s's [G. V. Black, Chicago dentist, 1836-1915]. A set of scaling instruments devised by Dr. Black.

Kirk's dentate s. A scaling instrument with a dentate cutting surface, used for removing deposits from the roots of teeth.

sca'ling. The act of removing calculus from the teeth.

scalp. The integument covering the cranial vault.

scal'pel (L. *scalpere*, to cut). A small cutting blade with a convex edge.

sca'ly. Resembling scales; having or being covered with scales.

scap'u-la (L.). The shoulder-blade. The irregular, broad, flat bone of triangular shape, situated at the posterior part of the shoulder.

scar (Gr. *eschara*, a scab). A mark left by a sore or wound. A cicatrix.

scar-i-fi-ca'tion (L. *scarificare*, to scratch). A number of small incisions made into the skin with a lancet.

scar-la-ti'na (L. *scarlatinus*, scarlet). Scarlet fever. One of the acute contagious exanthemata, characterized by a scarlet rash.

scar'let fever. Same as *scarlatina*.

sche-mat'ic [skematic] (Gr. *schema*, form). A design to illustrate a complex mechanism.

schiz-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *schizein*, to split + *genesis*, production). Reproduction by fission or segmentation.

sch-i-zo-my-cete' (Gr. *schizein*, to split + *mykes*, fungus). Any species of the Schizomycetes.

Schi-zo-my-ce'tes [ski-zo-my-ce'tes] (Gr. *schizein*, to split + *mykes*, fungus). Unicellular microorganisms that reproduce by division and spore formation. Bacteria. Fission fungi.

sch-i-zo-my-co'sis. A disease caused by Schizomycetes.

Schnei-de'ri-an membrane [Conrad Schneider, German anatomist, 1610-1680]. The mucous membrane lining the nose.

Schreger's lines [Christian H. T. Schreger, Danish anatomist, 1768-1833]. 1. Markings seen in sections of enamel due to coincidences in the curvatures of the individual enamel rods. 2. Markings in dentin produced by coincidences of the primary curvatures of the dentinal tubes. [Hopewell-Smith.]

Schreier's method [Emil Schreier, contemporary Austrian dentist]. The method of cleansing putrescent root canals by the use of sodium and potassium. The action of Na. and K. is through the decomposition of water, forming hydroxids of the metals which unite with the fatty substances, saponifying them, when they can be washed from the canals. A violent explosive action occurs on application of the Na. and K.

Schwann's sheath [Theodor Schwann, German anatomist, 1810-1882]. The neurilemma of the nerve fiber.

S.'s white substance. Medullary sheath of the nerve fiber.

sci-at'i-ca (L. *sciaticus*, the ischium). Inflammation of the sciatic nerve.

scis'sion (L. *scindere*, to cut). Splitting; fission.

scis'sors (L. *scindere*, to cut). A cutting instrument with two blades held together by a rivet, so that in closing they cut the object placed between them.

sclé'ra [sklera] (Gr. *skleros*, hard). The hard fibrous coat of the eye.

sclé-re'ma (Gr. *skleros*, hard). An induration of the cellular tissue.

sclé'ro= [sklero] (Gr. *skleros*, hard). A prefix meaning *hard*.

sclé'roid (Gr. *skleros*, hard + *eidos*, like). Hard, indurated.

sclé-ro'ma (Gr. *skleros*, hard + *oma*, tumor). Circumscribed induration of granulation tissue in the mucous membrane or skin.

sclé-ro-sar-co'ma (Gr. *skleros*, hard + *sarx*, flesh + *oma*, tumor). A hard fleshy tumor of the epulis variety.

sclé-rosed'. Hardened, having undergone sclerotic degeneration.

sclé-ro'sis (Gr. *skleros*, hard). Induration or hardening due to increase in connective tissue in a part.

sclé-rot'ic. Being hard or indurated.

sco-li-o'sis (Gr. *skoliosis*, curvature). Curvature of the spine laterally.

=scope (Gr. *skopein*, to see). A suffix meaning to see or examine.

sco-pol'a-min. An alkaloid from *scopolia*, similar to but milder in action than atropin. Dose of the hydrochlorate $\frac{1}{240}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. [0.00025 to 0.0011 gm.].

=scopy. A suffix indicating examination.

scor-bu'tic. Relating to scurvy.

s. teeth. Teeth deficient in amount of phosphate of lime in the dentin and enamel during development.

scor-bu'tus. Latin, meaning *scurvy*.

sco-to'ma, pl. *scotomata* (Gr. *skotoma*, darkness). A fixed blind spot or temporary patches in the field of vision.

scla'per. A cutting instrument used in finishing vulcanite work.

screen, fluoroscope. The plate of a fluoroscope coated with calcium tungstate.

screw elevator. An instrument with a threaded end used for removing the roots of broken-down teeth.

sco-bic'u-late (L. *scrobiculus*, a little trench). Furrowed or pitted.

sco-bic'u-lus (L.). A small pit or furrow.

scrof'u-la (L. *scrofa*, sow). A morbid condition of the lymphatic glands, characterized by indolent, slow healing tumors.

scrof'u-lous. Relating to or suffering from scrofula.

scru'ple. A measure of weight; 20 grains troy weight. Symbol $\mathfrak{S}$.

scur'vy (L. *scorbutus*). A disease resulting from lack of proper food for a length of time—specifically, from lack of sufficient quantity of the antiscorbutic vitamin in the diet for a length of time. Its symptoms are spongy, bleeding gums, hemorrhages from the mucous membrane, fetor of the breath, etc.

Se. Chemical symbol for *selenium*.

sea=tangle. A form of seaweed used in dried form as a surgical tent.

se-ba'ce-ous (L. *sebum*, fat). Relating to suet or sebum.

s. glands. Glands situated in the skin which secrete sebaceous matter of an oily nature.

se-bip'ar-ous (L. *sebum*, suet + *parere*, to produce). Secreting a sebaceous fluid.

seb'o-lite, seb'o-lith (L. *sebum*, suet + Gr. *lithos*, stone). Concretion in a sebaceous gland.

seb-or-rhe'a, seb-or-rhæ'a (L. *sebum*, suet + Gr. *rhoia*, flow). A disease of the sebaceous glands in which there is an excessive secretion of sebum, collecting upon the skin and forming oily scales.

se'bum (L.). Suet or fat.

se'co-dont (L. *secare*, to cut + Gr. *odous*, a tooth). Having teeth in which the cusps of the molars have sharp cutting edges.

secondary dentin. Dentin formed in the pulp chamber of a tooth when the pulp is irritated, representing an effort on the part of nature to protect the tooth pulp.

se-cre'ta (L. pl.). Secretions.

se-crete' (L. *secernere*, to separate). To separate; to form a substance called secretion from materials furnished by the blood.

se-cre'tin. A substance secreted by the epithelial cells of the duodenum which incites pancreatic secretion.

se-cre'tion (L. *secernere*, to separate).

1. The act of separating substances from the blood. 2. The substance separated and secreted.

se-cre'to-gogue (L. *secernere*, to separate + Gr. *agogos*, leading). An agent that promotes secretion.

se-cre'to-ry. Relating to secretions.

sec'tio (L. *secare*, to cut). Latin meaning *section*.

sec'tion (L. *sectio*). 1. The act of cutting. 2. A portion of the body or of an organ.

sagittal s. A cut in a ventro-dorsal direction through the body or an organ or portion of the body.

secundum artem. Latin phrase meaning *in an approved manner*. Abbr. s. a.

sed'a-tive (L. *sedare*, to soothe). An agent that depresses the vital forces thereby allaying excitement.

sed'i-ment (L. *sedere*, to sit). Material deposited by precipitation.

sed-i-men-ta'tion. Causing the deposition of sediment.

seg'ment (L. *segmentum*, *secare*, to cut). A portion of the body marked off from another part by a real or imaginary line.

seg-men-ta'tion. To divide into segments, as the division which takes place in the fertilized ovum.

Seid'litz powder. An effervescent aperient powder.

se'len-ite. A pearly translucent form of calcium sulphate.

se-le'ni-um (Gr. *selene*, moon). A rare non-metallic chemical element resembling sulphur in its properties. Symbol, Se.

se'le-no-dont (Gr. *selene*, moon + *odous*, tooth). Having teeth with longitudinal crescent-shaped ridges, as the molar teeth. Paleontological term.

self-limited. Limited by its own action.

sel'la tur'ci-ca. The saddle-like depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone in which is lodged the pituitary gland.

sem-ei-og'ra-phy (Gr. *semeion*, sign + *graphie*, writing). Description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

sem-ei-ol'o-gy, sem-i-ol'o-gy (Gr. *semeion*, sign + *logos*, treatise). Study of the signs and symptoms of disease.

sem-ei-ot'ic. Relating to symptoms of disease.

se-men-u'ri-a (L. *semen*, seed + Gr. *ouron*, urine). The discharge of semen in the urine.

sem'i- (L. *semis*, half). A prefix meaning *half*.

sem-i-cre'tin-ism. Cretinism in a mild or partial form.

sem-i-cum'bent. Partially recumbent.

sem-i-flex'ion. The position half-way between flexion and extension.

sem-i-lu'nar (L. *semi*, half + *luna*, moon). Having the shape of a half moon; crescentic.

sem-i-lux-a'tion. Partial dislocation.

sem-i-nor'mal. Half the normal standard strength.

sem-i-prone'. Half-way between the position of pronation and supination.

se'mis. Latin, meaning *half*; abbr., ss.

sem-iv'a-lent. Having half the normal valency.

se-nes'cence (L. *senescere*, to grow old). Old age.

se'nile (L. *senex*, gen. *senilis*, old). Relating to old age.

se'nil-ism. Premature old age.

se-nil'i-ty. Old age.

sen-sa'tion (L. *sensatis*, from *sentire*, to feel). An impression conveyed by stimulation of an afferent nerve.

sense (L. *sentire*, to feel). A faculty by which stimuli from external bodies are received and transformed into sensations.

sen-si-bil'i-ty (L. *sentire*, to feel + *habilis*, able). The faculty of receiving and transmitting impressions and having the consciousness of them.

sen'si-ble. Having the faculty of sensation; perceptible by the senses.

sen-sif'er-ous (L. *sensus*, sense + *ferre*, to carry). Carrying sensations.

sen-sig'en-ous (L. *sensus*, sense + Gr. *gennan*, to produce). Giving rise to sensory impulses.

sen'si-tive (L. *sensitivus*, sense). Capable of receiving and transmitting sensations.

sen-si-ti-za'tion. The act of rendering a cell sensitive to the action of a complement through treatment with a specific amboceptor; also, rendering an organism susceptible to the action of a foreign protein, as *e. g.*, in anaphylaxis. See *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

sen-si-ti'zed. Made sensitive.

sen-so-mo'tor. Concerned with both sensory and motor impulses.

sen-so'ri-um (L. *sentire*, to feel). The entire sensory apparatus of the body.

sen'so-ry. Relating to sensation.

sen'tient. Sensory; having feeling.

sep'a-ra-tor (L. *separare*, to separate). An instrument used to separate teeth to gain access for the filling operation.

Ivory s. An instrument for separating teeth to gain access for filling cavities in proximal surfaces; designed by J. W. Ivory, Philadelphia instrument manufacturer.

Perry s. [Safford G. Perry, New York dentist, 1844-1911]. A separator for the purpose indicated above, designed by Dr. Perry.

sep-e-do-gen'e-sis, sep-e-do-no-gen'e-sis (Gr. *sepedon*, rotten + *gennan*, to produce). Putrescence.

sep'sin (Gr. *sepsis*, decay). A poisonous product of decaying yeast.

sep'sis (Gr. *sepsis*, decay). Putrefaction. Infection with pathogenic microorganisms.

sep'tal. Relating to a septum.

sep'tate. Provided with one or more septa.

sep-tav'a-lent. Same as *septivalent*.

sep-tec'to-my (L. *sepire*, to hem in + Gr. *ektome*, excision). Excision of a part of the nasal septum.

sep-te'mi-a, sep-tæ'mi-a. Same as *septicemia*.

sep'tic (L. *septicus*; Gr. *septos*, putrid). Produced by putrefaction.

sep-ti-ce'mi-a, sep-ti-cæ'mi-a (Gr. *sepsis*, decay + *haima*, blood). Blood-poisoning. A morbid condition of the blood caused by the presence of pathogenic microorganisms.

sep-ti-ce'mic. Relating to septicemia.

sep-ti-co-py-e'mi-a. Combination of septicemia and pyemia.

sep-tif'er-ous (Gr. *sepsis*, decay + L. *ferre*, to carry). Carrying sepsis.

sep'tile. Relating to a septum.

sep-tiv'a-lent (L. *septum*, seven + *valens*, able). Capable of combining with seven atoms of hydrogen.

sep-tot'o-my (L. *septum*, a partition + Gr. *tome*, incision). Incision into a septum, particularly the nasal septum.

sep'tu-lum (L. dim of *septum*). A small septum.

sep'tum, pl. *septa* (L. *septum*, septum). A partition or dividing wall.

alveolar s. The alveolar bone that separates the alveoli of the teeth.

gingival s. The portion of the gum that occupies the dental interproximal space.

gum s. Same as *gingival septum*.

s. interalveolare. Same as *alveolar septum*.

lingual s. The median fibrous portion of the tongue.

nasal s. The partition between the nares.

se-quel'a, pl. *sequelæ* (L. *sequi*, to follow). A lesion following or resulting from a disease.

se-ques'ter (L.). Same as *sequestrum*.

se-ques'tral. Relating to a sequestrum.

se-ques-tra'tion (L. *sequestrum*). 1. Process of forming a sequestrum. 2. Isolation of the patient in cases of contagious diseases.

se-ques-trec'to-my (L. *sequestrum* + Gr. *ektome*, excision). Excision of a sequestrum.

se-ques-trot'o-my (L. *sequestrum* + Gr. *temnein*, to cut). Removal of necrosed bone.

se-ques'trum, pl. *sequestra* (L.). A piece of necrosed bone that has become separated from the living bone.

se'ra. Plural of *serum*, which see.

se'ri-al (L. *series*, a succession). Arranged to form a series.

se'ries (L., a row). A group of objects arranged in order of succession.

se'ro= (L. *serum*, whey). A prefix meaning relation to serum.

se-ro-bac'te-rin. Killed bacteria treated with a specific immune serum.

se'ro-chrome (L. *serum* + Gr. *chroma*, color). The pigment of serum.

se-ro-di-ag-no'sis. Diagnosis by means of the serum.

se-ro-lem'ma (L. *serum* + Gr. *lemma*, a sheath). The external layer of the fetal membrane.

se-ro-log'ic, se-ro-log'ic-al (L. *serum* + Gr. *logos*, treatise). Relating to sera.

se-rol'o-gy (L. *serum* + Gr. *logos*, treatise). That branch of medical science which deals with the study of sera.

se'ro-phyte (L. *serum* + Gr. *phyton*, plant). An organism that flourishes in the body fluids.

se'ro-pus. Serous fluid containing pus.

se-ro'sa. A serous membrane.

se-ro-si'tis. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

se-ro-ther'a-py (L. *serum* + Gr. *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease with sera containing antitoxins.

se'rous (L. *serum*). 1. Relating to or having the nature of serum. 2. Resembling or containing serum.

s. membrane. The membrane lining the closed cavities of the body, and forming the inner coat of blood-vessels.

ser-pig'i-nous (L. *serpere*, to creep). Capable of creeping from one part to another, as serpiginous erysipelas.

ser-pi'go (L. *serpere*, to creep). Any creeping dermatosis; herpes.

ser-pil'lum. Latin, meaning *thyme*.

ser'rate, ser'ra-ted (L. *serra*, a saw). Having sharp projections like a saw.

ser-ra'tion (L. *serra*, a saw). A formation with sharp prominences like the teeth of a saw. The condition of being serrated.

serrefine [sair-fên'] (Fr.). A small wire-spring forceps used for holding together the edges of a wound, or for closing a cut artery during an operation.

Serres' glands [Antoine Renaud Serres, French physician, 1786-1868].

Masses of epithelial cells near the surfaces of the gums of the infant.

se'rum (L., meaning whey). The watery portion of animal fluids, secreted by serous membranes; a constituent of blood, milk, etc.

antitoxic s. Serum containing antitoxin against a pathogenic micro-organism, used as a protection against infection by the organism producing the antitoxin.

blood s. The liquid which separates from the blood when coagulated at rest; it is composed of water, sodium chlorid, phosphates and albumin, and coagulable by heat, acids and alcohol.

glycerin s. Blood serum with 5 per cent of glycerin added; it is used for the cultivation of the tubercle bacillus.

Löffler's s. A bacteriologic culture medium, consisting of blood serum, and glucose bouillon, solidified and sterilized by heat, used largely for the cultivation of the diphtheria bacillus.

specific s. Serum containing amoceptors which have a special affinity for a special cell.

yeast s. Serum from animals which have received through their food increasing doses of yeast.

se-ru'mal. Relating to serum or formed from serum.

s. calculus. Deposits of calcium salts upon the teeth thought to be derived from the blood-serum.

ser-vi-ette' (Fr.). A small napkin.

ses'qui= (L. *sesque*, one and a half). A prefix signifying one and a half.

ses-qui-ba'sic (L. *sesque*, one and a half + *basis*, base). Referring to a salt containing three atoms of the base to two of the acid.

ses-qui-ho'ra. Latin, meaning *an hour and a half*. Abbr. *sesquih.*

ses-qui-ox'id. An oxid containing three atoms of oxygen to two of the base.

s. of iron. *Ferri subcarbonas*. An effective antidote for arsenical poisoning.

ses'qui-salt. A salt containing one and a half times as much of an acid as of the base.

ses'sile (L. *sedere*, to sit). Term applied to tumors having no pedicle.

set. 1. To reduce a fracture and apply bandages for holding in position. 2. To solidify or harden, as plaster, amalgam or cement.

se'ton (L. *seta*, bristle). A thread of linen, silk or cotton passed through a fold of skin to produce a fistulous tract.

setting of amalgam. The hardening of an amalgam, so that it will resist pressure.

seventh nerve. The facial nerve. See *Table of Nerves*.

sex (L. *sexus*, sex). The physical distinction between male and female.

sex= (L., six). Used as a prefix to mean six.

sex-iv'a-lent (L. *sex*, six + *valens*, able). Having a combining power of six as compared with hydrogen.

sex-ol'o-gy (L. *sexus*, sex + Gr. *logos*, treatise). The study of the sexes and their relations.

sex'va-lent. Same as *sexivalent*.

shade. A gradation of color.

shad'ow-gram. Same as *radiogram*.

shad'ow-graph. Same as *radiograph*.

shank. The portion of an instrument extending from the handle to the working point.

Sharpey's fibers [Wm. Sharpey, English anatomist, 1802-1880]. Penetrating connective-tissue fibers which run from the periosteum into the substance of bones. They also attach the alveolo-dental periosteum to the cementum, passing from the alveolo-dental periosteum inward, penetrating the superficial layers of cementum and in normal conditions becoming completely calcified and indistinguishable under the microscope. [Hopewell-Smith.]

sheath. A membrane of tubular form inclosing or covering another structure.

dentinal s. A layer of tissue lining the walls of the dentinal tubules, supposed to be resistant to the action of acids. Also called *Neumann's sheath*.

Neumann's s., Hertwig's s., Schwann's s. See under proper names.

root s. An epithelial sheath inclosing the root of the embryonic tooth.

shel-lac. A resinous substance obtained from certain East Indian trees. It is used, dissolved in alcohol, to varnish plaster casts. It is dissolved in the proportions of 5 ounces of shellac to 1 pint of alcohol.

shell crown. A crown made of metal so contoured and shaped as to reproduce the anatomic form of the crown of the tooth which it covers. Also called *Morrison crown*.

shield. Anything protecting a part from injury.

shingles. Herpes zoster.

shock. Sudden depression of organic, nervous, or vital power, occasioned by a severe injury or profound emotion.

surgical s. Shock caused by a surgical operation.

short circuit. A circuit formed between two points which diverts the electric current from the longer circuit.

shotgun prescription. A prescription containing numerous ingredients, all incorporated with the hope that some one or more may produce the desired effect.

Si. Chemical symbol for *silicon*.

si-a-gan-tri'tis (Gr. *siagon*, jaw + *antron*, antrum + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

si-al'ad-en (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *aden*, gland). One of the salivary glands.

si-al-ad-e-ni'tis (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *aden*, gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a salivary gland.

si-al-ad-e-non'cus (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *aden*, gland + *onkos*, tumor). Tumor of a salivary gland.

si-al'a-gogue (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *agogos*, leading). An agent that stimulates the flow of saliva.

si-al'ic, si'al-ine (Gr. *sialon*, saliva). Relating to saliva.

si'al-ism, si-al-is'mus (Gr. *sialismos*). Ptyalism; salivation.

si-al-o-an-gi'tis (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *angeion*, vessel + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a salivary duct.

si-al-o-do-chi'tis (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *doche*, vessel + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a salivary duct.

si-al-og'en-ous (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *gennan*, to produce). Producing saliva.

si-al-o-gog'ic (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *agogos*, leading). Sialogogue; producing a flow of saliva.

si-al'o-gogue (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *agogos*, leading). An agent that promotes a flow of saliva.

si-al'o-lith (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *lithos*, stone). Salivary calculus.

si-al-o-lith-i'a-sis (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *lithiasis*, formation of stone). The production of salivary calculi.

si-al-ol'o-gy (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *logos*, treatise). The study of saliva.

si-al-or-rhe'a, **si-al-or-rhœ'a** (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *rhoia*, flow). An excessive flow of saliva.

si-al-o-sche'sis (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *schesis*, suppressing). Stoppage or suppression of the flow of saliva.

si-al-o-se-mei-ol'o-gy (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *semeion*, sign + *logos*, treatise). Diagnosis of diseases by the study of the salivary secretions.

si-al-o-ste-no'sis (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *stenosis*, narrow). Stenosis or constriction of a salivary duct.

si-al-o-sy'rinx (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *syrinx*, pipe). Salivary fistula.

si-al-o-ze'mi-a (Gr. *sialon*, saliva + *zemia*, loss). Loss of saliva; salivation.

sic'cus. Latin, meaning *dry*.

sick'ness. Disease; illness.

side-chain theory. Ehrlich's *side-chain theory*, which see.

sid'e-rol. A proprietary preparation of beef essence, iron and phosphorus in organic combination; used in treatment of anemia, neurasthenia, rickets, etc.

sid'er-ous (Gr. *sideros*, iron). Containing iron.

sig. Abbr. for Latin *signa*, sign.

sight [sit]. The faculty of vision.

sig'moid (Gr. *sigma*, the letter Σ + *eidos*, like). Having the shape of the Greek letter Σ, *sigma*.

sign (L. *signum*, a mark). Any physical evidence of a disease.

sig'na. Latin, meaning *sign*. Abbr. *s.* or *sig.* in prescriptions.

sig'na-ture (L. *signum*, sign). That portion of a prescription containing the directions as to dose and manner of taking a medicine.

silex. Silicon dioxide (SiO₂). A white, highly infusible, and exceedingly hard crystalline substance.

liquid s. Sodium silicate, also called liquid glass. It is used in surgical dressings and in dentistry for painting plaster casts to give to them a smooth even surface, and also in painting impressions in order to facilitate the separation of the poured cast.

sil'i-ca (L. *silex*, flint). Silicon dioxide; found in nature in the form of quartz.

sil'i-cate (L. *silex*, flint). A salt of silicic acid.

s. cement. A cement used in filling teeth composed of a powder made of quartz, kaolin, lime and magnesia in various proportions, and liquid phosphoric acid as the liquid.

sil-ic'ic ac'id. See under *acid*.

si-li'cious. Resembling or containing silica.

sil'i-con (L. *silex*, flint). An element existing in nature in the form of silica and the silicates. It does not exist in the free state. Symbol Si.

silk'worm-gut. A silkworm product used as a substitute for catgut as surgical sutures.

sil'ver (L. *argentum*). A soft white metallic element; particularly malleable and ductile. Symbol Ag. It has various uses in dentistry.

s. nitrate. A silver salt made by dissolving silver in dilute nitric acid. It is a powerful germicide and escharotic and is used in the deciduous teeth to stop the carious process. It is also used in combination with ammonia to deposit silver on the walls of putrescent root canals for the purpose of sterilizing them. See *Howe's method* of root-canal sterilization.

s. solder. Silver alloyed with copper and zinc used in soldering

silver. A common formula is silver, 60 parts; copper, 30 parts; zinc, 10 parts.

sim-es-the'si-a. Sensibility of the bony structures.

similia similibus curantur. Latin phrase meaning, *Likes are cured by likes*, the foundation doctrine of homeopathy, *i. e.*, that a disease is cured by remedies which produce effects similar to the disease itself.

si'mul. Latin, meaning *at the same time; at once*.

sim-u-la'tion (L. *simulare*, to feign).

1. The feigning of disease. 2. The resemblance of one disease to another.

sin'ew. A tendon or ligament.

sing. Abbr. of *singulorum*. Latin meaning of *each*.

sin'is-trad (L. *sinister*, left). In a direction toward the left.

sin'is-tral (L. *sinister*, left). Relating to the left side.

sin-u-i'tis. Same as *sinusitis*.

sin'u-ous (L. *sinus*, a curve). Tortuous; winding.

si'nus (L., a hollow). 1. A cavity the interior of which is more expanded than the entrance. 2. A channel that conveys venous blood. See also *veins*.

air s. A bone cavity communicating with the external air.

cavernous s. Venous sinus extending from the sphenoidal fissure to the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, communicating with the inferior and superior petrosal sinuses behind and receiving the ophthalmic vein in front.

circular s. Venous sinus surrounding the pituitary body; communicating on each side with the cavernous sinus.

coronary s. [of the heart]. Venous sinus in the transverse groove between the left auricle and left ventricle of the heart.

ethmoidal s. An air space in the ethmoid bone.

frontal s. A cavity beneath the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone, communicating with the nasal fossa.

inferior longitudinal s. Venous sinus extending along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri and terminating in the straight sinus.

inferior petrosal s. Venous sinus arising from the cavernous sinus running along the lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and joining the lateral sinus to form the internal jugular vein.

lateral s. Venous sinus beginning at the torcular Herophili and running horizontally on the inner surface of the occipital bone to the base of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it unites with the inferior petrosal sinus to form the internal jugular vein.

mastoid s. An air cell in the mastoid bone.

maxillary s. Antrum of Highmore; an air cavity in the maxillary bone, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.

occipital s. Small venous sinus situated in the attached margin of the falx cerebelli, opening into the torcular Herophili.

oral s. Invagination of the epiblast forming the mouth of the embryo.

sphenoidal s. Air space in the sphenoid bone.

straight s. Venous sinus running from the inferior longitudinal sinus to the lateral sinus along the junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium.

superior longitudinal s. Venous sinus that runs along the upper edge of the falx cerebri. It begins in front of the crista galli and terminates at the torcular Herophili.

superior petrosal s. Venous sinus that runs in a groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, extending from the posterior part of the cavernous sinus to the lateral sinus.

terminal s., s. terminalis. Venous sinus that encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm. It empties either by one trunk, the anterior vitelline vein, into the left vitelline vein, or by two trunks into both vitelline veins.

transverse s. Venous sinus that unites the inferior petrosal sinuses.

PLATE XIX



Skull, Viewed from the Left Side, Showing the Bones and Principal Craniometric Points. (Gerrish.)

- venosus s.** The chamber of the lower vertebrate heart into which the veins returning the blood from the body empty.
- si-nu-si'tis, si-nu-i'tis** (L. *sinus*, a hollow + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a sinus.
- si'nus-oid** (L. *sinus*, a hollow + Gr. *eidos*, form). Like a sinus.
- SiO₂**. Chemical formula for *silicon dioxid*.
- si'phon** (Gr. *siphon*, tube). A bent tube with arms of unequal length used for transferring liquids from one vessel to another.
- sis**. A termination of words of Greek origin indicating a state or condition.
- si-tol'o-gy** (Gr. *sitos*, food + *logos*, treatise). The study of food, diet and nutrition.
- si-to-tox'in**. A poison formed in vegetable food by the growth of bacteria.
- si'tus** (L.). Site, position.
- sitz=bath** (Ger. *sitzen*, to sit). A bath in which the patient sits in a tub and which allows the water to cover the hips.
- sixth nerve**. See *Table of Nerves*.
- ska'tol**. A foul-smelling substance from human feces; resulting from the decomposition of proteins in the intestine.
- skein**. A thread-like figure seen in karyokinesis.
- skel'e-tal**. Relating to the skeleton.
- skel'e-ton** (Gr. *skeleton*, a dried body). The bone framework of the animal body.
- ske-o-cy-to'sis** (Gr. *skaïos*, left + *kytos*, cell). A condition in which undeveloped white cells are present in the blood.
- ski'a-gram** (Gr. *skia*, shadow + *gramma*, writing). Same as *radiogram*.
- ski'a-graph** (Gr. *skia*, shadow + *graphein*, to write). Same as *radio-graph*.
- ski-ag-ra-phy** (Gr. *skia*, shadow + *graphein*, to write). Same as *radiography*.
- ski-am'e-ter** (Gr. *skia*, shadow + *metron*, measure). An appliance used for measuring the intensity of Roentgen rays.
- ski'a-scope** (Gr. *skia*, shadow + *sko-pein*, to view). An apparatus or instrument employed in *skiascopy*.
- ski-as'co-py** (Gr. *skia*, shadow + *sko-pein*, to view). Examination of the body with the fluoroscope. Same as *fluoroscopy*.
- skin**. The general investing membrane of the surface of the body.
- gold beater's s.** The outer membrane of the cecum of the ox, beaten out thin, and used in the making of gold foil by placing the gold between the skins and beating it out to the proper thinness.
- s. grafting**. A method of treating ulcerated surfaces by transplanting small pieces of skin from another part of the body.
- skull**. Cranium; the bony case forming the framework of the head.
- slant**. An oblique surface.
- s. culture**. A culture of bacteria in agar which has been allowed to harden with the test tube held in a slanting position.
- slav'er-ing**. Involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth.
- sleep**. Repose of the organs of sense, the intellectual faculties and voluntary motion.
- sleeve**. A protective tube-like covering.
- slide**. A plate of glass upon which objects are placed for microscopical examination.
- slough** [sluf]. Broken-down or cast-off dead tissue.
- slough'ing**. The breaking down or casting off of dead tissue.
- smear=culture**. See under *culture*.
- Sn**. Chemical symbol for *tin* (L. *stannum*).
- snare**. An instrument for removing soft growths, as nasal polypi. It has a wire loop attachment which can be placed around the growths and so tightened that it tears them out.
- snore**. Noisy breathing during sleep.
- Snow's articulator**. An articulating instrument devised by Geo. B. Snow, contemporary Buffalo dentist.
- snuf'fles**. Inhaling forcibly through the nose owing to accumulation of mucous secretions.

SO₂. Chemical formula for *sulphur dioxide*.

soap (*L. sapo*). A compound of fatty acids with an alkali.

green s. A soft soap made of linseed oil and potassium hydroxid. Used in treatment of skin diseases.

soap'stone. Talc.

so-ci-ol'o-gy (*L. socius*, fellow + *Gr. logos*, treatise). The study of social relations.

sock'et. A hollow or cavity into which a movable part is inserted.

tooth s. The cavity in the alveolar process in which the tooth is held. An alveolus.

so'da (*L. sodium*). Sodium bicarbonate.

so'di-i. Latin gen. of *sodium*.

so'dium (*L.*, soda). A white soft metallic element. Symbol Na. Abbr. of Latin *natrium*.

s. acetate [*U. S. P.*]. A white crystalline powder, used as a diuretic. Dose, 10 to 30 gr. [0.65 to 2.0 gm.].

s. and potassium. Na. and K., used in combination for cleansing putrescent root canals. See *Schreier's method*.

s. arsenate [*U. S. P.*]. A white crystalline powder, having the same properties as the othersalts of arsenic. Dose, $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. [0.0022 to 0.0065 gm.].

s. benzoate [*U. S. P.*]. An amorphous powder, used as an antilithic, antiseptic and antirheumatic. Dose, 10 to 30 gr. [0.65 to 2 gm.].

s. bicarbonate [*U. S. P.*]. A white, odorless powder, used as an antacid. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.32 to 2 gm.].

s. borate [*U. S. P.*]. Occurring in colorless, transparent prisms; it is an alterative, antiseptic and antacid. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.32 to 1 gm.].

s. bromid [*U. S. P.*]. A bromin compound occurring in white, colorless crystals; it is a sedative. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.333 to 2 gm.].

s. chlorid [*U. S. P.*]. Common salt. It is a stimulant and resolvent, and increases salivary action. It is an antidote of silver nitrate, and emetic in large doses. Dose 5 to 30 gr. [0.333 to 2 gm.].

s. dioxid. A white powder, Na₂O₂, used in dentistry as a bleaching agent and antiseptic.

s. hydroxid. Caustic soda. It is caustic and antacid.

s. hypophosphite [*U. S. P.*]. Occurs in white, granular rods; used as a tonic, alterative, and in skin diseases. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.33 to 0.66].

s. ioidid [*U. S. P.*]. A white, crystalline powder used in syphilis and rheumatism. Dose, 10 to 30 gr. [0.65 to 2 gm.].

s. nitrate [*U. S. P.*]. Saltpetre; a purgative. Dose, 8 to 40 gr. [0.5 to 2.5 gm.].

s. perborate. A compound formed by the action of sodium peroxid on boric acid. When dissolved in water dioxide of hydrogen is generated.

s. phosphate [*U. S. P.*]. A compound formed by adding a solution of acid phosphate of calcium to a solution of sodium; used in cases of deficiency of phosphorus, diarrhea, rickets. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.33 to 2 gm.].

s. salicylate [*U. S. P.*]. A white amorphous powder; antirheumatic and used the same as salicylic acid. Dose, 2 to 10 gr. [0.13 to 0.66 gm.].

s. silicate [liquid glass]. An antiseptic used in surgical dressings. In dentistry as a separating medium between the impression and the poured cast.

s. stearate. White, soapy powder; prescribed in skin diseases.

s. sulphate. Glauber's salts. It is diuretic, cathartic and sedative. Dose, 5 to 20 gr. [0.33 to 1.33 gm.].

soft palate. See under *palate*.

sol. Abbr. for solution.

solar plexus. The plexus of sympathetic nerves on the dorsal aspect of the stomach.

so-lar-i-za'tion. The act of solarizing vulcanite.

so'lar-ize. To stabilize or fix the color of a certain character of vulcanite by exposure to light.

sol'der. 1. To unite metal surfaces.
2. An alloy of metals used to unite the surfaces of two pieces of metal.

gold s. An alloy of gold for soldering gold.

silver s. An alloy of silver, copper and zinc for soldering silver.

soft s. A low-fusing alloy of tin and antimony for soldering the base metals.

sol'der-ing. The act of uniting metal surfaces with solder.

s. block. A block of asbestos and fire-clay used for supporting pieces of metal during the soldering process.

sol'id (L. *solidus*). The opposite to fluid or gaseous; also not hollow.

sol-u-bil'i-ty (L. *solvere*, to set free + *habilis*, able). The property of being soluble.

sol'u-ble (L. *solvere*, to set free). Capable of being dissolved.

so-lute'. Any substance dissolved in a solution.

so-lu'tion (L. *solvere*, to set free). 1. The act of dissolving. 2. The product of the action; or any liquid holding dissolved matter.

alcoholic s. A solution of any substance in alcohol as a menstruum.

aqueous s. A solution of any substance in water.

arsenical s. Same as *Fowler's s.*

centinormal s. A solution one-hundredth the strength of a normal solution.

colloid s. Solution of a colloid substance.

Dakin's s. A solution made by dissolving 140 gm. of washing soda, sodium carbonate, in 10 liters of water, and then adding 200 gm. of chlorinated lime; this is then siphoned off, filtered and 40 gm. of boric acid added. Used in antiseptic wound treatment.

decinormal s. A solution one-tenth the strength of a normal solution.

Dobell's s. A solution of sodium bicarbonate, borax, carbolic acid, and glycerin, used as a spray in nose and throat diseases.

Fehling's s. A solution of cupric sulphate, potassium-sodium tartrate, and potassium hydroxid, used in testing for glucose or compounds containing the aldehyd radical.

Fowler's s. A solution of 10 gm. arsenous acid, 20 gm. potassium carbonate, and 30 gm. tincture of lavender and distilled water added to make 1000 cc. It is a convenient form for using arsenic. Dose, 3 to 10 min. [0.2 to 0.66 cc.].

Gram's s. A solution of iodine, 1 part, and potassium iodid, 2 parts in 300 parts of water; used as a staining agent.

hypertonic s. A solution possessing a greater osmotic pressure than that of the solution taken as standard, *e. g.*, blood serum.

hypotonic s. A solution having a lower osmotic pressure than that of the solution taken as standard, *e. g.*, blood serum.

isosmotic s., isotonic s. A solution having the same osmotic pressure as that of the solution taken as standard, *e. g.*, blood serum.

Labarraque's s. A solution of chlorinated soda used as a disinfectant.

Nessler's s. A solution of potassium iodid, 5 per cent; mercuric chlorid, 2.5 per cent; potassium hydroxid, 16 per cent; used as a test for ammonia.

normal salt s. A solution of NaCl, containing 58.37 grams to the liter of water. Often incorrectly used for the physiologic salt solution, which is approximately a decinormal solution.

normal s. A solution containing in 1 liter enough of the dissolved substance to saturate or replace 1 gram of hydrogen.

physiologic salt s. A solution of sodium chlorid in water, of 0.6 to 0.75 per cent strength, isotonic with the body or tissue liquid, with which it is to be compared; approximately a decinormal solution.

Ringer's s. A solution of sodium chlorid, 1.8; calcium chlorid, 0.048; potassium chlorid, 0.084; sodium bicarbonate, 0.06; distilled water, 200. Used as a menstruum for novocain in local anesthesia.

saturated s. A solution containing all of any substance that it is possible to dissolve in the menstruum employed.

standard s. A solution containing a known and definite quantity of any substance.

supersaturated s. A solution in which by heating the menstruum a greater quantity of the substance is dissolved than would be possible were the process conducted at normal temperatures.

Thiersch's s. A solution of boric acid and salicylic acid, 12 to 2 parts, respectively, in 1000 parts of water; it is used as an antiseptic wash.

volumetric s. Same as *standard s.*

solv. Abbr. for *solve*. Latin, meaning dissolve.

sol'vent (L. *solvere*, to set free). 1. An agent that dissolves. 2. A medicinal agent that is supposed to dissolve obstructions, as a stone in the gall-bladder, etc.

sol've-ol. Solution of sodium-cresol in excess of cresol. Used in a 0.5 per cent solution as an antiseptic in treatment of wounds and abscesses.

so'ma. Greek meaning *body*.

so-ma-tal'gia (Gr. *soma*, body + *algos*, pain). Pain in the body.

so-mat'ic (Gr. *somatikos*, body). Relating to the body.

so-mat-o-gen'ic (Gr. *soma*, body + *gennan*, to produce). Having origin in the cells of the body.

so-mat-ol'o-gy (Gr. *soma*, body + *logos*, treatise). The study of the human body; its anatomy and physiology.

so-mat-ot'o-my (Gr. *soma*, body + *temnein*, to cut). The study of anatomy by dissecting the body.

som-ni-fa'cient (L. *somnus*, sleep + *facere*, to make). An agent that induces sleep.

som-nif'er-ous. Causing sleep.

som'no-form. A mixture of 60 parts ethyl chlorid, 35 parts methyl chlorid and 5 parts ethyl bromid; used as a general anesthetic.

som'no-lence (L. *somnolentia*, sleepiness). A condition of drowsiness.

som'nus. Latin for *sleep*.

so-no'rous (L. *sonus*, sound). Producing a musical sound.

soor. See *thrush*.

so'por. Latin, meaning *deep sleep*.

so-po-rif'er-ous (L. *sopor*, sleep + *facere*, to make). Causing deep sleep.

so-po-rif'ic. A drug that induces sleep.

sor-be-fa'cient (L. *sorbere*, to suck + *facere*, to make). An agent that promotes absorption.

sor'des (L. *sordere*, to be foul). Filth; specially the accumulation of secretions that collect on the teeth in continued fevers.

sore. An ulcer or lesion.

sore mouth. *Cancrum oris*.

sound (L. *sonus*). The effect produced upon the sense of hearing.

so7 bean. Chinese bean; a bean rich in albuminoids, used in making bread for diabetics.

so'zin (Gr. *sozein*, to save). A defensive proteid normally present in the human body.

sp. Abbr. for Latin *spiritus*, spirit.

space (L. *spatium*). An area on the surface of the body or an organ; a cavity in the body.

apical s. A space supposed to exist between the apex of the tooth and the alveolar process.

Czermak's s's. Irregular spaces in the interglobular substance of the dentin.

Haversian s's. Irregular spaces in developing bone filled with marrow.

interglobular s's. Irregular spaces near the surface of the dentin resulting from defective calcification.

interproximal s's., interproximate s's., proximal s's., proximate s's. Spaces between adjoining teeth.

span. The space between the abutments of a bridge.

spar. A vitreous, crystalline mineral exhibiting a degree of luster, and breaking with regular surfaces.

spark. The flash and sound made by a discharge of electricity.

spasm (L. *spasmus*; Gr. *spasmos*). Involuntary muscular contractions.

Bells' s. Convulsive tic douloureux.

spas-mod'ic (Gr. *spasmodes*). Relating to spasm.

spas-mo-phil'ia (Gr. *spasmos*, spasm + *philein*, to love). Tendency to spasms.

spas'mus (L.; Gr. *spasmos*, spasm). Spasm.

spas'tic (Gr. *spastikos*, stretching). Spasmodic; in a state of tonic spasm; tetanic.

spa'tial. Relating to space.

spa'ti-um, pl. *spatia*. Latin, meaning space.

spat'u-la (L. dim. of *spatha*, a ladle). An instrument with a knife-like blade, used for carving and spreading wax and for mixing cement, plaster, amalgam, etc.

spat'u-late. The act of using the spatula in mixing cement, etc.

spe'ci-al-ism. Devoting oneself to a particular branch of dentistry.

spe'ci-al-ist. One who devotes his attention to a special branch of dentistry.

spe'cies (L.). A subdivision of a genus of animals or plants.

spe-cif'ic (L. *species*, sort + *facere*, to make). 1. Relating to a species. 2. Produced by a particular kind of microorganism. 3. A medicine that has a definite action in a particular disease.

s. gravity. Weight of a substance as compared to an equal volume of another substance taken as a standard, water being the standard for solids and liquids; air for gases.

spe-ci-fic'i-ty. The condition of being specific.

spec'tro-scope (L. *spectrum*, image + Gr. *skopein*, to view). An instrument containing a prism for the development of a spectrum, and a telescope arrangement for the study of the image formed.

spec'trum, pl. *spectra* (L., image). A multicolored band caused by the decomposing of light in passing through a prism.

spec'u-lum, pl. *specula* (L., a mirror). An instrument for opening a cavity of the body for examination.

Spee, curve of [Ferdinand Graf von Spee, German anatomist, 1855-]. An imaginary curve extending from the cusp of the lower canine teeth

along the buccal cusps of the premolars and molars to the anterior border of the head of the condyle. [Wilson.]

speech. The articulated voice.

Spence's metal. A low-fusing metal composed of sulphur, bismuth and antimony used for making counter-dies.

sper-mat-o-zo'ön, pl. *spermatozoa* (Gr. *sperma*, semen + *zoon*, animal). The male cell of generation contained in the semen.

sp. gr. Abbr. of specific gravity.

spha-gi'tis (Gr. *sphage*, throat + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the throat.

spher'noid [sfe'noid] (Gr. *sphen*, wedge + *eidōs*, form). Wedge-shaped. A wedge-shaped bone at the base of the skull.

spher-no-max'il-lary. Relating to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

spher-no-pal'a-tine. Relating to the sphenoid and palate bones.

sphere [sfér] (Gr. *sphaira*, sphere). A ball or globe.

spher'ic, spher'ic-al (Gr. *sphaira*, a globe). Relating to a sphere.

spher-o-bac-te'ri-a (Gr. *sphaira*, sphere + *bakterion*, a bacterium). Micrococci.

spher'oid, spher-oi'dal (Gr. *sphaira*, sphere + *eidōs*, form). Sphere-shaped.

spher'ule. A little sphere.

sphincter (L.; Gr. *sphinkter*, binder). A circular muscle that constricts or closes a natural orifice.

s. oris. Orbicularis oris muscle.

sphinc'ter ir'i-dis. See *Table of Muscles*.

sphyg'mic [sfīg'mic] (Gr. *sphygmos*, pulse). Relating to the pulse.

sphyg-mo-dy-na-mom'e-ter, sphyg-mom'e-ter (Gr. *sphygmos*, pulse + *dynamis*, power + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the force of the pulse.

spi'ca (L.). 1. A spike or spur. 2. A bandage with reversed turns that form a letter V shape.

spic'u-lar. Relating to a spicule.

spic'ule (L. *spiculum*, a small spike). A small spike-like fragment of bone.

spic'u-lum, pl. *spicula* (L. dim of *spica*, a small spike). Same as *spicule*.

spi'na, pl. *spinæ* (L., a thorn). A thorn-like process on the surface of a bone.

spi'nal (L. *spina*, spine). Relating to the vertebral column.

s. cord. The portion of the central nervous system contained in the spinal canal.

s. nerves. The nerves given off from the spinal cord.

spi-na'lis col'li. See *Table of Muscles*.

spir'iate (L. *spinatus*, having spines). Having thorn-shaped processes.

spin'dle. A tapering rod.

spine (L. *spina*, a thorn). 1. The vertebral column. 2. A sharp process of bone.

mental s. A process on the inner aspect of the symphysis of the mandible.

spi'ral (Gr. *speira*, a coil). Winding like a coil or screw.

spi-ril'li-cide (L. *spirillum*, a coil + *cædere*, to kill). An agent capable of destroying spirilla.

spi-ril-lo'sis. Any disease due to spirillum.

Spi-ril'lum, pl. *spirilla* (L., a coil). A genus of the curved, rod-shaped bacteria; motile, differing from Microspira [q. v.] by possession of a tuft of polar flagella [lophotrichic].

S. sputigenum. Found in saliva; non-pathogenic.

spi'rit (L. *spirare*, to breathe). A volatile alcoholic distilled liquid.

spir'it-ous. Relating to alcoholic liquors.

spir'it-us, pl. *spiritus* (L., spirit). Official name for any pharmacopœial spirit or alcoholic solution of any volatile solid, liquid or gas; an alcoholic solution of a non-volatile substance is called a *tinctura*, tincture.

s. ætheris compositus. Compound spirit of ether, Hoffman's anodyne, contains ether 3.25, alcohol 6.50, and ethereal oil 2.5. Antispasmodic, stimulant and anodyne. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram [2 to 4 cc.].

s. ætheris nitrosi. Sweet spirit of niter, a solution of ethyl nitrate 4

per cent in alcohol; sedative and diuretic. Dose, 20 to 30 min. [1.3 to 2 cc.].

s. ammoniæ aromaticus. Aromatic spirit of ammonia, composed of ammonium carbonate, 3.4; ammonia water, 9.0; oils of lemon, lavender flowers, and nutmeg, each 0.1; alcohol, 70.0; distilled water, 17.3; antispasmodic and stimulant. Dose, 0.5 to 1 dr. [2 to 4 cc.].

s. anisi. Spirit of aniseed, composed of oil of anise 10 parts and alcohol 90 parts. Carminative. Dose, 0.5 to 2 dr. [2 to 8 cc.].

s. aurantii. Spirit of orange, solution of orange peel, 5 parts in alcohol 95. Dose, 10 to 60 mins. [0.65 to 4 cc.].

s. camphoræ. Spirit of camphor; camphor, 10 parts; alcohol, 90; stimulant, anodyne. Dose, 5 to 30 min. [0.32 to 2 cc.].

s. menthæ piperitæ. Spirit of peppermint, oil of peppermint, 10 parts; alcohol, 90; carminative. Dose, 5 to 20 min. [0.32 to 1.3 cc.].

s. rectificatus. Alcohol diluted with 16 per cent water, used to dissolve resinous substances.

spi-ro-bac-te'ri-a (Gr. *speira*, coil + *bakterion*, little rod). Spiral bacteria, including spirilla, spirochetes and vibrios.

Spi-ro-chæ'ta, Spi-ro-chæ'te, pl. *spirochætæ, spirochetes* (Gr. *speira*, coil + *chaite*, hair). Genus of Schizomycetes, spirillum; thread-like spiral form.

S. vincenti. Found associated with *B. fusiformis* in Vincent's infections.

spi-ro-che'tal. Relating to spirochetes.

spi'ro-chæ'te. An individual of the Spirochæta genus.

spi-ro-che-to'sis, spi-ro-chæ-to'sis (Gr. *speira*, coil + *chaite*, hair). Infection produced by spirochetes.

spi'ro-graph (L. *spirare*, to breathe + Gr. *graphein*, to write). An instrument used to register the movements of respiration.

spi'roid (Gr. *speira*, coil + *eidos*, form). Resembling a spiral.

spi-rom'e-ter (L. *spirare*, to breathe + Gr. *metron*, measure). An instru-

ment for measuring the air capacity of the lungs.

spi'ro-phore (L. *spirare*, to breathe + Gr. *phorein*, to bear). An instrument used for performing artificial respiration.

spi'ro-scope (L. *spirare*, to breathe + *skopein*, to view). A form of spirometer.

spis-sa'ted (L. *spissare*, to thicken). Thickened by evaporation; inspissated.

spit'tle. Saliva.

splanchnic [splan'nic] (Gr. *splanchna*, viscera). Relating to the viscera.

splanchnol'o-gy (Gr. *splanchna*, viscera + *logos*, treatise). The study of the viscera.

splanchno-me-ga'lia (Gr. *splanchna*, viscera + *megas*, large). Abnormal growth of the viscera.

spleen (Gr. *splen*; L. *splen*, spleen). A purple colored ductless gland situated just below the diaphragm on the left side, connected with the circulatory system and concerned in changes in the red corpuscles.

sple-nel-co'sis. Ulceration of the spleen.

sple-ne'mi-a (Gr. *splen*, spleen + *haima*, blood). Congestion of the spleen.

sple-net'ic. Relating to the spleen; one having a diseased spleen.

sple'nic. Relating to the spleen.

sple-ni'tis (Gr. *splen*, spleen + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the spleen.

sple'ni-um (Gr. *splenion*, a bandage). A bandage or compress.

sple'ni-us cap'i-tis. See *Table of Muscles*.

sple'ni-us col'li. See *Table of Muscles*.

sple'noid (Gr. *splen*, spleen + *eidos*, form). Shaped like the spleen.

sple-nol'o-gy (Gr. *splen*, spleen + *logos*, treatise). The study of the functions and diseases of the spleen.

splint (Swedish, a spike). An appliance for fixing displaced or movable parts.

coaptation s. A splint used to insure coaptation of the fractured ends of bones.

dental s. An appliance for holding two or more teeth firmly together.

Gunning's s. [Thos. B. Gunning, New York dentist, 18—1890]. An interdental splint made of vulcanite, for use in holding the jaws immovable in cases of fracture.

interdental s. A splint consisting of metal bands extending around the upper and lower dental arches and wired to the teeth and then the arch bands wired together to secure the jaws firmly together.

Kingsley's s. [Norman W. Kingsley, New York dentist, 1829-1913]. An interdental splint made of vulcanite, with space between the jaws, or upper and lower portion of the splint, through which the patient may take food.

plaster s. A splint of gauze impregnated with plaster of Paris.

splin'ter. A small piece of fractured bone.

spo-doph'a-gous (Gr. *spodos*, ashes + *phagein*, to eat). Destroying the waste products of the body.

spon-dyl-ar-thri'tis (Gr. *spondylos*, vertebra + *arthron*, joint + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the vertebral joints.

spon-dyl-i'tis (Gr. *spondylos*, vertebra + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the vertebra.

spon-dy-lo'sis. Vertebral ankylosis.

spon'dy-lus (Gr. *spondylos*, vertebra). A vertebra.

sponge (L. *spongia*; Gr. *spongia*, sponge). The skeletal remains of a marine animal organism, used as an absorbent.

s. gold. Gold prepared in a spongy form for filling teeth.

s. graft. A piece of sponge inserted in an ulcer or wound to promote granulation.

s. platinum. A precipitated platinum used as a pigment in the manufacture of blue frits with a grayish hue.

s. tent. A tent made of sponge.

spon'gi-a, pl. *spongiæ*. Latin, meaning *sponge*.

spon'gi-form. Resembling sponge.

spón'gi-o-blast (Gr. *spongia*, sponge + *blastos*, germ). An embryonic epithelial cell, which afterward becomes the neuroglia.

spón'gi-o-cyte (Gr. *spongia*, sponge + *kytos*, cell). A cell of the neuroglia.

spón'gi-oid (Gr. *spongia*, sponge + *eidos*, form). Having the form or structure of a sponge.

spón'gi-o-plasm (Gr. *spongia*, sponge + *plasma*, plasm). Network of chromatin giving to protoplasm its granular appearance.

spón-gi-o'sum. Ethmoid bone.

spón'gy. Having a sponge-like texture.

spoon excavator. An instrument with a spoon-shaped cutting end for removing decayed dentin from a tooth cavity.

spo-rad'ic (Gr. *sporadikos*, scattered). A term applied to diseases that are not epidemic but occur in isolated individuals.

spo-rad'o-neure (Gr. *sporadikos*, sporadic + *neuron*, nerve). An isolated nerve cell.

spo-ran'gi-um, pl. *sporangia* (Gr. *sporos* seed + *angeion*, vessel). A capsule containing spores.

spore (L. *spora*; Gr. *sporos*, seed). A stage in the life cycle of many organisms during which heightened resistance against unfavorable environmental conditions is exhibited; usually associated with reproduction.

spo-ri-ci'dal (L. *spora*, seed + *cædere*, to kill). Capable of destroying spores.

spo'ri-cide. An agent capable of destroying spores.

spo-rid'i-um, pl. *sporidia*. The spore stage of a protozoön organism.

spo-rif'er-ous (L. *spora*, seed + *ferre*, to bear). Spore-producing.

spo-rip'ar-ous (L. *spora*, seed + *parere*, to produce). Spore-producing.

spo'ro= (Gr. *sporos*, seed). A prefix indicating relation to a spore.

spo'ro-blast (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *blastos*, germ). A rudimentary spore.

spo'ro-cyst (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *kystis*, cell). 1. A cyst containing spores. 2. The envelope forming around a sporoblast in its developmental stage.

spo-ro-gen'e-sis (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *genesis*, origin). The process of reproduction by spores.

spo-ro-gen'ic (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *gennan*, to produce). Capable of reproduction by spores.

spo-ro-gen-ous. Spore-producing.

spo-ro-g'e-ny (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *gennan*, to produce). Reproduction by spores.

spo'ro-phore (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *phorein* to bear). Vegetable organic matter that supports the spore.

spo'ro-plasm (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *plasma*, plasm). The protoplasm of reproductive spore cells.

spo-ro-zo'a (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *zoon*, animal). A class of protozoa, all of which are parasitic. *Plasmodium vivax* of malaria belongs to this group.

spo-ro-zo'ite. An embryo sporozoon.

spo-ro-zo'ön, pl. *sporozoa* (Gr. *sporos*, seed + *zoon*, animal). A species of sporozoa.

spor'ula, **spor'ule**. A minute spore.

spor'u-lar. Relating to a spore.

spo-ru-la'tion. Formation and development of spores.

spot. A circumscribed discolored area of the skin.

sprain. Wrenching or partial rupture of the attachments of a joint.

spray. A liquid separated into fine particles by a stream of air.

ether s. Ether applied in the form of a spray for local anesthesia.

screw, **srue**. Thrush. A chronic form of sore mouth.

srue. A metallic or other substance used to form the gateway for metal melted and forced into a mold. Also the hole so formed.

spunk. Punk; a fungus growth, dried and used in dentistry for drying cavities in teeth preparatory to filling.

spur. 1. A sharp point or projection. 2. The angle made by a branch with the main vessel. 3. Ergot.

spu'tum, pl. *sputa* (L. *spuere*, to spit).

Spittle; the secretion ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting.

squa'ma, pl. *squamæ* (L.). A scale.

squa'mate. Having the nature of scales.

squa-mo'sa. The squamous portion of the temporal bone.

squa'mous (L. *squama*, scale). Scaly. Relating to or resembling a scale.

s. bone. See *squamosa*.

s. epithelium. Pavement epithelium.

Sr. Chemical symbol for *strontium*.

ss. Abbr. for Latin *semis*, a half.

stab. The planting of bacteria in the depth of a culture medium instead of on the surface.

stab'ile (L. *stabilis*, *stare*, to stand) Fixed.

s. current. A current of electricity produced by holding the electrodes in a fixed position.

stab'i-lize. To make stable, as a support to a bridge or partial denture.

sta'di-um, pl. *stadia* (L., a course) A period or stage of a disease.

stage. 1. A period of a disease. 2. The platform of a microscope on which the specimen to be examined is placed.

stag-na'tion (L. *stagnare*, to settle). Accumulation and retardation of fluids in any part of the body.

stain. A dyeing agent used to color tissues for microscopic examination.

green s. A fungus deposit on the cervical portion of the teeth, particularly in children.

stain'ing. The act of coloring tissues for microscopical examination.

STAINING METHODS.

Abbott's method. For staining spores: The specimen is first covered with methylene-blue and brought to boiling-point several times, then decolorized with a 2 per cent solution of nitric acid in 80 per cent alcohol, then dipped in saturated alcoholic solution of eosin 10 parts to water 90 parts. The spores are stained blue and the bacilli red.

acid fuchsin stain. A stain of acid fuchsin, 2 gm. in 40 cc. of 90 per cent alcohol and 160 cc. distilled water, used specially for staining axis-cylinders of nerve fiber.

carbolfuchsin stain. A stain composed of 5 per cent aqueous solution of carbolic acid, 90 parts, and 10 per cent alcoholic solution of fuchsin, 10 parts; used for staining histologic specimens.

Delafield's hematoxylin method. A stain for histologic specimens, composed of hematoxylin, 4 parts; ammonia-alum, 52 parts; absolute alcohol, 25 parts; methyl alcohol, 100 parts; glycerin, 100 parts; water, 400 parts.

eosin stain. A 5 per cent solution of eosin in aqueous solution, used for staining red-blood corpuscles and muscle fibers.

Esmarch's method. For anaërobic cultures. A roll culture of the organism is prepared in glucose-gelatin on ice; when the gelatin is still cold and spread on the walls of the tube, the tube is filled with liquefied gelatin, solidified in cold water, and the tube sealed air-tight.

formalin stain. A 40 per cent solution of formaldehyd gas in water; used as a fixing fluid.

fuchsin stain. See *carbolfuchsin stain*.

gentian-violet stain. An anilin dye of violet color, used for staining histologic specimens and microorganisms. It is prepared by dissolving 0.5 gm. of the dye in 20 cc. of 90 per cent alcohol; 80 cc. of distilled water and 1 cc. of glacial acetic acid.

Giemsa's method. A method of demonstrating spirochetes and other protozoa.

Gram's method. A method of staining bacteria; the specimen is placed in gentian violet, rinsed in water and immersed in Gram's iodine solution, rinsed again, placed in 95 per cent ethyl alcohol just until decolorized, and then dipped in eosin solution. The bacteria which are stained violet are called *Gram-positive*; those that are decolorized and take the contrast stain are called *Gram-negative*.

hematoxylin-eosin stain. Sections previously stained in hematoxylin are placed in a 2 per cent solution of eosin, washed in water and placed for a short while in absolute alcohol.

Löffler's methylene-blue stain. A stain made of 30 cc. methylene-blue to 100 cc. of 0.01 per cent solution of potassium hydrate.

Löffler's stain. For staining flagella the specimen is treated with a mixture of ferrous sulphate, tannic acid, and alcoholic fuchsin, then stained with gentian-violet to which has been added 0.1 per cent of sodium hydrate solution.

methyl-violet stain. An anilin dye used for staining bacteria; used in 2 per cent aqueous solution.

Neisser's method. A method of staining diphtheria bacilli, by treating first with methylene-blue, 0.1 per cent solution, and then with Bismarck brown, 0.2 per cent solution.

stal-ag-mom'e-ter (Gr. *stalagmos*, dropping + *metron*, measure). An instrument used to measure the size of drops of a liquid.

sta'men. The male pollen of a flower.

stanch, staunch. To stop, as the flow of blood from a part.

stan-dar-di-za'tion. The act of conforming a preparation to a standard, particularly as to strength.

stan'dard-ize. To make standard.

stan'nate. A salt of stannic acid.

stan'nous. Containing tin.

stan'num. Latin, meaning *tin*; abbr. Sn.

sta-pe'di-us. See *Table of Muscles*.

staph-y-e-de'ma (Gr. *staphyle*, uvula + *oidema*, a swelling). Edema or enlargement of the uvula.

staph-yl-i-no-phar-yn'ge-us. The palatoglossus muscle.

staph-y-li'nus (L.; Gr. *staphyle*, uvula). Relating to the uvula.

staph-yl'i-on (Gr. *staphylion*, a little grape). The uvula.

staph-y-li'tis (Gr. *staphyle*, uvula + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the uvula.

staph-y-lo-coc'cal. Relating to staphylococci.

staph-yl-o-coc-ce'mia (Gr. *staphyle*, bunch of grapes + *kokkos*, berry + *haima*, blood). The presence of staphylococci in the blood.

Staph-yl-o-coc'cus, pl. *staphylococci* (Gr. *staphyle*, bunch of grapes + *kokkos*, berry). A genus of spherical bacteria grouped in "grape-like" clusters. See *Micrococcus*.

staph-y-lo'ma (Gr. *staphyle*, grape). A protruding of the cornea or sclera of the eye.

staph-y-lo-my-co'sis (Gr. *staphyle*, grape + *mykes*, fungus). Any disease caused by staphylococci.

staph-y-lo-phar-yn'ge-us. The palatopharyngeus muscle.

staph'y-lo-plas-ty (Gr. *staphyle*, uvula + *plassein*, to mold). Operation for closing the palatine vault.

staph-y-lor'rha-phy (Gr. *staphyle*, uvula + *rhaphe*, suture). Surgical closure of a cleft palate.

staph-y-los'chi-sis (Gr. *staphyle*, uvula + *schisis*, splitting). Cleft of the uvula and soft palate.

staph'y-lo-tome. An instrument used for cutting the uvula.

staph-y-lot'o-my (Gr. *staphyle*, uvula + *temnein*, to cut). Surgical incision or removal of a part of the uvula.

starch. A carbohydrate from various (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n plants.

Starr's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by Walter R. Starr, a contemporary Philadelphia dentist.

sta'sis (Gr. *stasis*, standing). The arrest of fluids in any part of the body.

state (L. *status*, *stare*, to stand). Condition.

stat'ic (L. *staticus*; Gr. *statikos*, to cause to stand). A condition of equilibrium or rest; opposed to dynamic.

stat'ics. That branch of mechanics which treats of matter in a state of rest.

sta'tus (L. *stare*, to stand). Condition.

ste-ap'sin (Gr. *stear*, fat + *pepsis*, digestion). The pancreatic ferment which causes the emulsifying of fats.

ste'ar-ate. A compound of stearic acid with copper, magnesium or zinc, used as an antiseptic dusting powder.

ste-ar'ic acid. See *acid*.

ste'ar-in. A fat consisting of a combination of glycerin and stearic acid.

ste'at-ite. Talc; soapstone.

ste-a-ti'tis (Gr. *stear*, fat + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of fatty tissue.

ste-at-ol'y-sis (Gr. *stear*, fat + *lysis*, solution). The emulsifying process by which fats are prepared for absorption.

ste-at-o'ma (Gr. *stear*, fat + *oma*, tumor). A tumor composed of fatty tissues.

ste-at-o'sis (Gr. *stear*, fat). Degeneration of fatty tissue.

steel. Iron containing a percentage of carbon.

steg-no'sis (Gr. *stegnosis*, stoppage). Same as *ste-osis*.

stel'late (L. *stella*, star). Resembling a star in shape.

s. re-tic'u-lum. A syncytium of stellate epithelial cells which constitute a large part of the enamel organ. It originates in the central portions of the tooth-band, and after functioning probably as a filter, or, according to Leon Williams, merely as an intercellular stroma, entirely disappears. [Hopewell-Smith.]

stender dish. A dish in which histologic specimens are prepared and stained.

ste'no- (Gr. *stenos*, narrow). A prefix indicating constricted or narrow.

Steno's duct. The duct leading from the parotid gland and opening into the mouth opposite the upper molar teeth. Also called *Stenson's duct*.

sten-o-ce-phal'ia, sten-o-ceph'a-ly (Gr. *stenos*, narrow + *kephale*, head). Narrowness of the head.

ste-no'sal. Relating to stenosis.

ste-nosed'. Narrowed or constricted.

ste-no'sis (Gr. *stenos*, narrow). A narrowness or constriction of a duct or canal.

sten-o-steg-no'sis, sten-o-ste-no'sis. Constriction of Stensen's duct.

sten-os-to'mia (Gr. *stenos*, narrow + *stoma*, mouth). Contraction of the mouth.

sten-o-ther'mal, sten-o-ther'mic (Gr. *stenos*, narrow + *therme*, heat). Capable of withstanding only a small range of temperature.

sten-of'ic (Gr. *stenos*, narrow). Abnormally narrowed or constricted.

Sten'sen's duct [Nils Stensen, Danish anatomist, 1638-1686]. The duct leading from the parotid gland to the mouth carrying the parotid secretion; it opens into the mouth opposite the upper molar teeth.

Stent's composition. An English preparation for taking impressions of the mouth.

step. A step-like projection in a tooth cavity.

ster'cus. Latin, meaning *feces*.

stere. A kiloliter.

ste're-o- (Gr. *stereos*, solid). A prefix indicating solid.

ste-re-o-chem'ic. Relating to the space relations of the atoms of a molecule.

ste-re-om'e-try (Gr. *stereos*, solid + *metron*, measure). The measurement of solid bodies or cubic contents.

ste-re-o-pho-tog'ra-phy. The art of making stereoscopic photographs.

ste-re-o-pho-to-mi'cro-graph. A stereoscopic photograph of a microscopic object or specimen.

ste're-o-plasm (Gr. *stereos*, solid + *plasma*, plasma). The solid portions of cell protoplasm.

ste're-o-scope (Gr. *stereos*, solid + *skopein*, to view). An instrument used to combine the images of two objects and producing the appearance of one in relief.

ste-re-o-ski-ag'ra-phy. The producing of stereoscopic photographs by means of the Roentgen ray.

ster'e-sol. A thick, liquid substance, formed by solution of balsam of tolu, carbolic acid, benzoin, shellac, saccharin, and oil of cinnamon in alcohol; it is used as an external antiseptic in skin diseases.

ster'ile (L. *sterilis*, barren). 1. Barren; incapable of producing young. 2. Aseptic; devoid of microorganisms.

ster-il'i-ty. The condition of being unable to produce young.

ster-il-i-za'tion. The process of rendering a part sterile or free from living microorganisms.

fractional s., or **intermittent s.** Sterilization of a fluid effected by heating to approximately 70° C. [158° F.], for a stated period on successive days. This destroys the developed germs, and as the spores develop to adult form they are destroyed, until finally the fluid is rendered absolutely sterile.

ster'il-ize. To produce asepsis, particularly by means of heat.

ster'il-i-zer. An apparatus for the destruction of microorganisms by the means of heat.

ster'nal (Gr. *sternon*, breast-bone). Relating to the sternum.

ster-nal'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

ster-no-clei-do-mas-toi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

ster-no-fa-ci-al'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

ster-no-glos'sal. Relating to the sternum and tongue.

ster-no-hy'oid. Relating to the sternum and the hyoid bone.

ster-no-hy-oi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

ster'noid (Gr. *sternon*, breast-bone + *eidos*, form). Shaped like the breast-bone.

ster-no-thy'roid. Relating to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.

ster-no-thy-roi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

ster'num (L.; Gr. *sternon*, breast-bone). The breast-bone; the flat, narrow bone along the median line and in front of the thorax.

ster'tor (L., a snoring). Deep snoring; stertorous breathing.

ster'ule. A container made of glass for carrying a sterile solution.

steth'o-graph (Gr. *stethos*, chest + *graphein*, to write). An instrument for measuring the movements of the chest in respiration.

steth-om'e-ter (Gr. *stethos*, chest + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of the movements of the walls of the chest.

steth'o-scope (Gr. *stethos*, chest + *skopein*, to view). An instrument used to facilitate auscultation in determining the sounds of the chest.

sthen'ic (Gr. *sthenos*, strength). Active, powerful.

sthen-om'e-ter (Gr. *sthenos*, strength + *metron*, measure). An instrument used to measure the muscular strength of a part.

stib'i-um. Latin, meaning *antimony*. Symbol, Sb.

stig'ma, pl. *stigmata* (Gr. *stigma*, mark). 1. A small spot or mark. 2. A sign characteristic of a condition.

stig-mat'ic. Relating to a stigma.

stig'ma-tism. The condition resulting from or characterized by stigmata.

stig-ma-to'sis (Gr. *stigma*, spot). A disease of the skin characterized by ulcerated spots.

sti-let', sti-lette' (Fr. from L. *stylus*, a point). A wire passed through a tube or cannula, as a catheter.

still. An apparatus in which a liquid substance is vaporized by means of heat, the vapor then condensed again.

sti'lus. Medicinal agents prepared in the form of a pencil or bougie, as a pencil of nitrate of silver.

stim'u-lant (L. *stimulus*, a goad). An agent capable of exciting the action of a part.

stim'u-late (L. *stimulare*, to excite). To produce vital activity of a part or organ.

stim-u-la'tion (L. *stimulare*, to excite). The act of producing vital activity of a part or organ.

stim'u-lus, pl. *stimuli* (L., goad). An agent capable of causing demonstrable changes of dynamics in the part or organ upon which it acts.

stitch. 1. To unite with a suture. 2. A sharp lancing pain.

sto'ma, pl. *stomata* (Gr. *stoma*, mouth). Mouth. A minute opening in a membrane; a pore.

stom'ach (L. *stomachus*; Gr. *stomachos*, the stomach). One of the principal organs of the digestive apparatus. The musculomembranous pouch below the esophagus, one end connecting with the esophagus and the other with the intestine.

sto-mach'ic. 1. Relating to the stomach. 2. A medicinal agent that promotes activity of the stomach.

sto-mat'a. Plural of *stoma*.

sto-mat-al'gia (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *algos*, pain). Pain in the mouth.

sto-mat'ic. Relating to the mouth.

sto-ma-ti'tis (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the mouth.

aphthous s. An ulcerous inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

arsenical s. Stomatitis resulting from arsenical poisoning.

catarrhal s. Simple inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

erythematous s. Simple inflammation of the mouth.

gangrenous s., cancrum oris. An acute stomatitis occurring in children and characterized by the development of a spreading ulcer on the mucous membrane of the mouth. Same as *noma*.

mercurial s. Stomatitis resulting from mercurialism.

mycotic s. Thrush.

scorbutic s. Stomatitis accompanying scurvy.

traumatic s. Stomatitis due to mechanical or chemic causes.

ulcerative s. Inflammation of the mouth accompanied by the formation of ulcers on the cheeks, tongue and lips.

vesicular s. Same as *aphthous s.*

Vincent's s. Stomatitis resulting from Vincent's spirillum.

sto-ma'to- (Gr. *stoma*, mouth). A prefix indicating relation to the mouth.

sto-ma-toc'a-ce (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *kake*, badness). Ulcerative stomatitis; scurvy.

sto-mat-o-dyn'ia (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *odyne*, pain). Pain in the mouth.

sto-mat-o-dys-o'dia (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *dysodia*, bad smell). Offensive odor from the mouth.

sto-mat-o-log'ic, sto-mat-o-log'ic-al (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *logos*, treatise). Relating to stomatology.

sto-ma-tol'o-gist. One who specializes in the treatment of diseases of the mouth.

sto-mat-ol'o-gy (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *logos*, treatise). That branch of medicine which treats of the diseases of the mouth.

sto-mat-o-ma-la'cia (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *malakia*, softness). Sloughing or softening of the tissues of the mouth.

sto-ma-to-me'ni-al (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *men*, month). Vicarious menstruation by the mouth, by bleeding of the gums.

sto-mat-o-my-co'sis (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *mykes*, fungus). Any disease of the mouth caused by Schizomycetes.

sto-ma-to-ne-cro'sis (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *nekrosis*, death). Noma; gangrene of the mucous tissues of the mouth.

stom-at-o-no'ma (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *nome*, spreading). Noma; gangrene of the mucous tissues of the mouth.

sto-ma-top'a-thy (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *pathos*, disease). Any disease of the mouth.

sto-mat-o-plas'tic. Relating to stomatoplasty.

sto'mat-o-plas-ty (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *plassein*, to mold). Plastic surgery of the mouth.

sto-mat-or-rha'gia (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *rhegnynai*, to burst forth). Hemorrhage from the mouth.

s. alveolorum. Alveolar bleeding.

s. gingivarum. Bleeding from the gums.

sto-mat'o-scope (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *skopein*, to view). An instrument or speculum for examining the mouth.

sto-ma-to'sis. Any disease of the mouth.

sto-mo-de'um, sto-mo-dæ'um, stoma=todeum. (Gr. *stoma*, mouth + *daiein*, to divide). Invagination of the epiblast forming the mouth of the embryo.

stone. A concretion or hard mass of mineral matter.

gall s. A calculus in the gall-bladder.

pulp s. A calcular deposit in the pulp of a tooth.

stool. The fecal defecation.

stop'ping. A term used in England to indicate a filling in a tooth.

sto-va'in. A local anesthetic for subcutaneous use. Dose, 1 per cent. solution, $\frac{1}{30}$ min. [0.002 cc.].

stra-bis'mus (Gr. *strabismos*, crooked). Squint; cross-eye. Lack of concordance of the visual axes.

strain. 1. To use to an excessive degree. 2. To filter, as passing decoctions through a filter cloth.

stra-mo'ni-um. A poisonous product of jimson-weed, similar in action to belladonna. It is narcotic and antispasmodic. Dose, fluidextract of seeds, 1 to 5 min. [0.066 to 0.333 cc.], of tincture, 5 to 20 min. [0.333 to 1.333 cc.].

strang'u-la-ted (L. *strangulare*, to choke). Constricted.

s. hernia. Hernia made irreducible by constriction.

strang-u-la'tion (L. *strangulare*, to choke). Constriction of a part causing arrest of circulation.

strap. 1. To bind tightly. 2. A band of adhesive plaster.

strat-i-fi-ca'tion (L. *stratum*, layer + *facere*, to make). Formation in layers.

strat'i-fied. Formed in layers.

stra'tum, pl. *strata* (L. *sternere*, to strew). Layer.

s. fibrosum. The outermost layer of the ligamentous capsule of a joint.

s. granulosum. The layer of dentin in a tooth just beneath the cementum.

s. intermedium. An intermediate layer of round or polygonal epithelial cells in the enamel organ of the mammalian tooth germ, placed externally to the internal epithelium, from which it is separated by the outer ameloblastic membrane. [Hopewell-Smith.]

s. synoviale. The innermost layer of the ligamentous capsule of a joint.

strawberry tongue. A characteristic appearance of the tongue in scarlatina, in which the tongue is first coated with a thick white fur, which

clears away and leaves the tongue preternaturally red and clear.

streak. A line or defined mark.

stream. A flow of fluid or air.

strem'ma (Gr. *stremma*, a twist). A sprain.

strep-ti-ce'mia. Infection caused by streptococci.

strep'to= (Gr. *streptos*, twisted). A prefix indicating twisted.

strep-to-ba-cil'lus, pl. *streptobacilli*. A species of bacillus occurring in the form of chains.

strep-to-bac-te'ria. Bacteria linked together in the form of twisted chains.

strep-to-coc'cal. Relating to streptococcus.

strep-to-coc-ce'mia, strep'to-coc-cae'mia. Presence of streptococci in the blood.

strep-to-coc'cic. Relating to streptococci.

Strep-to-coc'cus, pl., *streptococci*, (Gr. *streptos*, twisted + *kokkos*, berry). A genus of non-motile, spherical bacteria, reproducing by division in one plane and grouped typically in chains; does not ferment inulin; not dissolved by bile.

S. alpha [Brown]. (Classed according to the action of its deep colonies on 5 per cent blood-agar plates of a uniform thickness of about 2 mm.) A S. in which the deep colonies in blood-agar, after twenty-four to forty-eight hours incubation, are surrounded by a zone, green macroscopically (usually about the width of the colony), in which zone microscopically the blood cells are found to be present, but are olive brown and not red in color. At this stage or after a subsequent twenty-four to forty-eight hours in the ice box, the green zone is surrounded by a clear, colorless zone, in which the blood cells have undergone lysis. Several concentric alternating green zones and hemolysed zones may be produced by subjecting the plate to alternate periods of incubation and refrigeration. S. alpha usually occurs in short chains, and in other classifications is called S. viridans or green streptococcus.

S. alpha prime [Brown]. (Classed according to the action of its deep colonies on 5 per cent blood-agar plates of uniform thickness of about 2 mm.) A S. in which there is produced a hemolysed zone immediately surrounding the deep colony in blood agar. This zone is not perfectly clear, as is the case in streptococci of the beta type, but contains a number of brown-colored blood cells lying next to the colony but not sufficient in number to give a green color to the zone macroscopically. Their number is greater near the colony, decreasing as the distance from the colony increases. In colonies of this type alternate periods of incubation and refrigeration fail to produce concentric alternate rings of brown cells and hemolysis, but tend only to increase the diffuse condition and to enlarge the already existing zone.

S. beta [Brown]. (Classed according to the action of its deep colonies on 5 per cent blood-agar plates of a uniform thickness of about 2 mm.) A S. in which the deep colonies in blood-agar after twenty-four to forty-eight hours incubation, are directly surrounded by an absolutely clear colorless zone, containing neither blood cells nor hemoglobin. Further incubation or refrigeration makes no change in the type of action on the blood cells, but usually increases its extent. This type of streptococcus according to other classifications is called *S. hemolyticus*.

S. brevis. Short-chained; in general descriptive of *S. viridans*, non-hemolytic, salivarius.

S. erysipelatus. Synonym of *S. pyogenes*.

S. fecalis. Found in the intestines in chronic cystitis.

S. gamma [Brown]. (Classed according to the action of its deep colonies on 5 per cent blood-agar plates of a uniform thickness of about 2 mm.) A streptococcus which produces no change whatever in the surrounding medium. It is called in other classifications "non hemolytic."

S. hemolyticus. Forms colonies on blood-agar surrounded by clear

zone due to destruction of hemoglobin. A general term including *S. pyogenes*, *S. anginosus*.

S. lacticus. Concerned in souring of milk. Synonym of *S. lactis*.

S. lactis. Concerned in souring of milk.

S. longus. Long-chained; in general descriptive of *S. pyogenes*, *anginosus* and hemolyticus.

S. mitior. Synonym of *S. brevis*.

S. mitis. Synonym of *S. brevis*.

S. mucosus. Encapsulated, probably included in Type III, *M. lanceolatus*.

S. non-hemolyticus. Colonies on blood-agar are not surrounded by a clear zone: includes *S. viridans*, *S. fecalis*, *S. salivarius*.

S. pyogenes. Hemolytic; cause of puerperal septicemia, erysipelas, abscesses, peritonitis, pneumonia, etc.

S. salivarius. A short-chained, methemoglobin-forming strain.

S. viridans. Colonies on blood-agar surrounded by greenish-colored zone, due to formation of methemoglobin.

strep'to-cyte (Gr. *streptos*, twisted + *kytos*, cell). A streptococcus.

strep-to-my-co'sis (Gr. *streptos*, twisted + *mykes*, fungus). A diseased condition caused by streptococci.

strep-to-sep-ti-ce'mia. Septicemia due to invasion by streptococci.

strep-to-thri-co'sis. An infectious disease caused by streptothrix; actinomycosis.

Strep'to-thrix (Gr. *streptos*, twisted + *thrix*, hair). A genus of Schizomycetes with hair-like filaments. See *Actinomyces*.

strep-to-tri-cho'sis. A disease similar to actinomycosis, due to invasion from streptothrix.

stress. To exert force; or force exerted.

stria, pl. *striæ* (L., a streak). Streak, line or groove.

Retzius's s. Lines of brownish color occurring almost parallel to the surface of the enamel of the tooth; supposed to indicate the stages of formation.

Schreger's s. Irregular shadowy lines crossing the striae of Retzius and enamel rods of the teeth.

striate, striated (L. *stria*, a streak). Marked with streaks or lines of another color.

stri-a'tion. The condition of being streaked.

stric'ture (L. *stringere*, to draw tight). A constricted condition of a tube or duct.

stri'dor den'ti-um. Grinding of the teeth.

stri-o-cel'lu-lar. Made up of striated muscle fibers and cells.

stripe. Streak, stria.

stroke. A sudden attack of disease.

s. culture. See under *culture*.

stro'ma (Gr. *stroma*, a bed). The foundation tissue or framework of an organ.

stro'mal, stro-mat'ic. Relating to stroma.

stron'tia. Oxid of strontium. SrO.

stron'ti-um. A dark yellow metallic element; symbol Sr. Its salts are used in medicine.

s. salicylate. A white soluble crystalline salt, used in treatment of gout and rheumatism. Dose, 5 to 30 gr. [0.3 to 2 gm.].

stro-phan'thus (Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band + *anthos*, flower). A genus of plants of the order Apocynaceæ. Its tincture is a cardiac stimulant and tonic, having the same use as digitalis. Dose, of tincture, 1 to 6 min. [0.066 to 0.4 cc.]; of the extract, 0.25 to 1 gr. [0.016 to 0.066 gm.].

stroph'u-lus (L.; Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band). Eruption of red pimples occurring in infancy about the face and neck. Also called tooth-rash.

struc'tu-ral. Relating to structure.

stru'ma (L.). 1. Scrofula. 2. Goiter.

stru-mi'tis (L. *struma*, goiter + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a thyroid gland.

stru'mous. Scrofulous.

strych'nia, strych'nin (Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade). A bitter poisonous alkaloid of nux vomica.

s. sulphate. A white crystalline powder having same properties as

strychnin. Dose, $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. [0.001 to 0.003 gm.].

stump. A term used to designate the portion of a tooth extending above the gums after the crown has been lost or removed.

stupe (L. *stupa*, tow). A cloth dipped in hot water and wrung out, used as a compress for counterirritation.

stu-pe-fa'cient, stu-pe-fac'tive (L. *stupor*, benumbed + *facere*, to make). A narcotic.

stu'por (L. *stupere*, to be benumbed). Complete or partial insensibility.

stu'por-ous. Characterized by stupor.

sty, sty. Inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the eyelids.

style, sty'let (L. *stylus*; Gr. *stylos*, a post). 1. A slender wire probe. 2. A wire used to pass through a catheter. Also used for sharp, pointed instrument to puncture skin, from which to obtain blood for examination. Same as *stilet*.

sty'li-form (L. *stylus*, a stake + *forma*, form). Shaped like a style.

sty'lo= (L. *stylus*; Gr. *stylos*, a pen). A prefix denoting relation to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

sty-lo-au-ric-u-la'ris. See *Table of Muscles*.

sty-lo-glos'sus. See *Table of Muscles*.

sty-lo-hy-oi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

sty'loid (Gr. *stylos*, pen + *eidos*, like). Shaped like a style.

sty-lo-la-ryn'ge-us. The portion of the stylopharyngeus inserted upon the epiglottis and cartilage of the thyroid.

sty-lo-man-dib'u-lar. Relating to the styloid process and the mandible.

sty-lo-mas'toid. Relating to the styloid and mastoid processes.

sty-lo-max'il-la-ry. Relating to the styloid process and the maxillæ.

sty-lo-my'loid. Relating to or connecting the styloid process and the region of the molar teeth.

sty-lo-pha-ryn-ge'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

stylus (L., a pen). 1. A style or pen. 2. A medicated pencil or bougie.

style (Gr. *stýpe*, tow). A cotton tampon.

styp'sis (Gr. *stýpsis*, astringent). Styptic action.

styp'tic (Gr. *stýpsis*, astringent). An agent that arrests hemorrhage. The principal styptics are alum, tannic acid, copper sulphate, iron sulphate.

styp'ti-cin. Cotarnin hydrochlorid; a soluble crystalline substance having styptic, analgesic and sedative properties. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. [0.025 to 0.005 gm.].

styp'tol. Cotarnin phthalate. A yellow powder, soluble in water; a powerful hemostatic, locally and internally. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. [0.05 gm.].

sub= (L., under). A prefix indicating *under* or *near*. Before *c* it becomes *suc*; before *f*, *suf*; before *g*, *sug*; before *p*, *sup*; before *r*, *sur*; before *s*, *sus*.

sub-ac'e-tate. A basic acetate.

sub-ac-id'i-ty. Lack of normal acidity.

sub-a-cute'. Moderately acute.

sub-ap'i-cal. Under the apex.

sub-ax'ial. Below the axis.

sub-cla'vi-an. Below the clavicle.

sub-cla'vi-us. See *Table of Muscles*.

sub-cul'ture. Culture made by transferring microorganisms previously cultured in a medium, to a fresh medium.

sub-cu-ta'ne-ous. Immediately under the skin.

sub-cu'tin. Paraphenolsulphonate of anesthesin. Local anesthetic.

sub-cu'tis (L. *sub*, under + *cutis*, skin). Subcutaneous tissue.

sub-den'tal (L. *sub*, under + *dens*, tooth). Under the teeth.

sub-der'mal, **sub-der'mic**. Under the skin.

sub-duct' (L. *sub*, under + *ducere*, to lead). To draw downward.

sub-ep-i-the'li-al. Under the epithelium.

sub-fas'cial. Below the fascia.

sub-ge'nus. Subdivision of a genus above the species.

sub-in-fec'tion. 1. A mild degree of infection. 2. A chronic autointoxication resulting from small and fre-

quent doses of a toxic agent introduced into or produced in the body.

sub-i'o-did. An iodid of a series containing the smallest amount of iodine.

sub-ja'cent (L. *sub*, under + *jacere*, to lie). Lying below or beneath.

sub'ject. 1. An experimental animal. 2. A body used for dissection.

sub-jec'tive. Relating to symptoms perceptible only to the individual affected.

sub'lam-ine. Ethylendiamine sulphate of mercury. A white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. Used in 1 to 500 or 1 to 1000 solution.

sub-la'tion (L. *sublatio*, removal). Removal, ablation.

sub'li-mate (L. *sublimare*, to lift up). The product of sublimation.

sub-li-ma'tion. The process of vaporizing and condensing a solid substance.

sub-lin'gual (L. *sub*, under + *lingua*, tongue). Under the tongue.

s. gland. The salivary gland situated beneath the tongue.

sub-lin-gui'tis. Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

sub-lux-a'tion (L. *sub*, under + *luxatio*, dislocation). Incomplete luxation or dislocation.

sub-ma-rine'. In dentistry, applied to an amalgam that can be used in the presence of the salivary fluids.

sub-max'il-la-ry. Beneath the jaw.

s. artery. See *Table of Arteries*.

s. gland. The salivary gland situated beneath the lower jaw.

s. fossa. Depression on the mandible in which is situated the submaxillary gland.

s. ganglion. Small nervous ganglion opposite the submaxillary gland. Its filaments form a plexus penetrating the submaxillary gland.

s. region. The space between the hyoid bone and the lower jaw.

s. vein. Vein leading from the submaxillary gland to the facial vein.

sub-men'tal (L. *sub*, under + *mentum*, the chin). Below the chin.

sub-mer'sion (L. *sub*, under + *mergere*, to dip). The act of placing a body below the surface of a liquid.

sub-mu-co'sa. The connective tissue beneath the mucous membrane.

sub-mu-co'sal. Under the mucosa.

sub-mu'cous. Under the mucous membrane.

s. anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

sub-ni'trate. Salt of nitric acid having an excess of base.

sub-nor'mal. Below or less than normal.

sub-nu-tri'tion. Nutrition that is below the normal.

sub-ox'id. The oxid of a series that contains the least amount of oxygen.

sub-ox-i-da'tion. Deficient oxidation.

subperiosteal anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

sub-salt'. A basic salt.

sub-scap-u-la'ris. See *Table of Muscles*.

sub-scrip'tion (L. *sub*, under + *scribere*, to write). The part of a prescription that gives directions for compounding.

sub'stance (L. *substantia*, substance). Material of which anything is composed.

colloid s. A jelly-like substance formed in colloid degeneration.

white s. of Schwann. See *myelin*.

sub-stan'tia. Latin meaning *substance*.

s. adamantina. The enamel.

s. eburnea. The dentin.

sub'sti-tute. A tooth in a bridge that takes the place of a natural tooth; also called "dummy," or pontic preferably.

sub-sti-tu'tion (L. *sub*, under + *statuere*, to place). The chemical replacement of atoms or radicals of a compound by other atoms or radicals.

sub-stra'tum (L. *sub*, under + *stratum*, a layer). A layer or stratum beneath another.

sub'tile (L. *subtilis*, keen). Keen, acute, as pain.

suc-ce-da'ne-ous. Having the nature of a succedaneum; substitutional.

s. teeth. The permanent teeth which take the places of the deciduous teeth.

suc-ce-da'ne-um (L. *succedere*, to take the place of). A medicine substituted for another of similar properties.

royal mineral s. A former name for amalgam, used by the Crawcours, who introduced amalgam into the United States in 1833.

suc-cin'ic acid. See *acid*.

suc-cin'i-mid of mercury. A white powder $[C_4H_4O_2N]_2Hg$; an antiseptic and antisypilitic; used in dentistry for treatment of ulceromembranous stomatitis. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. [0.012 to 0.02 gm.] hypodermically.

suc'cus, pl. *succi*. Latin, meaning *juice*.

s. entericus. Intestinal juice.

s. gastricus. Gastric juice.

s. pancreaticus. Pancreatic juice.

su'crol. A sweetening condiment, used instead of sugar in cases of diabetes.

su'crose. Same as *saccharose*.

suc'tion (L. *sugere*, to suck). The act of sucking.

su'dor (L.). Sweat.

su'dor-al (L. *sudor*, sweat). Relating to sweat.

su-dor-e'sis. Excessive sweating.

su-dor-if'er-ous (L. *sudor*, sweat + *ferre*, to bear). That which produces sweat.

su-dor-if'ic. A medicine that causes sweating.

su'et (L. *sebum*). The fat from the abdomen of an animal, specially a sheep or an ox.

suf-fu-ca'tion (L. *suffocare*, to stop the breath). Stoppage of the passage of air into the lungs, resulting in asphyxia.

suf-fu'sion (L. *sub*, under + *fundere*, to pour). 1. Extravasation of blood. 2. The act of pouring water upon a patient as a remedial measure.

sugar (L. *saccharum*; Gr. *sakcharon*). Sweet carbohydrates of various kinds; obtained from animals and vegetables.

beet s. Saccharose obtained from the root of the beet.

cane s. Saccharose obtained from sugar cane.

grape s. Glucose.

malt s. Maltose.

milk s. Lactose or lacticin, obtained from whey by evaporation and crystallization; it possesses the demulcent properties of the sugars.

s. of lead. Lead acetate.

sug-ges'tion (L. *suggerere*, to suggest). The creation or recall of an idea in the mind of a person.

sul'cate, sul'ca-ted (L. *sulcus*, a groove). Grooved or furrowed; having sulci.

s. groove. A groove following the bottom of a sulcus.

sul'cu-lus, pl. *sulculi* (L. dim of *sulcus*, a little groove). A small sulcus.

sul'cus, pl. *sulci* (L., a groove). Groove or fissure, as a groove on the surface of a tooth.

alveolobuccal s. Sulcus in the mucous membrane of the mouth between the cheek and gums.

alveololingual s. Sulcus in the mucous membrane of the mouth between the gums and tongue.

sulf-. For words beginning thus see under sulph-. Sulfur, sulfate, etc. is the more modern form of spelling, but has not been adopted generally.

sulph=, sul'pho=. A prefix indicating that the compound contains sulphur or SO₂, sulphurous anhydrid.

sul'phate [sul'fate] (L. *sulphas*). A salt of sulphuric acid, produced by the combination of sulphuric acid and a base.

sul'phid. [sul'fid] A combination of sulphuric acid and another element or base.

sul'phite [sul'fit] (L. *sulphis*). A combination of sulphurous acid and a base.

sul-pho-car'bol. Sulphocarbolic acid. See *acid*.

sul-pho-car'bo-late. A salt prepared by heating together sulphuric and carbolic acids, diluting with water, and saturating with a base, as soda, zinc, etc. The sulphocarbulates are

disinfectants used on wounds and as an intestinal disinfectant.

sul-pho-car-bol'ic acid. See *acid*.

sul-pho-cy'a-nate. A salt of sulphocyanic acid. See *acid*.

sul-pho-cy-an'ic ac'id. See *thiocyanic acid*.

sul-pho-phe'nol. Phenolsulphonic acid; an oily, brownish antiseptic and disinfectant, used in 1 to 10 per cent solutions, like phenol.

sul-pho-sal-i-cyl'ic acid. An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydrid upon salicylic acid. It is used as a test for albumin in urine, and as a substitute for salicylic acid. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.3 to 0.6 gm.].

sul'phur (L., gen. *sulphuris*). A yellow, rock-like element occurring in abundance in volcanic regions. Symbol S. In powdered form it is used in skin diseases; it is laxative and diaphoretic. Dose, 10 to 30 gr. [0.666 to 2 gm.].

flowers of s. Sublimated sulphur.

sul'phur-ra-ted, sul'phu-ret-ed. Impregnated with sulphur.

sul'phu-ret. Same as *sulphid*.

sul-phu'ric ac'id. See *acid*.

sul'phu-rous ac'id. See *acid*.

suma. Latin for *take*, abbreviated *sum*.

su-men'dus. Latin for *to be taken*, also abbr. *sum*.

sum-ma'tion (L. *summa*, total). Accumulated muscular, sensory or mental stimulation.

sump. A trade name for an investing material.

su'per= (L. *super*, above). A prefix indicating above, or excess.

su-per-a-cid'i-ty. Excessive acidity.

su-per-cil'i-a-ry (L. *super*, above + *cilium*, eye-lash). Relating to the region of the eyebrow.

su-per-cil'i-um, pl. *supercilia* (L. *super*, above + *cilium*, eyelash). The eyebrow.

su-per-fi'cial. Relating to or located near the surface.

su-per-in-duce' (L. *super*, above + *inducere*, to bring). To bring on in addition to a condition already existing.

su-pe'ri-or (L. comp. of *superius*, high).

Higher; indicating the upper of two parts. Opposed to inferior.

su-per-me'di-al. Above the middle.

su-per-nu'me-ra-ry (L. *super*, above + *numerus*, number). In excess of the normal number.

s. teeth. Teeth above the usual or normal number.

su-per-salt. A salt having an excess of acid.

su-per-sat'u-rate L. *super*, over + *saturare*, to saturate). To add to a liquid a larger quantity of a substance than it can dissolve.

supersaturated solution. A solution containing more of the solute than is normal for a given temperature. The excess of solute is instantaneously precipitated by the addition of a minute, solid particle of the solute, or by mechanical agitation.

su-per-scrip'tion (L. *super*, above + *scribere*, to write). The beginning of a prescription, usually consisting of the sign *R*, the symbol for *recipe*, take.

su-per-sen'si-tive. Being excessively sensitive.

su-per-sen-si-ti-za'tion. Inducing excessive sensitiveness. Same as *hypersensitization*.

su-pine' (L. *supinus*, on the back). Lying on the back.

sup-pres'sive (L. *sub*, beneath + *premere*, to press). Stoppage of secretion or excretion, or of growth.

sup'pu-rant (L. *suppurare*, to form pus). 1. An agent that induces suppuration. 2. Suppurative.

sup-pu-ra'tion (L. *suppurare*, to form pus). Formation of pus; purulence.

sup'pu-ra-tive. That which produces pus.

su'pra- (L. *supra*, above). A prefix indicating above or over.

su-pra-man-dib'u-lar. Situated above the mandible.

su-pra-max'il-la-ry (L. *supra*, above + *maxilla*, jaw). 1. Above or over the maxillæ. 2. Relating to the maxillæ.

supra-occlusion. Term used to designate the condition of the teeth being

extruded more than normally from the sockets.

su-pra-re'nal (L. *supra*, above + *ren*, kidney). Situated above the kidney.

s. extract. A principle extracted from the suprarenal glands of animals, particularly sheep. It is a very powerful hemostatic. See *epinephrin*.

s. gland. The ductless gland above the kidney.

su-pra-ren'al-in. A proprietary preparation of suprarenal glands.

su-pra-re'nin. The active principle of the suprarenal gland; a powerful hemostatic. Same as *epinephrin*.

su-pra-spi-na'les. See *Table of Muscles*.

sur'face. The exterior part of a body.

approximal s., buccal s., contact s., distal s., facial s., labial s., lingual s., masticatory s., occlusal s., proximal s. See *surfaces of teeth*.

s. angles of the teeth. See *angles of surfaces of the teeth*.

surfaces of teeth. Generally speaking the crown of each tooth has five surfaces which are named according to position and use. The incisors and cuspids have labial, toward the lips; lingual, toward the tongue; occlusal, toward the opposing teeth; mesial, toward the median line of the face; and distal, away from the median line. The bicuspid and molars have the same surfaces except that buccal, toward the cheek, is used instead of labial. In addition to these, the surfaces lying against adjoining teeth are called proximal or approximal surfaces. [Black.]

sur'geon (Gr. *chirurgēin*, *cheir*, hand + *ergein*, to work). One who practices surgery.

S. G. O. Abbreviation for Surgeon-General's Office.

sur'ge-ry (L. *chirurgia*; Gr. *cheir*, hand + *ergein*, to work). 1. That branch of medicine which deals with the treatment of diseases by operative measures. 2. The place where such measures are applied.

aseptic s. Surgical practice in which strict asepsis is observed.

clinical s. Surgery practiced in a teaching surgical clinic.

cosmetic s. Plastic surgery for the purpose of correcting disfigurements.

dental s. Operative dentistry.

oral s. Surgery of the mouth.

orthopedic s. The correction of deformities in children.

plastic s. That branch of surgery which deals with the correction of defects by the transfer of tissue from another part of the body.

sur'gi-cal. Relating to surgery.

sur-re'nal. Suprarenal.

sur'ro-gate (L. *surrogare*, to substitute). A medicine or ingredient substituted for another.

sus-pen'sion (L. *sub*, under + *pendere*, to hang). Temporary cessation of the action of an organ or part.

su-tu'ra. Latin, meaning *suture*.

su-tu-ral. Relating to a suture.

su'ture (L. *sutura*). 1. A stitch used in closing a wound. 2. The line of union of adjacent bones.

apposition s. A suture for the approximation of the edges of a wound through the skin only.

catgut s. A suture made of catgut.

coaptation s. Same as *apposition s.*

dentate s. One in which the opposing edges of the bones are toothed.

figure-of-eight s. The form of suture employed to unite wounds of the cheeks and edges of a harelip. A pin or needle is passed through the edges of the wound or lip so as to keep them in contact, and a piece of thread is then wound around the pin from one side of the division to the other in the form of the figure 8.

frontal s. The vertical suture between the two halves of the frontal bone in fetal and early childhood life.

frontomaxillary s. The suture between the frontal and the maxillary bones.

harelip s. See *figure-of-eight s.*

incisive s. See *premaxillary s.*

intermaxillary s. The line of junction between the maxillary bones.

interrupted s. A number of stitches made separately and at short distances from each other.

lead=plate s. A method of suturing in which the ends of the threads are fastened to lead plates.

mattress s. A form of continuous suture backward and forward through the two lips of the wound.

nasofrontal s. The suture between the nasal and frontal bones.

nasomaxillary s. A suture between the nasal and maxillary bones.

palatine s. A suture between the palate bones.

palatomaxillary s. A suture between the palate and maxillary bones.

premaxillary s. A suture between the maxillary and premaxillary bones when the latter are present.

quilted s. A continuous mattress suture in which each stitch is tied when formed and the next stitch made in the opposite direction.

rubber s. A harelip suture in which a rubber band is used to take the place of the thread.

sagittal s. The suture between the parietal bones.

Suzanne's gland [Jean Georges-Suzanne, French physician, 1859]. A small mucous gland under the alveololingual sulcus of the mouth.

swab. A piece of cotton attached to a wire or small stick of wood, used for collecting material for bacteriological study.

swage. To shape a piece of metal between a die and counter die.

swal'low. The act of deglutition.

sweat. Perspiration.

s. gland. A gland that secretes sweat.

sweat'ing. The process of uniting two ends of metal by means of heat, without the use of a soldering medium. Also called *autogenous soldering*.

swel'ling. An abnormally elevated part of the body.

sy-co'sis (Gr. *sykon*, a fig). A disease characterized by inflammation of the hair follicles.

syl'la-bus (Gr. *syllabos*, a collection).
Outline of a course of lectures.

sym-, syn- (Gr. *syn*, together). A prefix signifying *together*.

sym'bi-on (Gr. *syn*, together + *bios*, life). Either of two organs living in a state of symbiosis.

sym-bi-o'sis (Gr. *symbiosis*, living together). Coexistence of organisms; living together of two dissimilar organisms.

sym-bi-ot'ic. Relating to symbiosis.

sym'bol (Gr. *symbolon*, a sign). A character or sign representing something else. In chemistry a letter or letters representing an element.

sym-pa-thet'ic (Gr. *syn*, with + *pathos*, suffering). 1. Relating to or caused by sympathy. 2. Sympathetic nervous system. See *nerve*.

sym-pa-thet'i-cus. The sympathetic nervous system.

sym'pa-thy (Gr. *syn*, with + *pathos*, suffering). Connection existing between the action of organs or parts more or less distant from each other.

sym-pex'is (Gr. *sympexis*, a concretion). A concretion.

sym-phys'e-al. Relating to a symphysis.

sym'phy-sis (Gr. *syn*, with + *phyein*, to grow). The line of fusion or union of bones.

s. mandibulæ. Same as *s. menti*.

s. menti. The central line of the mandible where the two parts of which the bone is composed at birth are joined together.

symp'tom (L. *symptoma*; Gr. *symp-toma*, *syn*, with + *ptoma*, a falling). Any sign indicating disease or condition of the body.

objective s. A symptom of disease observed only by the diagnostician.

reflex s. A symptom of a disease occurring in a part remote from the part affected.

subjective s. A symptom of disease observed only by the patient.

symp-to-mat'ic. Relating to or having the nature of a symptom.

symp-to-ma-tol'o-gy (Gr. *symptoma*, symptom + *logos*, treatise). The study of symptoms.

symp-to'sis (Gr. *syn*, with + *ptosis*, falling). Gradual emaciation of the body or a part.

syn- (Gr. *syn*, with, together). A prefix indicating *with*.

syn-al'gia (Gr. *syn*, with + *algos*, pain). Pain in one part of the body caused by a diseased condition in another part.

syn-al'gic. Relating to or having the nature of synalgia.

syn-ar-thro'dia (Gr. *syn*, with + *arthrodia*, joint). An immovable articulation.

syn-ar-thro'di-al. Relating to synarthrodia.

syn-ar-thro'sis. Same as *synarthrodia*.

syn-ath-roi'sis (Gr. *syn*, with + *athroisis*, collection). Congestion.

syn-chi'li-a (Gr. *syn*, together + *cheilos*, lip). Atresia of the lips.

syn-chon-dro'sis (Gr. *syn*, with + *chondros*, cartilage). Articulation of bones by means of cartilage.

syn'chro-nism. The act of occurring at the same time.

syn'chro-nous (Gr. *syn*, together + *chronos*, time). Occurring at the same time.

syn'co-pe (Gr. *syn*, together + *koptein*, to fall). Fainting; temporary cessation of the functions of respiration and circulation.

syn-cyt'i-um (Gr. *syn*, with + *kytos*, cell). A protoplasmic mass of cells with ill-defined limits and large nuclei.

syn-des-mi'tis (Gr. *syndesmos*, a band + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a ligament.

syn-des-mol'o-gy (Gr. *syndesmos*, ligament + *logos*, treatise). The study of ligaments.

syn-des'mo-plas-ty (Gr. *syndesmos*, ligament + *plassein*, to mold). Plastic operation on ligaments.

syn-des-mo'sis (Gr. *syndesmos*, ligament). Articulation of bones by means of ligaments.

syn-des-mot'o-my (Gr. *syndesmos*, ligament + *temnein*, to cut). Dissection of ligaments.

syn'drome (Gr. *syn*, with + *dromos*, course). The aggregate of symptoms of a disease.

syn-e'chi-a, pl. *synechiæ* (Gr. *syn*, together + *echein*, to hold). An adhesion of parts.

syn-er-get'ic, syn-er'gic, syn-er-gis'tic (*syn*, with + *ergein*, to work). The act of working together.

syn'er-gist (Gr. *syn*, with + *ergon*, work). A remedy that assists the action of another.

syn'er-gy (Gr. *syn*, together + *ergein*, to work). Coöperative action between drugs or organs.

syn-es-the'sia (Gr. *syn*, together + *aisthesis*, sensation). Sensation in a part resulting from stimulation applied in another part.

syn'o-nym (Gr. *syn*, with + *onyma*, name). A word having the same meaning as another.

syn-os-te-o'sis, syn-os-to'sis (Gr. *syn*, together + *osteon*, bone). The union of bones by means of osseous tissues.

syn-o-vec'to-my (*syn*, with + *oon*, egg + *temnein*, to cut). The operation of excision of a synovial membrane.

syn'o-vi-a (Gr. *syn*, with + *oon*, egg). The viscid fluid resembling the white of an egg excreted by the membranes surrounding a movable joint.

syn'o-vi-al. Relating to synovia.

s. fluid. The lubricating fluid of a joint.

s. membrane. The membrane surrounding movable joints and excreting synovial fluid.

syn-o-vi'tis (Gr. *syn*, with + *oon*, egg + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the synovial membrane.

syn'the-sis (Gr. *syn*, together + *tithenai* to put). The artificial forming of a chemical compound by combining its elements.

syn-thet'ic. Artificial. Relating to synthesis.

s. cement. A cement supposedly made up of the elements of tooth structure.

syph'il-id, syph'il-ide. A skin eruption of syphilitic origin.

syph'il-is. An infectious, contagious venereal disease characterized by lesions, mucous patches and gummata, caused by the *Spirochæta pallida* or *Treponema pallidum*.

congenital s. Hereditary syphilis.

primary s. The first stage of syphilis, from the time of the infection to the appearance of the initial lesion.

secondary s. The second stage of the disease in which constitutional symptoms are developed, as exhibited in lesions of the skin and mucous membrane.

tertiary s. The final stage of the disease, marking the formation of gummata.

syph-i-lit'ic. Relating to or affected with syphilis.

syph-il-o-gen'e-sis. The origin or development of syphilis.

syph-il-og'ra-phy. The literature or writings on syphilis.

syph'il-oid. Resembling syphilis.

syph-il-ol'o-gist. One having expert knowledge of syphilis, its symptoms and treatment.

syph-il-ol'o-gy. The study of syphilis and its treatment.

syph-il-o'ma, pl. *syphilomata*. A lesion or gumma of syphilitic origin.

syph'il-ous. Relating to or affected with syphilis.

syr. Abbr. of Latin *syrupus*, syrup.

syr'inge (L. *syrix*; Gr. *syrix*, a tube). An instrument used to inject fluids into a vessel, cavity or other part of the body.

hot-air s. An instrument for introducing hot-air into a tooth cavity.

hypodermic s. A syringe used to inject local anesthetics into the body tissues.

syr-in-gi'tis (Gr. *syrix*, tube + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

syr'inx (Gr. *syrix*, a tube). 1. Eustachian tube. 2. Fistula. 3. Syringe.

syr'up (L. *syrupus*, syrup). A medicated solution of sugar.

syru'pus. Simple syrup, a saturated solution of sugar in water. Abbr. *syr*.

s. aurantii [U. S. P.]. Made from tincture of orange or from sweet orange peel.

s. ferri hypophosphitis [N. F.]. Syrup of ferric hypophosphite.

s. hypophosphitum [U. S. P.]. Contains 1 grain each of hypophosphites of sodium and potassium, and 2½ grains of hypophosphite of calcium to the drachm. Dose, 4 to 16 cc.

s. ipecacuanhæ [U. S. P.]. Contains fl. extract of ipecac, 7 parts; acetic acid, 1 part; in 92 parts of syrup. Dose, as expectorant, 20 to 60 min. [1.3 to 4.0 cc.]; as emetic, 0.5 to 1 ounce [15 to 30 cc.] adult.

s. simplex. Simple syrup [U. S. P.].

s. sodii hypophosphitis [N. F.]. Syrup of sodium hypophosphite. Dose, 1 dr. [4 cc.], contains 2 gr. [0.13 gm.] of the salt.

sys-sar-ko'sis (Gr. *syn*, together + *sarx*, flesh). Union of bones by means of muscles, as the union between the hyoid bone and the mandible.

sys-tal'tic (Gr. *systaltikos*, drawing together). Alternate contraction and dilatation.

sys'tem (Gr. *syn*, together + *histemi*, to place). 1. The body as a whole. 2. Combination of parts into a working whole, as the nervous system. 3. An orderly arrangement.

alimentary s. The alimentary tract with the digestive organs.

circulatory s. The blood-vessels and lymph-vessels. Also called the *vascular system*.

dentinal s. The dentinal tubules radiating from a pulp cavity.

digestive s. The gastro-intestinal tract with associated organs.

endocrine s. The organs and glands of internal secretion; the thymus, thyroid, adrenals, pituitary, testicles, ovaries, etc.

glandular s. The glandular structures of the body.

Haversian s. A Haversian canal with the lamellæ around it.

lymphatic s. The lymphatic glands and vessels of the body.

muscular s. The muscles of the body taken together.

nervous s. The nerves and nerve centers of the body considered together.

portal s. The vessels that convey venous blood to the liver.

sympathetic nervous s. The nerve ganglia extending from each side of the spinal column.

vascular s. The blood-vessels and lymph-vessels of the body considered together.

sys-te-mat'ic. Arranged according to a system.

sys-tem'ic. Relating to the body as a whole.

sys'to-le (Gr. *systole*, contraction). The contracting movement of the heart.

sys-tol'ic. Relating to the systole.

syzy-gy (Gr. *syzygia*, conjunction). The fusion of two bodies which still retain their identity.

T

T. Abbr. for temperature.

Ta. Chemical symbol for *tantalum*.

tab-a-co'sis. Poisoning from excessive use of tobacco.

tab'ac-um. Latin, meaning *tobacco*.

ta'bes (L. *tabere*, to decay). 1. Emaciation of the whole body; atrophy of a part of the body. 2. Locomotor ataxia.

ta-bes'cent. Wasting; shriveling.

ta-bet'ic. Relating to or affected with tabes.

ta'ble (L. *tabula*). 1. A flat plate of bone; the two plates of compact tissue forming the bones of the cranium. 2. A flat-topped piece of furniture. 3. Orderly arrangement of data.

bracket t. A dentist's table for holding instruments, supported by a wall bracket.

operating t. A table upon which a patient is placed during an operation.

ta'ble-spoon. A large spoon containing approximately four fluidrams, 15 cc.

tab'let. A medicated lozenge.

tab'loid. Resembling a tablet.

tache [tash]. French, meaning *spot*.

tach-y-car'dia (Gr. *tachys*, swift + *kardia*, heart). Rapid action of the heart.

tach-y-pha'gia (Gr. *tachys*, swift + *phagein*, to eat). Rapid eating.

tac'tile (L. *tangere*, to touch). Relating to touch.

tac-ti-log'ic-al. Relating to touch.

tac'tu-al. Same as *tactile*.

tæ'nia, pl. *tæniæ* (L., a band). 1. Fascia; a strip of nerve substance. 2. A tapeworm.

Taggart's casting method [W. H. Taggart, contemporary Chicago dentist]. A method of casting gold under pressure; used extensively in casting inlays of gold.

tag'ma, pl. *tagmata* (Gr. *tagma*, a thing arranged). The ultimate part of the

living cell, corresponding to the molecule of inorganic matter.

tail (L. *cauda*). The caudal extremity.

Talbot's iodo-glycerol [Eugene S. Talbot, contemporary Chicago dentist]. A compound of zinc iodid, 12 gm.; water, 8 cc.; iodine, 20 gm.; and glycerin, 40 cc. Used as a counter-irritant in pericemental disturbances and in diseased conditions of the mucous membrane of the mouth accompanying pyorrhea.

talc, tal'cum. Hydrated magnesium silicate, used as a dusting powder.

tal'on (L., bird's claw). The posterior prominence on the crown of a maxillary molar tooth.

tal'o-nid (L. *talon*, claw). The posterior moiety of primitive mammalian lower molars, comprising the hypoconid, the entoconid, the hypoconulid and the talonid basin. [Gregory.]

ta'lus. Ankle.

tam'a-rac. Bark of the North American tree, *Larix americana*; it is tonic and astringent. Dose, of fluidextract, 30 to 80 min. [2.0 to 5.33 cc.].

tam'pon (Fr.). A piece of cotton or other material used to control hemorrhage.

tam'pon-age, tam'pon-ing. The use of the tampon.

tan'nate. A salt of tannic acid.

tan'nic acid. See *acid*.

tan'nin. Tannic acid; obtained from oak bark and other astringent vegetables. It is astringent, styptic and hemostatic. Dose, 1 to 10 gr. [0.066 to 0.666 gm.].

tan'sy. *Tanacetum vulgare*, a plant of the U. S. The leaves and tops contain tannic acid, and an essential oil, *oleum tanacetii*. The latter is diuretic, emmenagogue and anthelmintic. Dose of oil, 1 to 3 min. [0.066 to 0.2 cc.]; fluidextract, 20 to 60 min. [1.3 to 4 cc.].

tan'tal-um. A metallic element; symbol, Ta.

ta-pe'tum (L. *tapes*, a carpet). The fibrous band extending from the corpus callosum to the temporal lobe.

t. alveoli. The periosteum of the alveoli.

tar. A black liquid resin obtained by destructive distillation of various species of the pine tree.

coal t. A black viscid substance obtained from bituminous coal.

tare. Weight of the container of a chemical substance.

tar'sus, pl. *tarsi* (Gr. *tarsis*, eyelid). 1. The connective tissue that gives shape to the eyelid. 2. The posterior part of the foot.

tar'tar (L. *tartarum*; Gr. *tartaron*). 1. The incrustation that forms on the teeth. 2. The dregs or sediment of a wine-cask. 3. The common term applied to salivary calculus.

cream of t. Potassium bitartrate.

tar-tar'ic ac'id. See *acid*.

tar'trate. A salt of tartaric acid.

tar'tra-ted. Combined with tartaric acid.

taste. One of the five senses; the faculty possessed by the tongue by which sensations of savor are perceived.

tax'is (Gr. *taxis* from *tassein*, to arrange). 1. The reaction of a cell to stimulus. 2. Reduction of a hernia by manipulation. 3. Orderly classification.

tax-on'o-my (Gr. *taxis*, order + *nomos*, law). The principles of classification of living organisms.

Tb. Chemical symbol for *terbium*.

T=bandage. See *bandage*.

Te. Chemical symbol for *tellurium*.

teak. A tree of southern Asia, from which a medicinal oil and tar are obtained.

tease. To separate tissues for microscopic examination.

tech'nic. Method of procedure of a surgical operation or a mechanical process.

tech'nic-al. Relating to technic or technique.

tech'nics. 1. The doctrine of arts in general. 2. The technical rules, terms, methods, etc., peculiar to an applied art, science, or study; as dental technics, operative technics.

tech'nique (Fr.). Same as *technic*.

tec-tol'o-gy (Gr. *tekton*, builder + *logos*, treatise). Study of the shape of structures.

teeth (L. *dentes*, pl. of *dens*, tooth).

The bone-like dermal appendages set in the alveoli of the maxillæ and mandible, which serve the purpose in man of prehension, cutting and masticating the food, and aid in phonation. Man has two sets of teeth, the deciduous set composed of twenty teeth; four central incisors, four lateral incisors, four cuspids or canines, and eight molars, and the second or permanent set composed of thirty-two teeth; four central incisors, four lateral incisors, four cuspids or canines, four first bicuspid or premolars, four second bicuspid or premolars, four first molars, four second molars, and four third molars. The teeth are made up anatomically of the following structures: Nasmyth's membrane; enamel, covering the crown; cementum, covering the root; dentin and pulp. The tooth is divided anatomically into the crown, or exposed portion; the cervix, or neck, the constricted portion at the gum line, and the root, the portion imbedded in the alveolar socket. The crown portion is further divided anatomically for convenience of description into the incisal third, the middle third, and cervical third of the crown. The root portion is similarly, and for descriptive purposes, divided into, the cervical third, the middle third, and the apical third of the root.

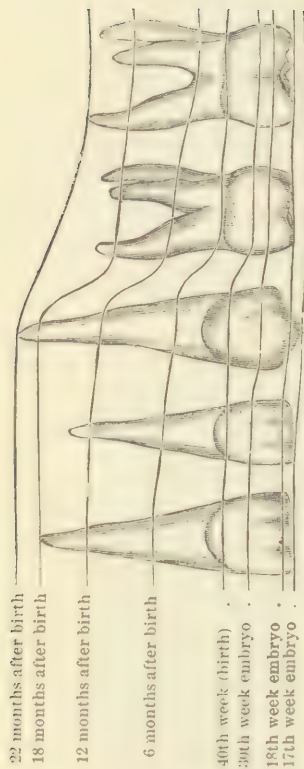
angles of the t. See under *angles of the teeth*.

artificial t. Teeth made of porcelain in imitation of the crown portion of natural teeth.

block t. Porcelain teeth made in groups of two and three with enamel imitation of the gums fused to the teeth.

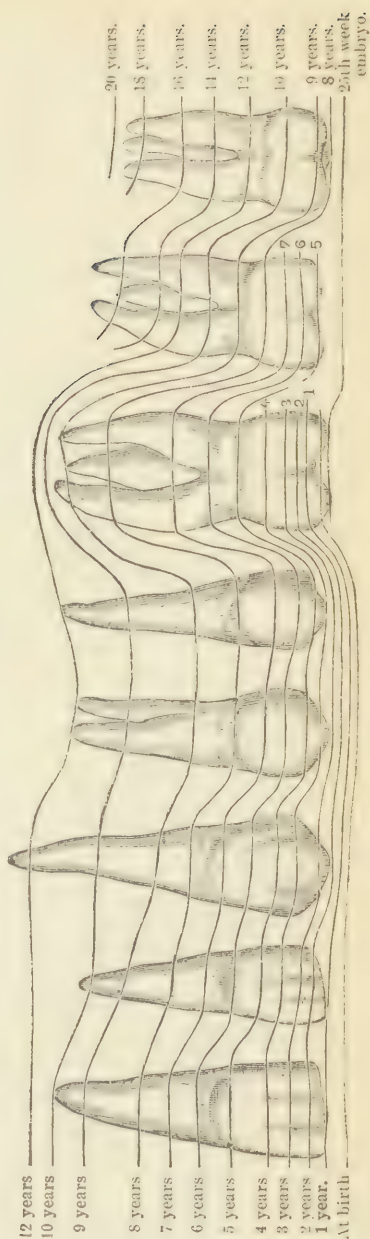
calcification of t. The hardening of the teeth by the process of deposition

FIG. 1



Calcification of the Deciduous Teeth.

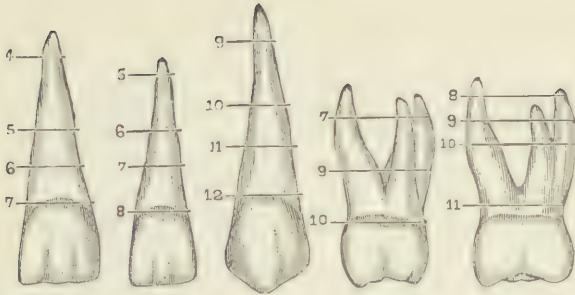
FIG. 2



Calcification of the Permanent Teeth. (Peirce.)

PLATE XXI

FIG. 1



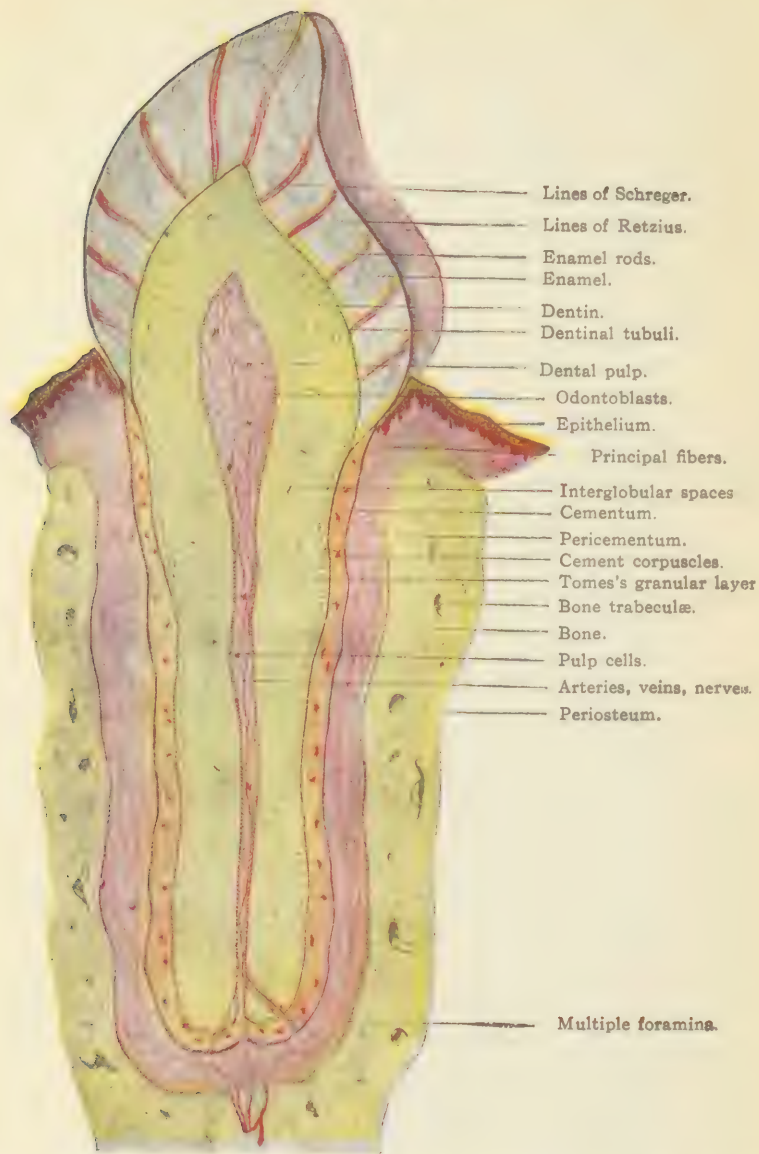
Decalcification of the Deciduous Teeth. The numbers on figure indicate years.

FIG. 2



Skull of a Child Aged about Six Years, Showing All the Deciduous Teeth in Position and the Developing Permanent Ones. (Cryer.)

PLATE XXII



Showing Histology of the Normal Tooth and Supporting Structures. (Buckley.

of calcium salts in their structures. The progress of calcification is graphically illustrated in the accompanying charts.

decalcification of the deciduous teeth. The process of decalcifying of the roots of the deciduous teeth preparatory to exfoliation. The accompanying chart shows the progress of decalcification in years.

deciduous t. Teeth of the first dentition.

eruption of the deciduous teeth. The average age of eruption of the deciduous teeth is as follows: Central incisors, six to eight months; lateral incisors, seven to nine months; first molars, fourteen to sixteen months; cuspids or canines, seventeen to eighteen months; second molars, eighteen to twenty-four months.

eruption of permanent teeth. The average age of eruption of the permanent teeth is as follows: First molars, six to seven years; central incisors, seven to eight years; lateral incisors, eight to nine years; first bicuspids or premolars, ten to eleven years; second bicuspids or premolars, eleven to twelve years; cuspids or canines, twelve to fourteen years; second molars, twelve to sixteen years; third molars, sixteen to twenty years.

eye t. Term improperly applied to the cuspid teeth.

Hutchinson's t. Teeth that are peg-shaped, with semilunar notches at the incisal edges supposed to be characteristic of syphilis.

incorruptible t. Term formerly applied to porcelain teeth.

milk t. Term applied to the deciduous dentition.

mineral t. Term formerly applied to porcelain teeth.

mounting t. The act of placing artificial teeth in their proper relations on the articulator.

names of margins of surfaces of the teeth. These take the names of the surfaces of the teeth toward which they are placed. In the bicuspids and molars these are the mesial, buccal, distal and lingual

margins of occlusal surfaces; the mesial, occlusal, distal and gingival margins of buccal and lingual surfaces; the buccal occlusal lingual and gingival margin of mesial and distal surfaces. In the incisors and cuspids these are the mesial, incisal, distal and gingival margins of labial and lingual surfaces. Proximal surfaces of the incisors, because of their triangular form, have but three margins; the labial, gingival and lingual. The incisal surface or edge is not supposed to have margins ordinarily requiring names, but in case of any necessity, especially in cases of considerable abrasion, the margins would be named on the same plan as the above. [Black.]

permanent t. Teeth of the second or permanent dentition.

succedaneous t. Teeth of the second or permanent dentition that succeed corresponding with those of the deciduous set.

surfaces of the t. See *angles of surfaces of the teeth*.

wisdom t. Term improperly applied to the third molar teeth.

teeth'ing. Dentition; eruption of the teeth.

teg'men, pl. *tegmina* (L.). A cover.

teg-men'tum (L.). A covering.

teg'u-ment (L. *tegmen*, a cover). Integument or skin.

tel-an-gi-i'tis (Gr. *telos*, end + *angeion*, a vessel + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the capillaries.

tel-an-gi-o'ma (Gr. *telos*, end + *angeion*, vessel + *oma*, tumor). A tumor composed of dilated capillaries.

tel-e-neu'ron (Gr. *tele*, end + *neuron*, nerve). Termination of a nerve.

tel-e-o-ther-a-peu'tics (Gr. *tele*, far + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment by mental suggestion.

tel-ep'ath-y (Gr. *tele*, far + *pathos*, feeling). Communication of mind without the use of external means.

tel'lu-rate. A salt of telluric acid.

tel-lu'ri-um. A rare metallic element; symbol Te.

tel-o-den'dri-on, pl. *telodendria* (Gr. *telos*, end + *dendria*, a small tree). One of the terminal twigs in the dendrites of a neuron.

tel'o-phase (Gr. *telos*, end + *phasis*, phase). The phase of karyokinesis at which cell division becomes complete.

tem'per. The state of a metal with regard to its hardness, produced by heating and sudden cooling.

tem'pe-ra-ment (L. *temperare*, to moderate). Characteristics of mind and body of the individual; there are four classes: *sanguine*, *bilious*, *lymphatic* and *nervous*. Efforts have been made by Ward, North and others, with some measure of success, to establish a classification of patients according to temperament as a determining factor in the color and form of artificial teeth suited to the individual.

bilious t. The temperament characterized by a preponderance of bile, indicated by dark complexion, dark hair, high blood pressure, slow pulse, strong appetite and tenacity of purpose.

lymphatic t. One characterized by a fair complexion, sluggish circulation, light hair and tendency to inflammation of the skin and lymphatics.

nervous t. One characterized by mental and physical alertness, rapid pulse, excitability, but lacking in fixedness of purpose.

sanguine t., sanguineous t. One characterized by a ruddy complexion light hair and eyes, full pulse, indicating an abundant blood supply.

tem'pe-ra-ture (L. *temperatura*, *temperare*, to moderate). The degree of heat or cold of a body measured by the thermometer.

body t. Temperature of the body.

maximum t. In bacteriology, used to indicate the temperature above which growth will not take place.

mean t. The average atmospheric temperature of a given locality.

minimum t. In bacteriology, used to indicate the temperature below which growth will not take place.

normal t. The temperature of the human body in health, 98.6° F. or 37° C.

optimum t. The temperature most favorable for the culturing of any special microorganism.

subnormal t. Any temperature below the normal.

tem'po-ral (L. *tempus*, temple). Relating to the temples.

t. bone. The irregularly shaped bone situated at the lateral and inferior parts of the cranium, which it assists in forming.

tem-po-ral'is (L.). See *Table of Muscles*.

temporary stopping. A preparation of gutta-percha used as a temporary tooth filling.

tem-po-ro-man-dib'u-lar. Relating to the temporal bone and the mandible.

t. articulation. The articulation of mandible in the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

tem-po-ro-max'il-la-ry. Relating to the temporal bone and the maxilla.

te-nac'i-ty. Toughness.

ten-ac'u-lum (L. *tenere*, to hold). 1. A hooked instrument for holding parts out of the way. 2. A band of fibrous tissue.

te'nax. Rope fibers prepared for surgical dressings.

ten'der-ness. Abnormal sensitiveness to touch.

ten'di-nous (L. *tendere*, to stretch). Relating to or resembling a tendon.

ten'don (L. *tendere*, to stretch). The fibrous cord of connective tissue by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other structure.

ten-es'mus (Gr. *teinein*, to strain). Straining.

ten'o= (Gr. *tenon*, tendon). A prefix indicating relation to a tendon.

ten'o-phyte (Gr. *tenon*, tendon + *phylon*, growth). Tumorous growth in a tendon.

ten-o-si'tis (Gr. *tenon*, tendon + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a tendon.

ten-os-to'sis (Gr. *tenon*, tendon + *osteon*, bone). Ossification of a tendon.

ten-o-syn-o-vi'tis (Gr. *tenon*, tendon + *syn*, with + *oon*, egg + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of tendons and their sheaths.

ten'sile (L. *tendere*, to stretch). Relating to the quality of a metal which permits of extension.

ten-sil'i-ty. The quality of a metal that permits it to be stretched.

ten'sion (L. *tendere*, to stretch). The state of being stretched.

ten'sor (L. *tendere*, to stretch). A muscle that creates tension. See *Table of Muscles*.

ten'sor pa'la-ti. See *Table of Muscles*.

ten'sor tar'si. See *Table of Muscles*.

tent (L. *tendere*, to stretch). A plug of gauze or other material inserted into the orifice of a wound to induce healing from the bottom.

tenth cranial nerve. The pneumogastric or vagus nerve. See *Table of Nerves*.

ter= (L., three times). A prefix indicating three or three times.

ter'a-tism (Gr. *teratisma*, a monstrosity). A monstrosity or anomalous formation.

ter'bi-um. A metallic element; symbol Tb.

ter-chlo'rid. A compound containing three atoms of chlorine with one atom of a base.

tere. Latin, meaning *rub*.

ter'e-bene. A liquid hydrocarbon obtained from turpentine by the action of sulphuric acid. It is an antiseptic and expectorant. Dose, 5 to 20 min. [0.33 to 1.33 cc.].

teres major and minor. See *Table of Muscles*.

ter in die. Latin phrase meaning *three times a day*. Abbr. t. i. d.

term (Gr. *terma*; L. *terminus*, limit). Limit. The time through which a thing lasts.

terminal anesthesia. See *anesthesia*.

ter-mi-nol'o-gy (L. *terminus*, term + Gr. *logos*, treatise). Nomenclature; the science which deals with the derivation and construction of terms.

ter'min-us (L.). The end.

ter'na-ry. Third; consisting of three.

ter'pene. One of a number of hydrocarbons contained in many essential oils and resins.

ter'pin. Turpentine camphor obtained from terpin hydrate by the action of heat.

t. hydrate. A colorless crystalline substance obtained from turpentine

oil by the action of alcohol and nitric acid. It is antiseptic and expectorant. Dose, 2 to 20 gr. [0.13 to 1.3 gm.].

ter'ra. Latin, meaning *earth*.

t. alba. White clay; an absorbent.

ter'ti-a-ry [ter'she-a-ry] (L. *tertius*, third). Third in order.

t. syphilis. The third stage of syphilis.

test (L. *testum*, a crucible). 1. Method of ascertaining a fact by experiment. 2. The material used in such an experiment.

t. meal. A meal, definitely determined in quantity and quality, for testing the digestive power of the stomach.

t. paper. A paper on which is deposited a reagent, as litmus paper.

t. solution. A standard solution of a reagent used in making chemical reagents.

t.=tube. A glass tube closed at one end, used to observe chemical reactions or growth of bacterial cultures.

TESTS

acetone t. A test for the presence of acetone in the urine, made by adding a few drops of sodium nitroprussic, shaking and pouring over the mixture stronger ammonia water; a magenta-colored line is formed over the area of contact if acetone be present. It is indicative of an acidosis.

agglutination t. A test based on the fact that specific agglutinins are formed in the blood-serum of infected individuals, which will agglutinate the specific bacteria of the infection. Used widely as the Widal test in the diagnosis of typhoid fever; also used to differentiate pneumococci and streptococci.

albumin t. Urine is boiled; a cloudiness, which is not dissolved by acetic acid, indicates the presence of albumin.

Fehling's t. Mix the suspected liquid (urine) with freshly prepared Fehling's solution and boil. A red precipitate of cuprous oxid indicates the presence of glucose. Fehling's solution is an aqueous solution of

cupric sulphate mixed with potassium-sodic tartrate in a KOH solution.

indican t. (Jaffe's). To the suspected liquid add an equal amount of concentrated HCl and a few drops of a strong solution of sodium hydrochlorite. A blue color indicates the presence of indican, which is present when intestinal putrefaction occurs.

Marsh's t. [for arsenic]. The suspected substance is placed in a flask with dilute sulphuric acid and zinc. The gas formed is ignited, a porcelain dish held over the flame and if arsenic is present metallic arsenic will be deposited on the porcelain.

te-tan'ic. Relating to or producing tetanus.

tet'an-ism. Continuous hypertonicity of muscles.

tet'an-us (Gr. *teinein*, to stretch). A disease caused by *Bacillus tetani*, characterized by persistent tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles.

te-tar'to-cone (Gr. *tetartos*, fourth + *konos*, cone). The posterior internal cone of a maxillary molar tooth.

te-tar-to-con'id (Gr. *tetartos*, fourth + *konos*, cone). The posterior internal cone of a mandibular molar tooth.

tet'ra-(Gr. *tetra*, four). A prefix meaning *four*.

tet-ra-ba'sic (Gr. *tetra*, four + *basis*, base). An acid having four replaceable atoms of hydrogen.

tet-rac'e-tate. Combination of a base with four molecules of acetic acid.

tet-ra-chlo'rid. Combination of a radical with four atoms of chlorine.

tet'rac-id. Having four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by acid radicals.

tet'rad (Gr. *tetra*, four). 1. An element having a valence of four. 2. Bacteria occurring in groups of four.

tet-rag'en-ous (Gr. *tetra*, four + *gennan*, to produce). Said of bacteria forming in groups of four.

tet-ras'ter (Gr. *tetra*, four + *aster*, star). Karyokinesis in which the nucleus divides into four.

Tet-ra-tri-cho-mo'nas. A genus of the Mastigophora or Flagellata or of the Protozoa; pyriform; undulating membrane; four flagella.

T. buccalis. A synonym of *T. hominis*.

T. hominis. Found about salivary calculus in neglected mouths; non-pathogenic.

tet-rav'a-lent. Having a valency of four. Same as *quadrivalent*.

tet-rox'id. Combination of a radical with four atoms of oxygen.

tet'ter. Herpes. Common name for various skin diseases.

tex'tu-ral. Relating to the texture of tissues.

tex'ture (L. *texere*, to weave). Arrangement of the tissues that constitute an organ.

thal'lin. A crystalline substance derived from coal-tar. It is antiseptic, bactericidal, and antipyretic. Dose, 2 to 15 gr. [0.133 to 1 gm.].

thal'li-um. A blue-white metallic element; symbol *Tl*.

thea. Latin, meaning *tea*.

the-ba'ic. Relating to opium.

the-ba'in. An alkaloid of opium, similar in action to strychnin. Dose, 1½ gr. [0.1 gm.].

the'ca, pl. *thecæ* (L.; Gr. *theke*, a box). Sheath.

the-ci'tis (Gr. *theke*, sheath + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

the'co-dont (Gr. *theke*, sheath + *odous*, tooth). Having teeth enclosed in alveoli.

the'li-um, pl. *thelia* (L.). A nipple, or papilla.

the'o-cin. Synthetically prepared theophyllin; a diuretic. Dose, 4 gr. [0.26 gm.].

the'o-ry (Gr. *theoria*, a view). 1. The abstract principles of a science. 2. Loosely used to indicate a hypothesis or opinion not based on facts.

ther-a-peu'tic, **ther-a-peu'ti-cal.** 1. Curative. 2. Relating to the art of healing.

ther-a-peu'tics (Gr. *therapeutike*, the art of healing). 1. The art of healing. 2. A treatise on medical treatment.

empiric t. Treatment of diseases with remedies that have proven by experience to be useful.

mental t. Treatment of disease by mental suggestion.

rational t. Treatment of disease based upon an accurate knowledge of the disease, together with an accurate knowledge of the action of the remedies used.

ray t. Radiotherapy.

suggestive t. Treatment of disease by mental suggestion.

ther-a-peu'tist, ther'a-pist. One skilled in the treatment of diseases.

ther'a-py (Gr. *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease.

opsonic t. Treatment of disease by the injection of dead bacteria that produce the disease.

serum t. Treatment of an infectious disease by the injection of a specific serum or antitoxin.

thyroid t. Treatment of diseases by the use of thyroid extract.

vaccine t. Same as *opsonic t.*

therm (Gr. *therme*, heat). A unit of measure of heat. The amount of caloric heat necessary to raise 1 gm. of water through 1° centigrade.

ther'mal (Gr. *therme*, heat). Relating to heat.

ther'mic. Relating to heat.

ther'mo- (Gr. *therme*, heat). A prefix indicating relation to heat.

ther-mo-cau'te-ry (Gr. *thermos*, hot + *kauter*, a burner). To cauterize by means of a heated point of wire.

ther-mo-chem'is-try. Study of the chemical relations and reactions of heat.

ther-mo-dy-nam'ics (Gr. *therme*, heat + *dynamis*, power). The study of the transformation of heat into energy.

thermo-electric. Relating to electrically generated heat.

thermo=excit'ory. An agent having the power of stimulating the production of heat in the body.

ther-mo-gen'e-sis (Gr. *therme*, heat + *genesis*, production). The production or generation of heat in the body.

ther-mo-ge-net'ic, ther-mo-gen'ic. Relating to or causing the production of heat.

ther'mo-graph (Gr. *therme*, heat + *graphein*, to record). An instrument for determining heat variations; a recording thermometer.

ther-mol'y-sis (Gr. *therme*, heat + *lysis*, solution). 1. Chemical dissolution by means of heat. 2. Diminution of animal heat.

ther-mo-lyt'ic. Relating to thermolysis. Heat discharging.

ther-mom'e-ter (Gr. *therme*, heat + *metron*, measure). An instrument for determining various temperatures.

centigrade t. A thermometer scale in which zero represents freezing point and 100° boiling. See *Comparative Thermometric Scale*, p. 296.

clinical t. A small thermometer used to take the temperature of the body.

Fahrenheit t. A thermometer scale in which 32° represents freezing and 212° boiling. See *Comparative Thermometric Scale*, p. 296.

Réaumur t. A thermometer scale in which zero represents freezing and 80° boiling. See *Comparative Thermometric Scale*, p. 296.

ther-mom'e-try. Use of the thermometer in diagnosis of disease.

ther'mo-phil, ther-mo-phil'ic (Gr. *therme*, heat + *phylein*, to love). Said of bacteria which develop at high temperatures, such as 40° to 70° C.

ther'mo-scope (Gr. *therme*, heat + *skopein*, to view). An instrument for determining differences in temperature.

ther'mo-stat (Gr. *therme*, heat + *histemi*, to stand). An automatic apparatus for maintaining constant temperature by controlling the source of heat.

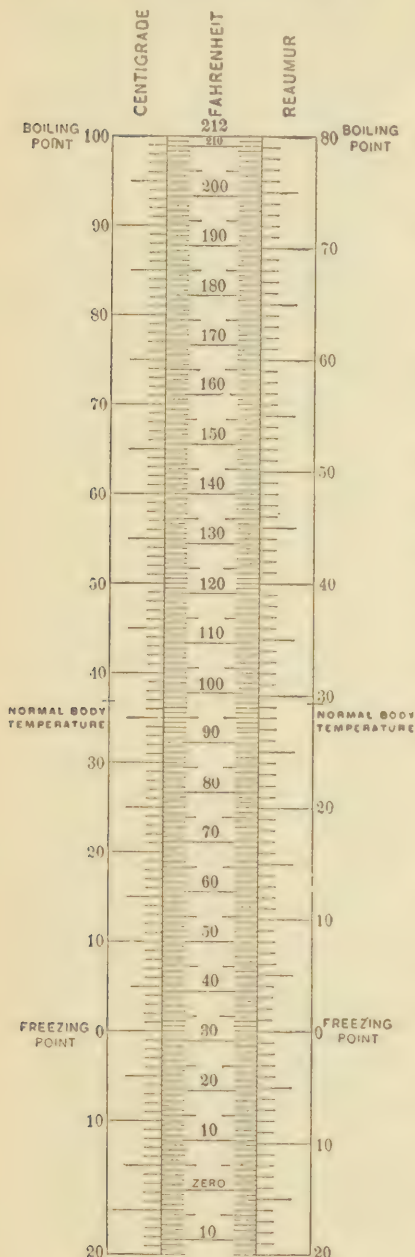
ther-mo-tac'tic, ther-mo-tax'ic (Gr. *therme*, heat + *taxis*, order). Regulating the temperature of the body.

ther-mo-tax'is. 1. Regulation of the temperature of the body. 2. Attraction of or repulsion from microorganisms toward a warm body.

ther-mo-ther'a-py (Gr. *therme*, heat + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease by means of heat.

the'sis (Gr. *thesis*, a proposition). The essay prepared by a candidate for a degree.

COMPARATIVE THERMOMETRIC SCALE.



thigh. The part of the leg from the pelvis to the knee.

thi'o- (Gr. *theion*, sulphur). A prefix indicating that a chemical compound contains sulphur instead of oxygen.

thi-o-cy'a-nate (Gr. *theion*, sulphur + *kyanos*, blue). A cyanate salt containing sulphur instead of oxygen. Potassium thiocyanate is found in the saliva.

thi-o-gen'ic (Gr. *theion*, sulphur + *gennan*, to produce). Generating sulphur. A term applied to bacteria which convert sulphureted hydrogen into higher sulphur compounds.

thi'o-lin. A green substance produced by boiling together linseed oil and sulphur. It has a therapeutic action in skin diseases similar to ichthyol.

thi'o-nin. A dark blue staining material used in microscopy.

thi-o-sul'phate. A salt of thiosulphuric acid.

thi-o-sul-phu'ric acid. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$; forms thiosulphate salts.

third cranial nerve. Motor oculi nerve. See *Table of Nerves*.

tho-rac'ic (Gr. *thorax*, the chest). Relating to the chest.

t. duct. See *duct*.

tho'rax (Gr. *thorax*, the chest). The chest. The cavity of the body extending from the neck to the abdomen and containing the organs of respiration and circulation.

tho'ri-um. A rare metallic element possessing radio-active properties; symbol Th.

throat. 1. The anterior part of the neck. 2. The fauces and pharynx.

throm-bec'to-my (Gr. *thrombos*, a clot + *ektome*, excision). Surgical removal of a thrombus.

throm'bin. A fibrin ferment in the blood that converts fibrinogen into fibrin.

throm'bo-cyte (Gr. *thrombos*, clot + *kytos*, cell). A blood platelet.

throm-bo-gen'ic (Gr. *thrombos*, a clot + *gennan*, to produce). Capable of producing a blood clot.

throm'boid (Gr. *thrombos*, a clot + *eidos*, form). Resembling a thrombus.

throm-bo-phil'ia (Gr. *thrombos*, a clot + *philein*, to love). Having a tendency to thrombosis.

throm-bo-plas'tin. A ferment of the blood that causes clotting. A hemostatic.

throm-bo'sis (Gr. *thrombosis*, clotting). Coagulation of blood in the blood-vessel.

throm-bo-sta'sis. Stasis of the blood accompanied by formation of a thrombus.

throm'bus, pl. *thrombi* (Gr. *thrombos*, a clot). A clot of blood formed in a blood-vessel during life.

thrush. Infant stomatitis, characterized by the formation of aphthæ, or white spots in the mouth, caused by a group of yeast-like microorganisms, among which is *Oidium albicans*.

thumb. The digit on the extreme radial side of the hand.

thyme (L. *thymus*; Gr. *thymos*, thyme). A garden vegetable, containing a volatile oil that has aromatic and carminative properties. Dose of oil, 1 to 5 min. [0.066 to 0.333 gm.].

t. camphor. Thymol.

thy-mec'to-mize. To excise the thymus gland.

thy-mec'to-my (Gr. *thymos*, thymus + *ektome*, excision). Excision of the thymus gland.

thy'mic. Relating to the thymus.

thy'mo-form. An antiseptic powder made from formaldehyd and thymol. It has similar properties to iodoform.

thy'mol. Thyme camphor. An oil obtained from the vegetable thyme; antiseptic and antirheumatic externally, and an anthelmintic and intestinal antiseptic internally. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr. [0.033 to 0.133 gm.].

thy'mus (L.; Gr. *thymos*). 1. A bilobed gland in the neck and thorax of an infant; a lymph gland. 2. Thyme.

thy'ra-den. Extract of thyroid gland, used in rickets, cretinism, etc. Dose, 5 to 10 gr. [0.333 to 0.666 gm.].

thy'rin. Name given to the active principle of the thyroid gland.

thy-ro-ad-en-i'tis (Gr. *thyreos*, shield + *aden*, gland + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thy-ro-a-pla'si-a (Gr. *thyreos*, shield + *a*, not + *plassein*, to mold). Deficient development of the thyroid gland.

thy-ro-a-ryt-ae-noi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

thy'ro-cele (Gr. *thyreos*, shield + *kele*, tumor). Tumor of the thyroid gland; goiter.

thy-ro-ep-i-glot-ti-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

thy-ro-glob'u-lin. The iodine proteid secreted by the thyroid gland.

thy-ro-glos'sal. Relating to the thyroid gland and the tongue.

thy-ro-hy'oid. Relating to the thyroid gland and the hyoid bone.

thy-ro-hy-oi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

thy'roid (Gr. *thyreos*, shield + *eidos*, like). 1. Shield-shaped. 2. The ductless gland covering the anterior and inferior part of the larynx. Its secretion has important functions as yet imperfectly understood.

t. extract. A preparation of thyroid of animals used for therapeutic purposes.

t. gland. The thyroid.

thy-roi-dec'to-mize. To excise the thyroid gland.

thy-roi-dec'to-my (Gr. *thyreos*, shield + *ektome*, excision). The operation for the excision of the thyroid gland.

thy-roid'in. Extract of the thyroid gland of the sheep; used in treatment of goiter, cretinism, psoriasis, etc. Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 gr. [0.1 to 0.2 gm.].

thy-roid-ism. 1. Disturbances resulting from hypertrophy of the thyroid gland, causing excessive secretion of the gland. 2. General effects of overdose of thyroid extract.

thy-roid-i'tis (Gr. *thyreos*, shield + *eidos*, form + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thy-roid-ot'o-my (*thyreos* + Gr. *temnein*, to cut). Incision of the thyroid gland.

thyro-iodin. The most important constituent of the thyroid gland of the

sheep, containing iodine and phosphorus, used as a stimulant of the nervous and circulatory systems in goiter, cretinism, psoriasis, etc. Dose, 4 to 12 gr. [0.25 to 0.75 gm.].

thy-ro-'sis, pl. *thyroses*. Disease resulting from faulty thyroid action.

thy-ro-tox'in. A cytotoxin acting specifically on the cells of the thyroid gland.

Ti. Chemical symbol for *titanium*.

tib'ia (L., a pipe). The larger of the two bones in the leg below the knee.

tic (Fr.). A twitching, especially of the facial muscles.

t. douloureux. Trigeminal neuralgia resulting from degenerative changes in the nerve.

facial t. Spasmodic twitching of the facial muscles.

t. i. d. Abbr. for the Latin phrase *ter in die*, three times a day.

tib'dal air. The air taken into the lungs and expelled in an ordinary respiration. See *respiration*.

tin (L. *stannum*). A white, metallic element; symbol Sn. It is used for various purposes in dentistry, as a filling material and in the laboratory.

tinct. Abbr. for *tincture*.

tinc-tu'ra, gen. *tincturae*, pl. *tincturae*, Latin, meaning *tincture*.

tinc'ture (L. *tinctura* from *tingere*, to tinge). A solution of a medicinal substance held in a menstruum, especially alcohol.

Churchill's t. A tincture composed of iodine, 16.5; potassium iodide, 3.3; distilled water, 2.5 and alcohol 77.7.

tin'e-a (L., a worm). Ring-worm; any of a class of skin diseases caused by parasitic fungi.

tin-ni'tus (L., a tinkling). A ringing sound in the ears.

tint. A tone of a color produced by the addition of white and white light of material colors.

tis'sue (Fr. *tissu* from L. *texere*, to weave). The anatomical elements forming a structure of the body.

adenoid t. Connective tissue containing lymphoid cells.

adipose t. Tissue composed of fat-cells, a form of connective tissue.

areolar t. A form of connective tissue.

bony t. Tissue that has become ossified.

cancellous t. Spongy tissue of bones.

cartilaginous t. The tissue composing cartilage, which see.

cellular t. Connective tissue with large interspaces.

cicatricial t. Dense fibrous tissue that forms a scar or cicatrix, derived from granulation tissue.

connective t. The tissue that composes the supporting structures of the various parts of the body. It originates from the mesoblast, the varieties being: areolar, adipose, fibrous, elastic, lymphoid tissues, cartilage and bone.

dentinal t. Dentin.

elastic t. Connective tissue made up of yellow elastic fibers.

embryonic t. Primitive connective tissue as it occurs in the embryo.

endothelial t. The endothelium; the tissue that lines serous spaces, blood- and lymph-vessels.

epithelial t. Epithelium.

fatty t. See *adipose t.*

fibrous t. The ordinary connective tissue of the body composed of bundles of white fibers with connective tissue cells between; the tendons, ligaments, and some of the membranes are composed of fibrous tissue.

glandular t. A specialized form of epithelial tissue.

granulation t. Cicatricial tissue formed in the process of healing wounds or ulcers.

interstitial t. Connective tissue between the cellular elements.

laminated t. Cellular tissue.

lymphoid t. Same as *adenoid t.*

mucous t. Cellular tissue.

muscular t. The tissue comprising the substance of muscles.

nervous t. The tissue comprising the substance of nerves.

osteogenic t. The portion of the periosteum next to the bone con-

cerned in the forming of osseous tissue.

sclerosis t. Term used collectively for the cartilaginous, osseous, and fibrous tissues.

skeletal t. Term used collectively to indicate the fatty, fibrous, adenoid, bony and cartilaginous tissues.

subcutaneous t. Layer of connective tissue directly beneath the skin.

ti-ta'ni-um (L. *titan*, the sun). A grayish, metallic element; symbol Ti.

t. dioxid. Found native in the form of rutile. Used as a pigment to produce a hue of yellow in porcelain.

ti'trate. Analysis by titration. To determine the strength of a solution by titration.

ti-tra'tion (Fr. *titre*, standard). The use of standard solutions in making a quantitative analysis.

Tl. Chemical symbol for *thallium*.

Tm. Chemical symbol for *thulium*.

to-col'o-gy (Gr. *tokos*, childbirth + *logos*, treatise). Obstetrics.

toi'let (Fr. *toilette*, a cloth). The cleansing and dressing of a wound after operation; also the cleaning of instruments, etc., before and after an operation.

tol'er-ance, tol'er-a'tion (L. *tolerare*, to bear). The ability to tolerate large or continued doses of a drug.

tol'er-if'ic. Inducing or causing tolerance.

tol'u-ene. A colorless liquid obtained from coal-tar and resins.

tol-u'id-in. A compound similar to anilin obtained from toluene.

t. blue. A powerful bactericide.

=tome (Gr. *temnein*, to cut). A termination indicating a cutting instrument.

Tomes' fibers [Chas. Tomes, contemporary English dentist]. Protoplasmic processes of the ameloblasts of the enamel organs of developing teeth around which calcification of enamel takes place. The term is by some authors applied to the distal processes of the odontoblasts of the dental pulp. [Hopewell-Smith.]

Tomes' granular layer. See *granular layer of Tomes*.

=tomy (Gr. *temnein*, to cut). A termination indicating a cutting operation.

tone (L. *tonus*; Gr. *tonos*, tone). 1. The state of health normal to an organic tissue. 2. A quality of sound.

tongs. An instrument consisting of a pair of pivoted levers, used for grasping objects.

tongue [tung]. The movable muscular organ attached to the floor of the mouth, and concerned in tasting, masticating, speaking and swallowing.

black t. *Nigrities linguæ*, which see.

coated t. A tongue covered with a layer of whitish debris, bacteria, fungi, etc., associated with gastric indigestion.

t. depressor. An instrument for depressing the tongue to facilitate examination of the fauces.

geographic t. Scaly patches on the tongue producing a map-like appearance.

t. scraper. An instrument used for cleaning the tongue.

smoker's t. Leukoplakia.

strawberry t. A tongue with a whitish coat through which project enlarged papillæ, a characteristic symptom of scarlet fever.

ton'ic (Gr. *tonos*; L. *tonus*, tone). A medicinal agent capable of restoring normal tone.

ton-ic'i-ty. The state of normal tone of organs or tissues.

to-nom'e-ter (Gr. *tonos*, tone + *metron*, measure). An instrument for measuring blood-pressure tension.

ton'sil (L. *tonsilla*). The two almond-shaped bodies between the pillars of the fauces on each side.

faucial t. Same as *tonsil*.

lingual t. A collection of lymphoid tissue at the root of the tongue.

palatine t. Same as *tonsil*.

pharyngeal t. A mass of lymphoid tissue across the back part of the cavity of the pharynx.

ton'sil-lar. Relating to a tonsil.

ton-sil-lect'ome. An instrument for removing tonsils.

ton-sil-lect'to-my (L. *tonsilla*, tonsil + Gr. *ektome*, excision). The operation for removing the tonsils.

ton-sil-li'tis (L. *tonsilla*, tonsil + Gr. *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the tonsils.

ton'sil-lo-tome (L. *tonsilla*, tonsil + Gr. *temnein*, to cut). A knife used in performing tonsillotomy.

ton-sil-lot'o-my (L. *tonsilla*, tonsil + Gr. *temnein*, to cut). The operation of incising a tonsil.

to'nus. Latin, meaning *tone*.

tool. An implement used in performing mechanical work.

tooth (L. *dens*). See *teeth*.

t.=germ. Ingrowth of the epithelium and connective tissue from which the tooth is later developed.

peg t. A peg-shaped tooth.

t. pulp. The soft, vascular and sensitive organ occupying the central portion of the tooth.

toothache. Pain in a tooth resulting from inflammation of the pulp. Pulpitis.

tooth=band. The inner-horizontal portion of the original primitive epithelial inflection of the ectoderm into the mesoderm, occurring before the commencement of tooth development. From its labial portion are derived the ten deciduous tooth germs; from its lingual side and extension backward, the sixteen permanent tooth germs. It rapidly atrophies between the sites of the future tooth germs. It may persist in places, and its vestigial remains may ultimately form supernumerary or supplemental teeth, the so-called "glands" of Serres, enamel nodules, accessory cusps or roots, true gemination, etc. *Lamina dentalis*. [Hopewell-Smith.]

tooth=brush. A brush used for cleaning the teeth.

tooth=paste. A medicated paste for cleansing the teeth.

tooth=powder. A medicated prepared chalk preparation for cleansing the teeth.

tooth=rash. Strophulus. Gum rash, lichen infantum; occurring in infants, associated with intestinal disturbances.

to-pha'ceous (L. *topus*; Gr. *tophos*, stone). Having a stony or gritty nature.

to'phus, pl. *tophi* (L.; Gr. *tophos*). A stony concretion forming at the surface of joints affected with gout, and around the teeth; salivary calculus.

top'ic, **top'ic-al** (Gr. *topos*, a place). Relating to a particular part; local.

to-pog'ra-phy (Gr. *topos*, place + *graphein*, to write). Description of a particular part or locality.

top'o-nym (Gr. *topos*, place + *onyma*, name). Name of a part in relation to its position or to direction.

to-pon'y-my (Gr. *topos*, place + *onyma*, name). Terminology of organs and parts in relation to their position or direction.

tor'pent (L. *torpor*, sluggish). An agent that lessens irritative action.

tor'pid (L. *torpor*, inactive). A state of inactivity.

tor-pid'i-ty. A state of sluggishness or slowness of action.

tor'por (L., inactive). Sluggish condition of a part or of the whole body.

tor'sion (L. *torquere*, to twist). A twisting, or the state of being twisted.

t. of teeth. Rotation of teeth in their sockets.

tor-so-clu'sion. See *torso-occlusion*, under *occlusion*.

to'rus (L., a fleshy part). An elevation or projection; any curved solid part in anatomy.

Tor'u-la. A genus of budding yeasts, but forming no asci; generally spherical cells, often forming a scum, but only after fermentation; scums always slimy without the presence of gas bubbles.

touch (L. *tactus*). The sense of determining the physical qualities of an object by feeling; the tactile sense.

tour'ni-quet (Fr. *tourner*, to turn). A device for controlling the flow of blood to a part by means of compression upon the main artery of supply.

tox=, tox'i-co=, tox'o= (Gr. *toxikon*, poison). A prefix indicating relation to poisoning or caused by a poison.

tox-e'mia, tox-æ'mia (Gr. *toxikon*, poison + *haima*, the blood). Blood-poisoning by bacterial toxins; septicæmia; pyæmia.

tox-e'mic. Relating to or caused by toxæmia.

tox'ic, tox'ic-al. Relating to or having the nature of a poison.

tox'i-cant. A poisonous agent.

tox-i-cæ'mia, tox-i-cæ'mia. Same as *toxæmia*.

tox-ic'i-ty (Gr. *toxikon*, poison). The condition or quality of being poisonous.

tox'i-coid (Gr. *toxikon*, poison + *eidōs*, like). Resembling a poison.

tox-i-col'o-gy (Gr. *toxikon*, poison + *logos*, treatise). The study of poisons, their actions and treatment of conditions caused by poisons.

tox-i-co-phy-lax'in (Gr. *toxikon*, poison + *phylassein*, to guard). A defensive proteid produced in an animal that has acquired immunity to a certain disease, which has the power of destroying the products of the pathogenic bacteria which cause the disease.

tox-i-co'sis (Gr. *toxikon*, poison). Any disease caused by introduction of poison into the system.

tox-if'er-ous (L. *toxicum*, poison + *ferre*, to bear). Producing or carrying poison.

tox'in (Gr. *toxikon*, poison). Any poisonous product of bacterial action; also often used synonymously with "exotoxin" as produced, e. g., by diphtheria and tetanus bacilli.

tox-i-ne'mia. Poisonous action of toxins on the blood.

tox-in'i-cide (L. *toxicum*, poison + *cædere*, to kill). An agent capable of destroying toxins.

tox-if'no'sis. Any disease produced by toxins.

tox'is (Gr. *toxikon*, poison). Condition resulting from poisoning, particularly by toxins.

tox-i-ther'a-py. The application of antitoxins to the treatment of diseases.

tox-ol'y-sin. Same as *antitoxin*.

tox'o-phile (Gr. *toxikon*, poison + *philein*, to love). Possessing an affinity for toxins.

tox-o-phy-lax'in. An agent that destroys the poisonous products of bacteria. Same as *toxicophylaxin*.

tox-o-so'zin. Same as *toxicophylaxin*.
tr. Abbr. for tincture.

tra-bec'u-la, pl. trabeculæ (L. *dim.* of *trabs*, a little beam). A fibrous membrane extending from the capsule into an organ.

tra-bec'u-lar. Relating to a trabecula.

tra-bec'u-la-ted. Having trabeculæ.

tra'cer. An instrument used to isolate vessels and nerves in dissecting.

tra'che-a (L.; Gr. *tracheia*, rough). Windpipe; the cartilaginous tube extending from the larynx to its division into the two bronchi.

tra'che-al. Relating to the trachea.

tra-che-os'to-my (Gr. *tracheia*, trachea + *stoma*, mouth). The operation of forming an opening into the trachea through the neck.

tra-che-al'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

tra-che-lo-mas-toi-de'us. See *Table of Muscles*.

tra-che-ot'o-my (Gr. *tracheia*, trachea + *temnein*, to cut). The operation for forming an artificial opening into the trachea.

tract (L. *tractus*). A tract or course; a region of length.

trac'tion (L. *trachere*, to draw). Act of drawing.

trac'tor. A lever.

trac'tus. Latin, meaning *tract* or *course*.

trag'a-canth. A resinous gum obtained from *Astragalus Leguminosæ*, similar to gum arabic and used for suspending in water insoluble powders.

tra'gus, pl. tragi (L.; Gr. *tragos*, a goat). The cartilaginous projection in front of the external meatus of the ear.

trans= (L., across). A prefix meaning *across, over* or *beyond*.

tran-sec'tion (L. *trans*, across + *secare*, to cut). A cross-section.

trans-fu'sion (L. *trans*, across + *fundere*, to pour). The injection into the blood-vessels of a fluid, either blood or physiologic salt solution. The transferring of blood from one person to another.

trans-il-lu-mi-na'tion (L. *trans*, across + *illuminare*, to make light). The lighting up of a cavity by means of passing a strong light through its walls from the outside, for the purpose of examining the cavity.

trans-lu'cent (L. *trans*, across + *lucere* to shine). Partially transmitting light.

trans-mi-gra'tion (L. *trans*, across + *migrare*, to wander). Passage of cells through a limiting membrane. Diapedesis. A wandering from one part of the body to another.

trans-mis'sion (L. *trans*, across + *mittere*, to send). Communication of disease from one person or place to another. Also passage of a nerve impulse.

trans-par'ent (L. *trans*, through + *parere*, to appear). Transmission of light so that objects may be seen through a substance.

trans-pi-ra'tion (L. *trans*, through + *spirare*, to breathe). Perspiration. The exhalation of vapor or volatile matter through the skin.

trans-plan-ta'tion (L. *trans*, across + *plantare*, to plant). Grafting living tissue to a part for the purpose of repairing a defect.

t. of teeth. Insertion of a tooth removed from one person into a socket left by the extraction of a corresponding tooth in another person.

trans-po-si'tion (L. *trans*, across + *ponere*, to place). 1. Transfer of living tissue from one part to another in plastic surgery. 2. Abnormal change in the location of an organ.

trans'u-date (L. *trans*, through + *sudare*, to sweat). A fluid that has passed through a membrane, as blood serum through the vessel walls.

trans-u-da'tion. The act of the blood serum or other fluid passing through a membrane.

trans-ver-sal'is ab-dom'i-nis. See *Table of Muscles*.

trans-ver-sal'is col'li. See *Table of Muscles*.

trans-verse' (L. *trans*, across + *vertere*, to turn). Crosswise, or at right angles to the longitudinal axis of a part.

t. ridge. The ridge extending across the crown of a superior molar. [Black.]

trans-ver'sus au'ris. See *Table of Muscles*.

tra-pe'zi-us, pl. *trapezii* (L.). See *Table of Muscles*.

trau'ma, pl. *traumata* (Gr. *trauma*, a wound). A wound or injury; also the condition of the organism resulting therefrom.

trau-mat'ic. Relating to or caused by trauma.

trau'ma-tism. The condition resulting from trauma.

trau-ma-to'sis. Traumatism.

treat'ment (L. *tractare*, to treat). The means employed for the relief of disease; also the care and management of a patient in combating disease.

tre'mor (L. *tremere*, to shake). The involuntary trembling of the body or some part of it.

trench mouth. An ulcerative condition of the mucous membranes of the mouth, accompanied by inflammation, redness and sloughing of the tissues. It is caused by the *Bacillus fusiformis* and Vincent's spirochete. It has also been called Vincent's angina [incorrectly], gangrenous stomatitis, ulceromembranous stomatitis, ulceromembranous angina, Vincent's infection, etc.

tre'phine (Fr.). An instrument with a cylindrical saw edge, used for removing a circular disk of bone, particularly from the skull.

tre-phine'ment. The act of using the trephine.

tre-phin'ing, trephination. The act of using the trephine.

trep'i-dant (L. *trepidare*, to be agitated). Affected by tremor.

Tre-po-ne'ma (Gr. *trepein*, to turn + *nema*, thread). A genus of microorganisms, formerly included in genus *Spirochæta*; spirally curved,

cork-screw shaped filaments, motile. See also *Spirochæta*.

T. buccalis [Cohn]. Non-pathogenic, common in normal mouths; known also as *Spironema buccalis*.

T. mucosum. From pyorrhea alveolaris.

T. pallidum. The cause of syphilis. *Spirochæta pallida*.

T. recurrentis. The cause of relapsing fever.

T. refringens [Schaudinn and Hoffmann]. Found on genitalia; pathogenicity undetermined.

tri- (Gr. *treis*; L. *tres*, three). A prefix indicating three or three times.

tri-ac'id. A salt containing three hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base.

tri'ad (L. *trias*; Gr. *trias*, a group of three). 1. A trivalent radical. 2. A syndrome of three elements.

Hutchinson's t. The combination of notched teeth, interstitial keratitis and otitis occurring in hereditary syphilities.

trial plate. A temporary denture with the teeth set in wax or paraffin and ready to place in the mouth in order to verify the occlusion, antagonization [articulation], and esthetics before the placing of the rubber and the vulcanization process.

tri'an-gle (L. *tres*, three + *angulus*, an angle). A three-cornered figure formed by three lines meeting at their extremities. A term much used in anatomy to designate certain regions of more or less triangular shape.

Bonwill's t. A triangle formed by a line from the center of one condyle to the center of the other and two converging lines from these points to the center of the alveolar ridge of the mandible.

cephalic t. Triangle formed by lines connecting the anterior part of the head and the chin with the posterior parts of the head, and a line uniting the former two.

digastric t. The submaxillary triangle, which see.

facial t. Triangle formed by lines connecting the basion with the alveo-

lar and nasal points and a line joining the latter two points.

frontal t. The triangle having its apex at the metopion and its base at the superior facial diameter.

palatal t. A triangle formed by a line across the greatest transverse diameter and lines converging from its extremities to the alveolar point.

submandibular t. Same as submaxillary t., which see.

submaxillary t. The triangle formed by the mandible above, the posterior belly of the digastric muscle and the stylohyoid below, and the median line of the neck in front.

triangular ridge. The ridge running down from the point of a cusp toward the center of the crown of a tooth. [Black.]

tri-an-gu-lar'is. See *Table of Muscles*.

tri-at-om'ic. Having three replaceable hydrogen atoms.

tri-ba'sic (L. *tres*, three + *basis*, base). Having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base.

tri-bro'mid. A compound containing three bromin atoms to one of a base.

tri-cal'cic. A compound containing three calcium atoms to one of a base.

tri-chlor-a-ce'tic acid. See *acid*.

tri-cho-glos'sia (Gr. *thrix*, hair + *glossa*, tongue). A condition of the tongue in which it has a hairy appearance, resulting from thickening of the papillæ.

Trichomonas. See *Tetratrichomonas*.

Tri-cho-my-ce'tes (Gr. *thrix*, hair + *mykes*, fungus). The genus of organisms between bacteria and higher fungi, having hair-like filaments projecting from them, as actinomyces, leptothrix, etc.

tri-con'o-dont (Gr. *treis*, three + *konos*, a cone + *odous*, tooth). A tooth having three cones in a line.

tri-cre'sol. A strongly antiseptic and germicidal compound composed of metacresol, 40 per cent; paracresol, 33 per cent; orthocresol, 27 per cent soluble in 40 parts water. It has three times the germicidal value of phenol. Used in the treatment of putrescent pulp canals. [Buckley.]

- tri-cus'pid** (L. *tres*, three + *cuspis*, a point). Having three cusps.
- tri'dent, tri-den'tate** (L. *tres*, three + *dens*, tooth). Having three teeth or being three-pronged.
- tri-fa'cial** (L. *tres*, three + *facies*, face). The fifth cranial nerve. See *Table of Nerves*.
- tri-gas'tric** (Gr. *treis*, three + *gaster*, belly). A muscle having three bellies.
- tri-gem'i-nal** (L. *tri*, three + *geminus*, twin). Relating to the fifth cranial nerve.
- tri-gem'i-nus** (L. *tri*, three + *geminus*, twin). The fifth cranial nerve. See *Table of Nerves*.
- tri'gon** (Gr. *trigonon*, triangle). The triad of main cusps in the upper molars, comprising the proto-, para- and metacones.
- The *primary trigon*, or original trigon, of Mesozoic trituberculate mammals, consisting of the main apex of the crown (homologous with the para- and metacones of later mammals) and the external margin.
- The *secondary trigon*. See *trigon* above. Probably arising through the inward growth of the basal talon (protocone) or internal cingulum, and the subdivision of the primitive apex into para- and metacones. The secondary trigon has probably developed *pari passu* with the talonid of the lower molars. The protocone of the secondary trigon fits into the talonid basin of a lower molar, while the para- and metacones occlude on either side of the hypoconid. [Gregory.]
- tri-go'nid** (Gr. *trigonon*, triangle). The triad of cusps surmounting the anterior moiety of the crown of primitive mammalian lower molars. In occlusion the trigonid fits into the interdental space between two upper molars. [Gregory.]
- tri-gon'o-dont** (Gr. *trigonos*, triangled + *odous*, tooth). A tooth having three cones in a triangle.
- tri-go'num** (L.; Gr. *trigonon*, triangle). A triangular space or area.
- tri-hy'dric**. Containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base.
- tri-i'o-did**. A compound containing iodine in the proportion of three atoms to one of a base.
- tri-kre'sol**. See *tricrosol*.
- tri-lat'er-al** (L. *tres*, three + *latus*, side). Having three sides.
- tri-lo'bate, tri'lobed** (L. *tres*, three + *lobus*, lobe). Having three lobes.
- tri-mor'phous** (Gr. *treis*, three + *morphe*, form). Occurring in three different forms.
- tri-ni'trate**. A nitrate containing three nitric acid radicals.
- tri-ox'id**. A compound containing oxygen in the proportion of three atoms to one of the base.
- tri-ox-y-meth'yl-ene**. Paraformaldehyde.
- triph-the'mi-a** (Gr. *triphthos*, waste matter + *haima*, blood). Retention of waste matter in the blood.
- tri'plex** (Gr. *triploos*, triple). Three-fold.
- trip'sis** (Gr. *tripsis*, rubbing). The act or process of triturating.
- tris'mic**. Relating to trismus.
- tris'mus** (Gr. *trismos*, gnashing). Spastic closure of the jaws; partial tetanus; lockjaw resulting from spasm of the muscles of mastication.
- tri-sul'phid**. A compound of sulphur in which there are three atoms of sulphur to one of a base.
- tri-ti-ce-o-glos'sus**. See *Table of Muscles*.
- tri'to-cone**. The posterior external cusp of an upper premolar tooth.
- tri-tu-ber'cu-lar** (L. *tres*, three + *tuberculum*, a tubercle). Having three tubercles, as molar teeth.
- tri'tu-rate** (L. *triturare*, to rub). 1. To reduce to a fine powder by rubbing. 2. The substance so reduced.
- trit-u-ra'tion** (L. *triturare*, to rub). The act of reducing a substance to a fine powder by rubbing.
- trituration of amalgam**. The mulling of an amalgam in a mortar.
- triv'al-ence**. Having a trivalent quality.
- triv'al-ent** (L. *tres*, three + *valere*, to be worth). Having a combining power equal to three atoms of hydrogen.

tro'car, tro'char. An instrument used for evacuating fluids from cavities.

tro'che [tro'ke] (Gr. *trochos*, a wheel). A medicated lozenge or tablet.

tro-chis'cus, pl. *trochisci* (L. from Gr. *trochiskos*, a small disk). A troche.

tro-pa-co-ca'in. An alkaloid obtained from Javanese coca; also prepared synthetically. It is used as a local anesthetic like cocain. The hydrochlorid is the preparation usually employed in 3 to 10 per cent solutions.

troph'ic [trof'ick] (Gr. *trophe*, nourishment). Relating to nutrition.

tro'pho= (Gr. *trophe*, nourishment). A prefix indicating relation to nourishment.

troph-o-dy-nam'ics (Gr. *trophe*, nourishment + *dynamis*, power). Study of forces concerned in nutrition.

tro-phol'o-gy (Gr. *trophe*, nutrition + *logos*, treatise). The science of nutrition.

troph-o-neu-ro'sis (Gr. *trophe*, nutrition + *neuron*, nerve). Local disturbance of nutrition resulting from modified trophic action of the nerve supply to the part.

tro-phop'a-thy (Gr. *trophe*, nutrition + *pathos*, disease). Disorder of the nutritional process.

tro-pho-ther'a-py (Gr. *trophe*, nutrition + *therapeia*, treatment). Treatment of disease through dietetic means.

tro-phot'ro-pism (Gr. *trophe*, nutrition + *tropein*, to turn). The power of organic cells to attract or repel certain nutrient liquids.

trop'in. A decomposition product of atropin.

troy ounce. The ounce in troy weight. See *Table of Weights and Measures*.

Trueman's liniment [Wm. H. Trueman, contemporary Philadelphia dentist]. A preparation of camphor-gum 4 gm.; ether, 8 cc.; alcohol, 30 cc.; chloroform, q. s. ad. 90 cc. Used in the treatment of non-septic pericementitis.

trun'cate. Having the end square as if amputated.

trun'cus, pl. *trunci*. Latin, meaning *trunk*.

trunk (L. *truncus*). 1. The body proper, without the limbs. 2. The principal part of a nerve or vessel.

trypan=blue. A dye used to destroy trypanosomes; also used for intra-vital staining tissues; has been used to study processes of tooth development.

Try-pan-o-so'ma (Gr. *trypanon*, a borer + *soma*, body). A genus of protozoan microorganisms having a whip-like flagella attached to the body.

try-pan-o'some. A member of the genus *Trypanosoma*.

tryp'sase. See *trypsin*.

tryp'sin (Gr. *trypsis*, a rubbing). The principal ferment of the pancreatic juice, which converts proteins into peptones.

tryp-sin'o-gen, tryp'so-gen (Gr. *trypsis*, a rubbing + *gennan*, to produce). The zymogen in the pancreas that produces trypsin.

tryp'tone. The substance produced by the action of trypsin upon proteids.

tuba, pl. *tubæ*. Latin, meaning *tube*.

tube (L. *tuba*). A hollow cylindrical organ or part. A hollow instrument.

auditory t. The Eustachian tube.

Coolidge t. An x-ray tube in which the cathode is inclosed in a molybdenum tube.

Crookes' t. A glass tube, exhausted of air, through which electricity is passed in the production of the Roentgen rays.

Eustachian t. The tube passing from the nasopharynx to the tympanum.

feeding t. A tube used to introduce food into the stomach.

salivary t. The ducts in the substance of the salivary glands connecting the lobes of the glands.

stomach t. A tube used for washing out the stomach.

vacuum t. See *Crookes' tube*.

tu'ber-cle (L. *tuberculum*, a tubercle). A small prominence or projection from the surface of the skin, from the surface of a bone or from the grinding surface of a tooth; a cusp.

t. bacillus. The bacillus that causes tuberculosis.

miliary t. The characteristic lesion of tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-la, pl. of Latin *tuberculum*.

t. dentis. Cusps of molar or premolar teeth.

tu-ber'cu-lar. Relating to tubercles, or to tuberculosis.

tu-ber'cu-lin. A vaccine used in the treatment of and in the test for tuberculosis.

tu-ber-cu-lo'ma. Neoplasm caused by the action of the *Bacillus tuberculosis*.

tu-ber-cu-lo'sis. A disease, generally of the lungs, caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis*, characterized by the formation of tubercles in the tissues.

tu-ber'cu-lum, pl. *tubercula*. Latin, meaning a *tubercle*.

tu-ber-os'i-ty (L. *tuber*, a protuberance). A broad protuberance or eminence on a bone.

malar t. The prominence on the malar bone.

tu'bu-lar. Relating to or having the form of a small tube.

tu'bule (L. *tubulus*). A small tube.

dentinal t's. Minute canals in the dentin containing dentinal fibers.

tu'bu-lus, pl. *tubuli*. Latin for *tubule*.

tu-me-fa'cient (L. *tumefacere*, to cause to swell). Producing swelling.

tu-me-fac'tion. A swelling; the condition of being swollen.

tu-mes'cence. The process or act of swelling.

tu'mid. Swollen; enlarged.

tu'mor (L. *tumere*, to swell). A circumscribed enlargement of a part due to the presence of a morbid growth.

adenoid t. Adenoma.

adipose t. Lipoma.

benign t. A tumor of slow growth usually limited in size and approximating in structure the normal tissue, and having no tendency to recur after removal.

blood t. Hematoma.

cartilaginous t. Enchondroma.

cellular t. A tumor occurring in cellular tissue which does not contain fat.

colloid t. A tumor containing colloid material.

connective=tissue t. A tumor developed from some connective-tissue structure, as lipoma, fibroma, chondroma, or sarcoma.

dermoid t. A tumor containing fatty cutaneous elements.

encysted t. A tumor surrounded by a membranous sac.

fatty t. Lipoma.

fibroid t. Fibroma.

granulation t. Granuloma.

histioid t., histoid t. A tumor composed of a single tissue like that of the surrounding parts.

infiltrating t. A tumor not clearly defined from the surrounding tissues.

innocent t. See *benign t.*

malignant t. A tumor of rapid growth, differing in structure from the surrounding tissue, infiltrating, and with a tendency to be destructive.

mucous t. Myxoma.

muscular t. Myoma.

osseous t. See *exostosis*.

papillary t. Papilloma.

ranine t. Ranula.

sebaceous t. A tumor formed by retention of secretions from a sebaceous gland.

vascular t. Angioma.

tu'mor-ous. Having the nature of a tumor.

tung'sten. A metallic element; symbol. W. [German, *Wolfram*.]

tu'nic (L. *tunica*, a coat). An enveloping membrane or coat.

tu'ni-ca, pl. *tunicæ*. Latin, meaning *tunic* or *coat*.

t. propria. The outer layer or coat of a part proper as distinguished from an investing membrane.

tur'bi-nal (L. *turbo*, a top). A turbinated bone.

tur'bi-nate, tur'bi-na-ted (L. *turbo*, a top). Shaped like a top.

t. bones. The thin bony plates of the nose, rolled in the shape of tops or scrolls.

tur-ges'cence (L. *turgere*, to swell). Swelling or distention of a part.

tur-ges'cent (L. *turgere*, to swell). Swelling.

tur'gid (L. *turgor*, swelling). Swollen.

tur-gid'i-ty. Fulness; the state of being swollen.

tur'gor (L., swelling). The state of being swollen or of fulness.

tur'mer-ic. A South American plant from which a tincture is obtained which is used in making a testing paper similar to litmus.

tur'pen-tine. A volatile oil obtained from various species of pine trees. It is a stimulant, diuretic and anthelmintic. Externally it is used as a liniment. Dose of oil, 20 to 60 min. [1.333 to 4 cc.].

tusk. An enormously large incisor or canine tooth projecting beyond the lips.

tus'sis. Latin, meaning *cough*.

twoe'zers. Small pincers for handling tiny particles.

twelfth cranial nerve. Hypoglossal nerve. See *Table of Nerves*.

twelfth-year molar. The second permanent molar tooth; so named because it erupts in or near the twelfth year of age.

twinge. A sharp, darting pain.

twitch. A sudden, irregular muscular spasm of slight extent.

tym'pan-al, tym-pan'ic (L. *tympanum*, a drum). Relating to the tympanum.

tym'pan-o-man-dib'u-lar. Relating to the tympanum and mandible.

t. cartilage. Meckel's cartilage.

tym'pan-um (L., a drum). The ear-drum.

type (Gr. *typos*, a stamp). A normal average example. Form in which symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves.

ty-phe'mia. Typhus fever.

ty-phi'a. Typhoid fever.

ty'phoid (Gr. *typhos*, stupor + *eidos*, like). Resembling typhus.

t. fever. Abdominal typhus, enteric fever; an infectious disease caused by *Bacillus typhosus*.

ty'phus fever (Gr. *typhos*, stupor). A contagious disease caused by the *Bacillus typhi exanthematici*, characterized by rash, nervous symptoms and fever.

typ'ic, typ'ic-al (Gr. *typos*, a stamp). Constituting a particular type.

U

U. Chemical symbol for *uranium*.

u'la (Gr. *oulon*, the gums). The gums.

u-lat-ro'phi-a (Gr. *oulon*, gum + *atrophia*, atrophy). Shrinking or wasting away of the gums.

ul'cer (L. *ulcus*, ulcer). A sore; a gradual loss of substance on the skin or mucous membrane resulting from some local disease or constitutional cause.

adherent u. An ulcer of the skin in which the base is adherent to the subcutaneous fascia.

arterial u. A skin ulcer caused by disease of an artery.

cancroid u. An erosive ulcer of the skin.

carious u. A gangrenous ulcer.

cold u. Small, inflammatory ulcer occurring spontaneously at the extremities of the body, sometimes gangrenous.

corrosive u. Gangrenous stomatitis.

creeping u. Same as *serpiginous ulcer*.

endemic u. An ulcer peculiar to a certain locality.

fistulous u. An ulcerated condition at the opening of a fistula.

follicular u. An ulcer in which the destructive process starts from one of the follicles on the mucous membrane.

gastric u. An ulcer on the inner wall of the stomach.

gummatous u. An ulcerating gumma.

hard u. Same as *chancre*.

indolent u. A chronic ulcer with hard indurated edges, with little tendency to heal; usually occurring on the leg.

lupid u. Same as *rodent ulcer*.

mercurial u. An ulcer caused by mercurial poisoning.

phagedenic u. A rapidly spreading sloughing ulcer.

rodent u. A cancerous ulcer gradually involving and destroying the soft tissues and bone; generally located on the face.

serpiginous u. An ulcer extending in one direction while healing in another.

sublingual u. An ulcer of the frenum of the tongue.

traumatic u. An ulcer caused by injury.

tuberculous u. An ulcer caused by tubercle bacillus.

ul'cer-ate (L. *ulcerare*, to make sore). To break down into an ulcer.

ul-cer-a'tion (L. *ulcerare*, to make sore). Molecular death of a part; superficial ulcer.

ul'cer-a-tive. Relating to ulceration.

ul-cer-o-mem'bra-nous. A condition in which there is ulceration in connection with a membranous exudate.

u. gingivitis. See under *gingivitis*.

ul'cer-ous. Having the character of an ulcer. Affected with ulcers.

ul'cus, pl. *ulcera*. Latin, meaning *ulcer*.

u'le (Gr. *oule*, scar). A scar or cicatrix.

-ule (L. *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*). A termination used with words of Latin origin to denote the diminutive.

u-lec'to-my (Gr. *oule*, scar + *ektome*, excision). Surgical removal of scar tissue.

u-lem-or-rha'gia (Gr. *oulon*, gum + *haimorrhagia*, bleeding). Hemorrhage from the gums.

u-let'ic (Gr. *oulon*, gum). Relating to the gums.

u-li'tis (Gr. *oulon*, gum + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the gums.

aphthous u. White spots on the gums; thrush.

interstitial u. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the teeth; pyorrhea alveolaris.

mercurial u. Inflammation of the gums resulting from excessive administration of mercury.

- ulcerative u.** Ulcerative inflammatory condition of the gums.
- ul'na** (L.). The larger of the two bones of the arm extending from the elbow to the hand.
- u-loc'a-ce** (Gr. *oulon*, gum + *kake*, evil). Ulcerative inflammation of the gums.
- u-lo-car-ci-no'ma.** Carcinoma of the gums.
- u-lo-glos-si'tis** (Gr. *oulon*, gum + *glossa*, tongue + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the gums and tongue.
- u-lon'cus** (Gr. *oulon*, gum + *onkos*, tumor). Tumor of the gums; epulis.
- u-lor-rha'gi-a** (Gr. *oulon*, gum + *rhegnymi*, to burst forth). Profuse bleeding from the gums.
- u-lor-rhe'a** (Gr. *oulon*, gum + *rhoia*, flow). Bleeding from the gums.
- ul'tra=** (L., beyond). A prefix indicating *beyond* or *excess*.
- ul-tra-vi'o-let rays.** Rays of the spectrum beyond the violet rays.
- um'ber.** A brown pigment composed of manganese, iron oxid and silica.
- un'ci-a.** Latin, meaning *ounce*.
- un'ci-form** (L. *uncus*, hook + *forma*, form). Hook-shaped.
- unc'tion** (L. *ungere*, to anoint). An inunction or ointment.
- unc'tu-ous.** Fatty; greasy.
- un'cus.** Latin, meaning a *hook*.
- un'der-cut.** A cut made beyond the general surface of a cavity to aid in the retention of a filling.
- dove=tail u.** An undercut made in a flaring shape, as the shape of a dove's tail.
- un-der-jawed'.** Having a projecting lower jaw.
- un-du-la'tion.** A wavy motion in a medium.
- ung.** Abbr. for Latin *unguentum*, ointment.
- un'guent** (L. *unguentum*, ointment). An ointment.
- un-guen'tum**, pl. *unguenta*. Latin, meaning *ointment* or *salve*. A simple unguentum is one containing 80 parts lard and 20 parts white wax.
- u'ni=** (L. *unus*, one). A prefix indicating *one*.
- u-ni-cel'lu-lar** (L. *unus*, one + *cellula*, cell). Composed of a single cell.
- u-ni-cus'pid**, **u-ni-cus'pid-ate** (L. *unus*, one + *cuspis*, a point). A tooth having one cusp.
- u-ni-lat'er-al** (L. *unus*, one + *latus*, side). Occurring only on one side.
- u-ni-loc'u-lar** (L. *unus*, one + *loculus*, a place). Having but one cavity.
- un'ion** (L. *unio* from *unus*, one). The act of uniting or joining. Union by first and second intention, see *healing*.
- u'nit** (L. *unus*, one). A standard of measurement. A single thing.
- u-niv'a-lent** (L. *unus*, one + *valere*, to be worth). Having a valence of one; capable of replacing in combination one atom of hydrogen.
- un-of-fi'cial.** Not official. Not given in the pharmacopeia.
- un-or'gan-ized.** Not organized; without organs.
- un-sat'u-ra-ted.** A term applied to a solution in which there is not as much of the solid dissolved as can be.
- un-stri'a-ted.** Not striped.
- u-ræ'mia.** See *uremia*.
- u'ra-gogue** (Gr. *ouron*, urine + *agogos*, leading). An agent capable of increasing secretion of urine.
- u-ran-al'y-sis** (Gr. *ouron*, urine + *ana*, apart + *lyein*, to loosen). Analysis of the urine.
- u-ran-is-co-chas'ma** (Gr. *ouraniskos*, palate + *chasma*, cleft). Cleft palate.
- u-ran-is-co-ni'tis** (Gr. *ouraniskos*, palate + *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the palate.
- u-ran-is'co-plas-ty.** Plastic surgery of the palate.
- u-ran-is-cor'rha-phy** (Gr. *ouraniskos*, palate + *rhaphe*, seam). Operation of suturing a cleft palate.
- u-ran-is'cus** (Gr. *ouraniskos*, palate). Palate.
- u-ra'ni-um.** A metallic element; symbol U.
- u-ran-o-plas'tic.** Relating to uranoplasty.
- u'ran-o-plas-ty** (Gr. *ouranos*, palate + *plassein*, to mold). Plastic surgery of the palate.

u-ran-o-ple'gia (Gr. *ouranos*, palate + *plege*, stroke). Paralysis of the muscles of the palate.

u-ran-or'rha-phy (Gr. *ouranos*, palate + *rhaphe*, seam). Operation for surgical closure of a cleft palate.

u-ran-os'chi-sis (Gr. *ouranos*, palate + *schisis*, fissure). Cleft palate.

u-ran-o-staph-yl-or'rha-phy (Gr. *ouranos*, palate + *staphyle*, uvula + *rhaphe*, seam). Surgical closure of cleft of the hard and soft palates.

u'rate (L. *uras* from Gr. *ouron*, urine). A salt of uric acid.

u-ra-tu'ria. Condition of excess of urates in the urine.

u-re'a (Gr. *ouron*, urine). A white, crystalline substance, the principal solid constituent of the urine; also occurring in chyle, blood and lymph.

u're-al. Relating to urea.

u-re'mi-a, u-ræ'mi-a (Gr. *ouron*, urine + *haima*, blood). A toxic condition produced by retention of urinary constituents in the blood.

u-re'mic. Relating to uremia.

=uret. A suffix indicating a binary compound of sulphur, carbon, etc., with another element.

u-ret'ic. Relating to the urine.

u'ric. Relating to the urine.

u. acid. See *acid*.

u-ri'na. Latin, meaning *urine*.

u-rin-al'y-sis (L. *urina*, urine +, Gr. *lysis*, solution). Chemical analysis of urine.

u'rine (L. *urina*; Gr. *ouron*). The fluid secreted by the kidneys.

u-ri-ne'mia. See *uremia*.

u-rin-ol'o-gy. The study of urine, especially as an aid to diagnosis and prognosis.

u'ro= (Gr. *ouron*, urine). A prefix indicating relation to urine or uric acid.

u-ro-cy-a-no'sis (Gr. *ouron*, urine + *kyanos*, blue). A condition resulting from indican in the urine; indicanuria.

u'rol. The quinate of urea, used as a remedy for gout.

u-rol'o-gy (Gr. *ouron*, urine + *logos*, treatise). The study of urine especially as an aid to diagnosis and prognosis.

u-ron'cus (Gr. *ouron*, urine + *onkos*, tumor). A tumorous swelling containing urine.

u-ro'sis. Any disease of the urinary organs.

u-ro-tro'pin. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of formaldehyde on ammonia; it is a diuretic and solvent of uric acid. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.3 to 1 gm.].

ur-ti-ca'ri-a (L.). Nettlerash; hives. A skin infection characterized by development of wheals of pinkish color and accompanied by stinging sensations.

U. S. P. Abbr. for United States Pharmacopeia.

us'tion (L. *urere*, to burn). Cauterization.

u'va, pl. *uvæ* (L., a grape). Raisin.

u'vu-la (L. dim of *uva*, a little grape). The small fleshy mass extending from the soft palate, above the roof of the tongue.

u'vu-lar. Relating to the uvula.

u-vu-li'tis (L. *uvula*, uvula + *itis*, inflammation of the uvula).

u-vu-lop-to'sis (L. *uvula*, uvula + *ptosis*, falling). Relaxation of the uvula.

u'vu-lo-tome (L. *uvula* + Gr. *temnein*, to cut). An instrument for excising the uvula or a part of it.

u-vu-lot'o-my. The operation for excising the uvula or a part of it.

V

V. Chemical symbol for *vanadium*.

vac'cin-ate (L. *vacca*, cow). To inoculate with a virus to produce immunity against a disease.

vac-ci-na'tion (L. *vacca*, a cow). The act or process of inoculation with a virus.

bacterial v. Inoculation with a bacterial vaccine.

vac'cine. Any virus used in preventive inoculation.

autogenous v. Vaccine made from the isolated bacteria of the lesion of the individual to be treated with it.

bacterial v. Vaccine made from dead bacteria and injected for the purpose of raising the opsonic index of a person suffering from infection by that particular organism.

multivalent v., polyvalent v. A vaccine made from several different strains of bacteria.

sensitized v. A suspension of killed bacteria, subjected to the action of specific amboceptor before injection.

stock v. Vaccine made from bacteria of the species that causes the disease, but not from the person to be treated with it.

v. virus. Lymph obtained from a vaccinal eruption.

vac'u-o-lar. Relating to a vacuole.

vac'u-ole (L. *vacuus*, empty). A space or cavity in a cell.

vac'u-um (L.). An empty space.

v. chamber. A depression or chamber made in the palatal portion of a denture for the purpose of assisting in the retention of the denture, by creating vacuum suction.

vag'in-ate (L. *vaginare*, to sheath). Sheathed.

va'gus (L., wandering). The pneumogastric nerve. See *Table of Nerves*.

va'lence, va'len-cy (L. *valere*, to be worth). The combining capacity of an atom measured by that of an atom of hydrogen.

va-le'ri-an (L. *valeriana*). The dried rhizome and roots of *Valeriana officinalis*, used as a nerve stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, extract, 5 to 10 gr. [0.333 to 0.666 gm.]; fluidextract, 10 to 30 min. [0.666 to 2 cc.].

val-e-ri-an'ic, va-le'ric acid. See *acid*.

val'late (L. *vallum*, a wall). Cupped; having a rim surrounding.

val'oid (L. *valere*, to be equal). Name given to certain fluidextracts, the weights of which, and the drugs from which they are derived, have the same strength.

valve (L. *valva*, a door). A fold in a membrane which prevents reflux in the canals and vessels of the body.

val'vu-la, pl. valvulae (L. dim of *valva*, a valve). A small valve.

val'vu-lar. Relating to a valve.

van-a'di-um. A metallic element; symbol V.

va'por, pl. vapores. Latin meaning *steam* or *gas*.

va'por-ize. To convert into vapor.

va-ri-a'tion. Deviation in form, position, state or qualities of the same individual; or from the parent.

var'i-cose (L. *varix*, crooked). Relating to a swollen or tortuous vein.

va-ri'o-la (L. *varius*, spotted). Smallpox.

va-ri-o-loid'. A mild form of smallpox; sometimes occurring in a person who has had a previous attack or has been vaccinated.

va'rix, pl. varices (L., crooked). A swollen or tortuous vein.

var'nish. Solution of a gum or resin in alcohol, ether or chloroform.

cavity v. A varnish containing gum dammar, 1 dr.; resin, 6 drs; ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.; and alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.; used for lining cavities previous to insertion of a filling to protect the pulp from thermal changes conveyed by the filling material.

sandarac v. A varnish composed of sandarac, 1 part; resin, 1 part, and

alcohol, 2 parts; used in dentistry as a separating varnish and as a lining for tooth cavities.

separating v. A varnish used to prevent the adhering of plaster in pouring a cast.

shellac v. A varnish composed of shellac 1 part to 3 parts of alcohol; used as a separating varnish.

vas, pl. *vasa* (L.). A vessel.

vas'cu-lar. Relating to vessels. Full of vessels.

vas-cu-lar'i-ty. The state of being vascular.

vas-cu-lar-i-za'tion. Formation and extension of blood-vessels in a part.

vas'e-lin. Petrolatum.

va-so-con-stric'tor. 1. Term applied to nerves that constrict the blood-vessels. 2. A drug that causes constriction of the blood-vessels.

va-so-di-la'tor. 1. Term applied to nerves that dilate the blood-vessels. 2. A drug that causes dilation of the blood-vessels.

va-so-mo'tor (L. *vas*, vessel + *motor*, mover). Term applied to nerves that control the movements of the walls of the blood-vessels.

vault (L. *valvere*, to turn). A dome-like structure, as the roof of the mouth.

veg'e-ta-tive. Having relation to growth and nutrition.

ve'hic-le (L. *vehere*, to carry). 1. A substance serving as a medium for the administration of medicine. 2. An excipient.

vein (L. *vena*). A vessel that carries blood toward the heart.

TABLE OF VEINS.

(See also under *sinus*.)

angular v. A continuation of the frontal vein downward to become the anterior facial at the lower margin of the orbit.

anterior internal maxillary v. Same as *facial v., deep*.

auricular v. [**anterior and posterior**]. 1. The vein of the ear emptying into the posterior facial. 2. A vein from the cardiac auricles.

azygos v's. Three veins situated in front of the bodies of the thoracic vertebrae; they form a communication between the superior and inferior venæ cavæ.

basilar v. A large vein passing back from the base of the brain to unite with the veins of Galen.

buccal v. A branch of the internal maxillary vein, returning the blood from the buccinator muscle.

cardiac v. The vein that returns blood from the substance of the heart.

cerebral v's. Veins draining the cerebral hemispheres; they are cortical and central.

coronary v. The cardiac vein opening into the coronary sinus of the heart.

dental v., inferior. A vein draining the tissues about the teeth and emptying into the internal maxillary vein.

emissary v's. Small veins passing through the cranial foramina and connecting the venous sinuses with external veins.

esophageal v. A vein draining the esophageal region and emptying into the inferior thyroid.

facial v. The direct continuation of the angular vein; it joins the internal jugular at the level of the hyoid bone.

facial v., deep. The vein joining the facial vein below the malar bone; it receives the blood from the pterygoid plexus.

frontal v. The anterior vein of the scalp as it crosses the frontal bone, forming with its fellow from the opposite side the nasal arch.

Galen's v's. Two large veins of the brain, formed by the internal cerebral veins and opening into the straight sinus.

innominate v's. Two large veins on each side of the root of the neck returning the blood from the head, neck and upper extremity.

jugular v., anterior. A vein commencing at the level of the chin and ending at the clavicle in the external jugular vein.

[illegible]

Superficial Veins of the Cranium and Face, Right Lateral View. (Testut.)

jugular v., external. A vein formed at the angle of the lower jaw by the junction of the posterior auricular and temporomaxillary veins; it empties into the subclavian.

jugular v., internal. A continuation of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses, beginning at the jugular fossa, accompanying the internal and common carotid arteries, and uniting the subclavian vein to form the innominate vein.

labial v's. [superior and inferior]. Veins that carry the blood from the lips into the facial vein.

laryngeal v's. Veins corresponding with the laryngeal arteries that carry the blood from the region of the larynx to the internal jugular vein.

masseteric v. The vein carrying blood from the masseter muscle into the internal maxillary vein.

mastoid v. Vein carrying blood from the mastoid process into the occipital vein.

maxillary v., anterior. A small vein in the anterior portion of the face.

maxillary v., internal. A large vein accompanying the first part of the internal maxillary artery.

nasal v. A transverse trunk connecting the frontal veins on each side.

occipital v. Vein following the course of the branches of the artery which unite into a single trunk and empty into the internal jugular vein.

ophthalmic v. Vein carrying the blood from the eye and emptying into the cavernous sinus.

palatine v., inferior. Vein leading from the palatine region into the facial vein.

palato-labial v. Same as *facial v.*

parotid v. Vein from the parotid region carrying blood to the temporal vein.

pharyngeal v. Vein carrying blood from the pharyngeal plexus into the internal jugular vein.

portal v. Vein entering the liver at the transverse fissure, formed by the junction of the superior mesenteric and splenic veins.

pterygoid plexus v. A large plexus formed by the branches of the internal maxillary vein.

pulmonary v's. Four veins, two from each lung, that return the arterialized blood from the lungs to the heart.

ranine v. The chief vein that conveys blood from the tongue. It originates near the tip of the tongue beneath the mucosa, accompanies the hypoglossal nerve across the hypoglossus muscle and empties into the internal jugular vein.

renal v. The vein that accompanies the renal artery.

splenic v. The vein returning the blood from the spleen; forming the portal vein by its union with the superior mesenteric vein.

subclavian v. A continuation of the axillary vein. It unites with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein at the sternoclavicular articulation.

submaxillary v. A vein leading from the submaxillary gland into the facial vein.

submental v. A vein from the region of the chin leading into the facial vein.

supraorbital v. A vein leading from the forehead and uniting with the frontal to form the angular vein.

temporal v's. The veins that return the blood from the temporomaxillary region of the head; they join the internal maxillary vein to form the temporomaxillary vein.

temporomaxillary v. The vein formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary veins in the parotid gland; terminating in the external jugular.

thyroid v's. [inferior and superior]. Veins leading from the thyroideal plexus to the internal jugular vein.

thyroid v., middle. Vein carrying blood from the lateral lobe of the thyroid gland into the internal jugular vein.

Trolard's v. A vein of the cerebrum passing along the posterior branch of the fissure of Sylvius and emptying into the superior petrosal sinus.

vertebral v. A vein accompanying the vertebral artery and carrying blood from the neck into the innominate vein.

Vesalin's v. Vein forming the communication between the pterygoid plexus and the cavernous sinus.

vidian v. Vein accompanying the vidian artery and carrying blood from the pharynx into the internal maxillary vein.

vitelline v's. Veins that return the blood from the yolk-sac to the primitive heart of the embryo.

ve'lar (L. *velum*, veil). Relating to a velum.

ve'lum. A term applied to a soft vulcanite appliance for closing a cleft of the palate and vault.

artificial v. An appliance of vulcanite or vulcanite and metal used as a mechanical substitute for the soft palate.

v. palati, v. pendulum palati. The soft palate.

v. rubber. Caoutchouc gum with one-fifth of its weight of sulphur, which by vulcanizing cannot be made hard, only tough and elastic.

ve'na, pl. *venæ* (L.). A vein.

ve-ne're-al (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love). Relating to sexual intercourse.

v. disease. Syphilis, gonorrhea or chancre.

ve-ne-sec'tion (L. *vena*, vein + *secare*, to cut). Blood-letting.

ve'nous (L. *vena*, vein). Relating to the veins.

vent. An outlet, particularly the anus.

ven'ter, pl. *ventres* (L., belly). The belly or abdomen.

ven'trad (L. *venter*, belly + *ad*, toward). Toward the ventral aspect.

ven'tral. Relating to the belly.

ven'tri-cle (L. *ventriculus*, dim of *venter*, a belly). A small cavity or pouch.

ven'tric'u-lar. Relating to a ventricle.

ven'tric'u-lus, pl. *ventriculi* (L.). A small cavity or pouch.

ver'mi-cide (L. *vermis*, worm + *cædere*, to kill). A drug employed to kill intestinal worms.

ver'mi-form (L. *vermis*, worm + *forma*, form). Resembling a worm in shape.

ver'mi-fuge (L. *vermis*, worm + *fugare*, to expel). An agent that expels worms from the intestines.

ve'ro-nal. A white crystalline substance, used as a hypnotic. Dose, 5 to 15 gr. [0.33 to 1 gm.].

ver-ru'ca, pl. *verruca* (L.). A wart.

ver'sion (L. *vertere*, to turn). Turning.

ver'te-bra, pl. *vertebræ* (L.). One of the bones comprising the spinal column, thirty-three in number. The various sections of *vertebræ* are cervical [first 7 *vertebræ*], dorsal [12], lumbar [5], sacral [5] and coccygeal [4].

ver'te-bral (L. *vertebra*, a bone of the spine). Relating to a vertebra.

ver'tex, pl. *vertices* (L.). The top or highest part or crown of the head.

ver'ti-cal. Relating to the vertex.

ver'ti-go (L. *vertere*, to turn). Dizziness; swimming of the head.

ves'i-ca. Latin, meaning bladder.

ves'i-cant (L. *vesicare*, to blister). An agent that causes a blister or blistering.

ves-i-ca'tion (L. *vesicare*, to blister). The action of a vesicant.

ves'i-cle (L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder). A small sac or bladder-like structure.

ve-sic'u-la, pl. *vesiculæ*. Latin, meaning vesicle.

ve-sic'u-lar (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder). Relating to or composed of vesicles.

ve-sic'u-la-ted. Composed of vesicles.

ve-sic-u-la'tion. The process of forming vesicles.

ves'sel. A more or less elastic canal for transporting fluids, as the blood and lymph.

blood-v. One of the blood-carrying tubes—an artery, vein or capillary.

lacteal v. A lymphatic vessel conveying chyle from the intestinal canal.

lymph v., lymphatic v. One of the system of vessels conveying lymph.

ves-tib'u-lar. Relating to a vestibule.
ves'ti-bule (L. *vestibulum*, a porch). Any anatomical structure resembling a porch; an antechamber.

v. of the mouth. The space included between the teeth and cheeks and lips.

ves-tib'u-lum. Latin, meaning *vestibule*.

ves'tige (L. *vestigium*, footprint). A remnant or trace of a part formerly more fully developed.

ves'tig'i-al (L. *vestigium*, footprint). Relating to a vestige; rudimentary.

ves-tig'i-um. Latin, meaning *vestige*.

via, pl. *viæ* (L.). A way.

vi'al (Gr. *phiale*, a drinking cup). A small glass bottle; a phial.

vi-bra'tion (L. *vibrare*, to shake). 1. An oscillating motion. 2. A to-and-fro motion made in the act of massaging.

vi'b-ra-tives. Term applied to certain consonants because of the vibratory motion of the respiratory canal made in making the sounds.

vi-bra'tor. An instrument used to produce vibratory movements in the treatment of disease.

vi'b-ra-to-ry (L. *vibrare*, to shake). Relating to or causing vibrations.

Vib'ri-o, pl. *vibriones* (L.). A genus of Schizomycetes quite similar to the spirilla.

vi-bro-ther-a-peu'tics. The use of vibratory appliances in the treatment of disease.

v. cholerae. Synonym of *Microspira cholerae*, which see.

v. septique. Synonym of *Bacillus edematis malignis*, which see.

Victoria blue. A blue dyeing agent used in staining histologic specimens.

vin. Abbr. for Latin *vinum*, wine.

Vincent's stomatitis. Stomatitis caused by Vincent's spirillum.

V's. disease. Same as *Vincent's stomatitis*; also called *trench mouth*, which see.

vi'nous (L. *vinum*, wine). Relating to wine.

vi'num, gen. *vini*. Latin, meaning *wine*.

vi'o-let, gentian. A violet staining agent.

methy1 v. A blue anilin staining agent.

Virchow's law [Rudolf Virchow, German physician, 1821-1902]. The cells of tumors are derived from normal preëxisting cells.

vir'ile (L. *vir*, a man). Relating to or characteristic of the man; procreative.

vir-il'i-ty (L. *vir*, man). Reproductive power in the male sex.

vir'u-lence (L. *virus*, poison). Intensity of noxious action.

vir'u-lent. Highly toxic.

vir'us (L., poison). Poison of an infectious disease, especially an animal poison capable of transmitting disease.

vis, pl. *vires*. Latin, meaning *force*.

v. a tergo. A force that impels.

v. medicatrix naturæ. The healing power of nature.

v. vitæ. Vital force.

vis'ce-ra, pl. of *viscus* (L.). Internal organs of the body.

vis'ce-ral. Relating to the viscera.

vis'cid (L. *viscidus*, sticky). Sticky; adhesive. Used to denote a glue-like material.

vis-cid'i-ty. Having viscid properties.

vis'cose. 1. A glue-like material produced by the *Micrococcus viscosus*. 2. Viscous.

vis-cos'i-ty. Having viscid properties.

vis'cous. Sticky; viscid.

vis'cus, pl. *viscera* (L.). One of the larger abdominal internal organs.

vi'tal (L. *vita*, life). Relating to life.

vi-tal'i-ty. The state of being alive.

vi'tal-ize. To give life to any part of the body.

vi'ta-min, vi'ta-mine (L. *vita*, life + *amin*). One of a group of substances of unknown composition, existing in natural foodstuffs in minute quantities, necessary to normal nutrition and growth, and the absence of which may cause deficiency diseases, such as scurvy, rachitis, etc. There are at present three known vitamins:

fat=soluble A. Growth factor. Its deficiency in the diet is conducive to rickets, xerophthalmia and growth disturbances. *Sources:* Codliver oil, egg-yolk, butter fat and green vegetables.

water=soluble B. Antineuritic vitamin. Its deficiency in the diet is responsible for beri-beri, a form of polyneuritis, and is conducive to growth disturbances. *Sources:* Yeast, the outer coat of the cereal grains. Relatively heat-stable.

water=soluble C. Antiscorbutic. *Sources:* Juice of lemons, oranges, limes, tomatoes, etc.

vi-tel'lin (L. *vitellus*, yolk). The principal proteid contained in yolk of egg.

vi-tel'line. Relating to or resembling the yolk of an egg or ovum.

vi-tel'lus (L.). The yolk of egg or an ovum.

vit-i-a'tion (L. *vitiare*, to corrupt). 1. Contamination especially of air or water. 2. Lessening of efficiency.

vi-to-chem'ic. Relating to organic chemistry.

vi-to-dy-nam'ic. Relating to vital force.

vit're-ous (L. *vitrum*, glass). Glassy; hyaline.

vit'ri-ol. Sulphuric acid.

vit'rum. Latin, meaning *glass*.

viv-i-sec'tion (L. *vivum*, living + *secare*, to cut). The act of dissecting living animals for experimental purposes.

vo'cal (L. *vox*, voice). Relating to the voice.

voice (L. *vox*, voice). The sound produced by the organs of speech.

vol'a-tile (L. *volare*, to fly). Term applied to substance evaporating quickly.

vol'at-i-li-zer. An atomizer.

volt. The unit of electro-motive force, *i. e.*, the force required to cause 1 ampere of current to flow against 1 ohm of resistance.

v. ampere. A watt.

vol'tage. Electric force measured in volts.

vol-tam'e-ter, volt'me-ter. An instrument for measuring electro-motive force in volts.

vol-u-met'ric. Relating to measurement of volume.

vol'vu-lus (L. *volvare*, to roll). Obstruction due to a twisting of the intestine.

vo'mer (L., a plowshare). The bone that forms the posterior portion of the septum of the nose; so-called because it resembles a plowshare.

vom'ic-oso. Ulcerative; purulent.

vom'it (L. *vomere*, to vomit). 1. To throw up solids or liquids from the stomach. 2. The matter so expelled.

vom'i-tus (L.). Same as *vomit*.

vox, pl. *voces*. Latin, meaning *voice*.

vul'ca-nite. Vulcanized rubber. A chemical combination of caoutchouc gum and sulphur.

v. denture. An artificial denture made of vulcanized rubber.

vul'ca-nize. The process of removing under pressure and high steam heat, the sulphur from dental rubber in making artificial dentures.

vul'ca-ni-zer. An apparatus in which sulphur is driven from the rubber under heat in making vulcanite dentures.

vul'ne-ra-ry (L. *vulnus*, a wound). Relating to healing wounds.

vul'nus, pl. *vulnera*. Latin, meaning *wound*.

W

W. Chemical symbol for *tungsten* [German, *Wolfram*].

Walker's articulator. An articulating instrument devised by W. E. Walker, New Orleans dentist, 1868-1914.

wall. A limiting portion of a cavity.

wan'der-ing cell. A leukocyte.

w. rash. A rash of the tongue.

ward. A room in a hospital.

wart (*L. verruca*). An hypertrophied projection of the skin.

war'ty. Full of warts. Resembling warts.

wash. Lotion.

mouth=w. A lotion used for washing the mouth.

Wassermann reaction. See under *reaction*.

waste. 1. To fall away or decay. 2. Material rejected or unsuited for use by an organ.

wa'ter. An inodorous, transparent fluid occurring in all organic tissue, H_2O .

acidulous w. Water impregnated or charged with carbonic acid gas.

chalybeate w. Water containing salts of iron.

distilled w. Water that has been purified (deprived of its inorganic constituents and living organisms) by the process of distillation.

Javelle w. A solution of hydrochlorite of potassium; *liquor potassiae chlorinatae* [N. F.].

lime w. *Liquor calcis* [U. S. P.]. A solution of $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of lime in 1000 parts water. It is an antacid. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 oz. (15 to 60 cc.).

w. of crystallization. The water contained in chemical combination in the crystals of various salts, and without which they could not retain the physical configuration.

water-soluble B. The antineuritic vitamin. See *vitamin*.

water-soluble C. The antiscorbutic vitamin. See *vitamin*.

watt. Unit of electric force, *i. e.*, the force developed by 1 volt of electric force with 1 ampere of current.

wax (*L. cera*). A plastic substance obtained from plants or deposited by insects. The wax generally used in dentistry is beeswax.

beeswax. A wax made by bees; used in various ways in the dental laboratory.

paraffin w. A wax made from petroleum; used in dentistry in combination with beeswax for making trial plates, taking the bite and various other purposes.

weight. The force of attraction of a body toward the earth's center.

atomic w. The weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen, which is taken as 1, the standard.

molecular w. The weight of a molecule of a substance as compared with the weight of a molecule of hydrogen, which is taken as the standard, 1.

weights and measures. See *table*, pp. 318 to 321.

weld. To unite, as two pieces of metal, by means of heat or pressure, or both; and also by means of electricity.

wen. A sebaceous tumor, occurring principally on the scalp and face.

whar-ton-i'tis. Inflammation of Wharton's duct.

Wharton's duct [Thos. Wharton, English anatomist, 1610-1673]. The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland.

whi'ting. A white powdered chalk used for polishing, and also in liquid solution on metal surfaces to prevent solder from flowing thereon.

whooping-cough. An infectious disease of the respiratory tract, accompanied by coughing paroxysms.

Willia. A genus of yeasts; ascospores in the shape of a lemon or hat with a projecting ring around them. Species of this genus have been found in thrush.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grains.		Scruples.		Drams.		Ounces.		Pound.		Metric equivalent.
gr. 1	=									0.065 gm.
20	=	℥1								1.300 gm.
60	=	3	=	℥1						3.90 gm.
480	=	24	=	8	=	℥1				31.20 gm.
5760	=	288	=	96	=	12	=	lb. 1	=	373.23 gm.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

1 pound = 1.2153 pounds troy.

Grains.		Drams.		Ounces.		Pound.		Metric equivalent.
gr. 27.34375	=	dr. 1						1.772
437.5	=	16	=	oz. 1	=			28.35
7000.	=	256	=	16	=	lb. 1	=	453.60 gm.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

1 gram = 1 cubic centimeter of distilled water at 62° F.

	Gram.		Troy grain.		Avoirdupois ounce.
Milligram	= .001	=	.01543		
Centigram	= .01	=	.15432		
Decigram	= .1	=	1.54323		
Gram	= 1.	=	15.43235	=	.03528
Decagram	= 10.	=		=	.3528
Hectogram	= 100.	=		=	3.5275
Kilogram	= 1000.	=		=	35.2758

TROY WEIGHT.

Grains.		Dwt.		Os.		lb.		Metric equivalent.
1	=							0.065 gm.
24	=	1	=					1.555 gm.
480	=	20	=	1				31.103 gm.
5760	=	240	=	12	=	1		373.236 gm.

1 lb. = 22.816 cubic inches of distilled water at 62° F.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

Minims.		Fluidrams.		Fluidounces.		Pints.		Gallon.		Metric equivalent.
℥ 1	=									0.06 cc.
60	=	℥1	=	℥1						3.75 cc.
480	=	8	=	℥1	=					30.00 cc.
7.680	=	128	=	16	=	O. 1	=			473.11 cc.
61.440	=	1024	=	128	=	8	=	C .1	=	3785.00 cc.

DOMESTIC MEASURES.

				Approximate metric equivalent.
Tea-cup	=	℥iv	=	118.40 cc.
Wine-glass	=	℥ij	=	59.20 cc.
Tablespoon	=	℥ss	=	15.00 cc.
Teaspoon	=	℥j	=	3.75 cc.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Minims.		Fluidrams.		Fluidounces.		Pints.		Gallon.
60	=	1	=					
480	=	8	=	1	=			
9.600	=	160	=	20	=	1	=	
76.800	=	1280	=	160	=	8	=	1

LIQUID OR WINE MEASURE.

Gills.		1 Gill = 7.2187 cubic inches.		Quarts.		Gallon.
4	=	1	=			
8	=	2	=	1	=	
32	=	8	=	4	=	1

COMPARATIVE METRIC, DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE.

		Liter.		Cu. in.			U. S.
Milliliter	=	.001	=	.061	=	{ Liquid	.00845 gill.
						{ Dry	.0018 pint
Centiliter	=	.01	=	.61	=	{ Liquid	.0 845 gill.
						{ Dry	.018 pint.
Deciliter	=	.1	=	6.1	=	{ Liquid	.845 gill.
						{ Dry	.18 pint.
Liter	=	1.	=	61.02	=	{ Liquid	1.057 quarts.
						{ Dry	.908 quart.
Decaliter	=	10.	=	610.16	=	{ Liquid	2.641 gallons.
						{ Dry	9.08 quarts.
				Cu. ft.			
Hectoliter	=	100	=	3.531	=	{ Liquid	26.414 gallons.
						{ Dry	2.837 bushels.
Kiloliter	=	1000	=	35.31	=	{ Liquid	264.141 gallons.
						{ Dry	28.374 bushels.

METRIC FLUID MEASURES CONVERTED TO APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

Cubic centimeters.		Fluid-ounces.		Cubic centimeters.		Fluidrams.		Cubic centimeters.		Minims.
100	=	3.38		8	=	2.16		1	=	16.23
75	=	2.53		7	=	1.89		0.09	=	1.46
50	=	1.69		6	=	1.62		0.07	=	1.14
30	=	1.01		5	=	1.35		0.05	=	0.81

METRIC WEIGHTS CONVERTED TO APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

Grams.		Grains.		Grams.		Grains.		Grams.		Grains.
0.0010	=	$\frac{1}{1000}$		0.0486	=	$\frac{3}{4}$		0.300	=	4.630
0.0020	=	$\frac{1}{500}$		0.0567	=	$\frac{3}{4}$		0.500	=	7.716
0.0040	=	$\frac{1}{250}$		0.065	=	1.003		0.700	=	10.803
0.0065	=	$\frac{1}{154}$		0.100	=	1.543		0.900	=	13.890
0.0081	=	$\frac{1}{123}$		0.130	=	2.006		1	=	15.43
0.0108	=	$\frac{1}{92}$		0.150	=	2.315		2	=	30.86
0.0162	=	$\frac{1}{62}$		0.180	=	2.778		3	=	46.30
0.0324	=	$\frac{1}{31}$		0.200	=	3.086		4	=	61.73
								5	=	77.16
								6	=	92.60
								7	=	108.01
								8	=	123.46
								9	=	138.90
								10	=	154.32
								100	=	1543.23

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS CONVERTED TO METRIC
EQUIVALENTS.

Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Grains.	Grams.	Drams.	Grams.
$\frac{1}{100}$	= 0.00065	1	= 0.065	24	= 1.55	1	= 3.90
$\frac{1}{60}$	= 0.00101	2	= 0.130	25	= 1.62	2	= 7.80
$\frac{1}{50}$	= 0.00108	3	= 0.195	26	= 1.70	3	= 11.65
$\frac{1}{40}$	= 0.00130	4	= 0.260	27	= 1.75	4	= 15.50
$\frac{1}{30}$	= 0.00135	5	= 0.324	28	= 1.82	5	= 19.40
$\frac{1}{20}$	= 0.00162	6	= 0.400	29	= 1.87	6	= 23.30
$\frac{1}{15}$	= 0.00180	7	= 0.460	30	= 1.95	7	= 27.20
$\frac{1}{12}$	= 0.00202	8	= 0.520	31	= 2.00	Ounces.	
$\frac{1}{10}$	= 0.00216	9	= 0.600	32	= 2.10	1	= 31.1034
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 0.00259	10	= 0.650	33	= 2.16		
$\frac{1}{6}$	= 0.00270	11	= 0.715	34	= 2.20		
$\frac{1}{5}$	= 0.00324	12	= 0.780	35	= 2.25		
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 0.00360	13	= 0.845	36	= 2.30		
$\frac{1}{3}$	= 0.00405	14	= 0.907	37	= 2.40		
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0.00432	15	= 0.972	38	= 2.47		
$\frac{1}{16}$	= 0.00540	15.432	= 1.000	39	= 2.55		
$\frac{1}{12}$	= 0.00648	16	= 1.040	40	= 2.60		
$\frac{1}{10}$	= 0.00810	17	= 1.102	42	= 2.73		
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 0.01080	18	= 1.160	44	= 2.86		
$\frac{1}{6}$	= 0.01296	19	= 1.240	48	= 3.00		
$\frac{1}{5}$	= 0.01620	20	= 1.300	50	= 3.25		
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 0.02160	21	= 1.360	52	= 3.40		
$\frac{1}{3}$	= 0.03240	22	= 1.425	56	= 3.65		
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0.04860	23	= 1.460	58	= 3.75		

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS CONVERTED TO METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

Avoir. ounces.	Grams.	Avoir. ounces.	Grams.	Avoir. ounces.	Grams.	Avoir. ounces.	Grams.
$\frac{1}{16}$	= 1.772	3	= 85.050	9	= 255.15	14	= 396.90
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 3.544	4	= 113.400	10	= 283.50	15	= 425.25
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 7.088	5	= 141.75	11	= 311.84	Avoir.	
$\frac{3}{8}$	= 14.175	6	= 170.10	12	= 340.20	pound.	
1	= 28.350	7	= 198.45	13	= 368.54	1	= 453.60
2	= 56.700	8	= 226.80				

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES CONVERTED TO METRIC
EQUIVALENTS.

Cubic Minims.	centimeters.	Cubic Minims.	centimeters.	Cubic Minims.	centimeters.	Fluid- ounces.	Cubic centimeters.
1	= 0.06	11	= 0.68	25	= 1.54	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 5.60
2	= 0.12	12	= 0.74	30	= 1.90	$1\frac{3}{4}$	= 6.51
3	= 0.18	13	= 0.80	35	= 2.16	2	= 7.50
4	= 0.24	14	= 0.85	40	= 2.50	3	= 11.25
5	= 0.30	15	= 0.92	45	= 2.80	4	= 15.00
6	= 0.36	16	= 1.00	50	= 3.08	5	= 18.50
7	= 0.42	17	= 1.05	55	= 3.40	6	= 22.50
8	= 0.50	18	= 1.12	Fluidrams.		7	= 26.00
9	= 0.55	19	= 1.17	1	= 3.75	Fluidounce.	
10	= 0.60	20	= 1.25	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 4.65	1	= 29.57

METRIC WEIGHTS CONVERTED TO AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

Grams.	Oz. Gr.	Grams.	Oz. Gr.	Grams.	Oz. Gr.	Grams.	Oz. Gr.
28.35	= 1	38	= 1 149	125	= 4 179	600	= 21 72
29	= 1 10	39	= 1 164	150	= 5 127	650	= 22 405
30	= 1 25	40	= 1 180	200	= 7 24	700	= 24 303
31	= 1 41	50	= 1 334	250	= 8 358	750	= 26 198
32	= 1 56	60	= 2 50	300	= 10 255	800	= 28 96
33	= 1 72	70	= 2 205	350	= 12 152	850	= 29 429
34	= 1 87	80	= 2 360	400	= 14 48	900	= 31 326
35	= 1 103	85	= 3	450	= 15 382	950	= 33 222
36	= 1 118	90	= 3 76	500	= 17 279	1000	= 35 120
37	= 1 133	100	= 3 230	550	= 19 175		

Willis, circle of. An anastomotic circle formed at the base of the brain about the pituitary body, between branches of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries, for the purpose of equalizing the cerebral circulation.

window crown. A metallic shell crown with the labial or buccal surface removed.

wine (*L. vinum*). 1. Fermented grape juice. 2. A medicinal substance in solution in wine.

wineglass. A measure of capacity, equivalent to two fluidounces [60.0 cc.].

wing (*L. ala*). A projecting process.

wool (*L. lana*). Hair of sheep and certain other animals.

w.=fat. Lanolin.

worm (*L. vermis*). A small creeping animal whose body is made up of rings or segments.

wound (*L. vulnus*). A solution of continuity of the parts produced by some mechanical agent.

wrench. An instrument for turning nuts.

X

xan'thal-in [zan'thal-in] (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow). An alkaloid obtained from opium.

xan'thate. A salt of xanthic acid.

xan'thic ac'id. An oily liquid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on potassium xanthate.

xan'thin (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow). A non-poisonous leukomatin found in nearly all the tissues and fluids of the body. It is the product of decomposition of nuclein by acids. Its purpose is to stimulate muscle tissue.

xan-tho-dont', **xan-tho-don'tous** (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow + *odous*, tooth). Having yellow teeth.

xan-tho'ma (Gr. *xanthos*, yellow + *oma*, tumor). Neoplastic connective-tissue growths appearing as yellowish non-indurated growths, usually about the eyelids.

xan-tho'sis. Yellowish discoloration often observed in cancerous tumors.

xan'thous (Gr. *xanthos*). Yellow.

xen-o-gen'e-sis (Gr. *xenos*, strange + *gennan*, to produce). 1. Production

of offspring that differs in character from the parents in succeeding generations. 2. Asexual generation.

xen-og'en-ous. Originating from outside the system.

xen-oph-thal'mi-a (Gr. *xenos*, strange + *ophthalmos*, eye). Traumatic conjunctivitis.

xe-ran'sis (Gr. *xeros*, dry). Drying; loss of moisture.

xe-ro-ph-thal'mi-a, **xe-ro-ph-thal'mus** (Gr. *xeros*, dry + *ophthalmos*, eye). Inflammation of the eye, without discharge.

xe-ro'sis. Abnormal dryness especially of the conjunctiva or skin.

xe-rot'ic. Relating to or accompanied by xerosis or dryness.

x-rays. See *Roentgen rays*.

xy-lene'. Same as *xylol*.

xy'lol (Gr. *zylon*, wood). An antiseptic obtained from coal-tar or methyl alcohol. Antiseptic. Used as a solvent for gutta-percha.

xy'lo-nite. Celluloid.

YARD

YOLK

Y

yard. A measure of three feet.

yeast. One of the various species of *Saccharomyces*, especially the ferment that causes alcoholic fermentation. Yeast is antiseptic and is used in medicine as an application to ulcers and as a preventive of boils.

yelk. Same as *yolk*.

yel'low. One of the seven primitive colors.

yer'ba. Spanish, meaning *herb*.

=yl (Gr. *yle*, matter). A termination used in chemistry to indicate a radical, particularly a univalent hydrocarbon radical.

=ylene. A termination used in chemistry to indicate a bivalent hydrocarbon radical.

ylang-ylang oil [e'lang=e'lang]. A volatile oil obtained from the flowers of the *Cananga odorata*, a tree of Southern Asia; it is used as a perfume.

yog-hurt'. A milk fermented with Bulgarian bacillus; supposed to neutralize the action of harmful intestinal bacteria.

yolk. 1. The yellow portion of an egg. 2. The nutritive portion of an ovum.

Z

zero. The point on the thermometer at which graduation begins. In the Centigrade and Réaumur scales zero is the freezing-point of water; in the Fahrenheit it is 32° below this point. Symbol 0. See *comparative thermometric scale*, under *thermometer*.

zhon-gi'va. A proprietary preparation containing zinc oxid, recommended for use in treatment of pyorrhea.

zinc (L. *zincum*). A bluish-white metallic element; symbol Zn. Many of its salts have medicinal properties.

z. acetate, zinci acetat [U. S. P.]. A local astringent, in solutions of 1 to 2 gr. to the ounce of water.

z. carbonate. An antiseptic dusting powder used on excoriated surfaces.

z. chlorid. *Zinci chloridum* [U. S. P.]. Used as an escharotic in ulcers; and as a disinfectant and astringent in mouth affections.

z. ioidid. *Zinci iodidum* [U. S. P.]. A local astringent and disinfectant.

z. oxid. *Zinci oxidum* [U. S. P.]. Used locally as a dusting powder or ointment in eczema, ulcers, etc.

z. oxychlorid. See *oxychlorid of zinc cement*.

z. oxyphosphate. See *oxyphosphate of zinc cement*.

z. oxysulphate. See *oxysulphate of zinc cement*.

z. sulphate. *Zinci sulphas* [U. S. P.]. A crystalline substance with tonic, astringent and emetic properties. Used locally in 1 per cent solution in laryngitis.

zin-cif'er-ous. Containing or relating to zinc.

zin'coid (L. *zincum*, zinc + Gr. *eidos*, form). Resembling zinc.

zin'cum. Latin, meaning *zinc*; symbol Zn.

zin'gib-er. Latin, meaning *ginger*.

zir-co'ni-um. A metallic element, symbol Zr.

Zn. Chemical symbol for *zinc*; L. *zincum*.

ZnCl₂. Formula for *zinc chlorid*.

ZnO. Formula for *zinc oxid*.

zo'na, pl. *zonæ* (L.). 1. A girdle; an anatomical structure resembling a girdle or belt. 2. Herpes zoster.

zone (L. *zona*; Gr. *zone*). A girdle or belt.

zo-nēs-the'sia, zo-næs-the'sia (Gr. *zone*, zone + *aisthesis*, sensation). A sensation of constriction of a part as by a girdle.

zon'u-la, pl. *zonulæ* (L. *zonula*, dim. of *zona*, a little zone). A small zone or girdle.

zon'ule (L. *zonula*). A small zone or girdle.

zo-ö-bi-ol'o-gy (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *bios*, life + *logos*, treatise). Study of animal life.

zo-ö-blast (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *blastos*, cell). An animal cell.

zo-ö-chem'is-try (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *chemeia*, chemistry). Chemistry of animal tissues.

zo-ö-dy-nam'ics (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *dynamis*, power). Animal physiology.

zo-ö-gen'e-sis, zo-ög'e-ny (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *genesis*, beginning). Generation of animals.

zo-ö-gle'a, zo-ö-glæ'a (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *gloios*, sticky). A developmental stage of certain microorganisms in which they present themselves as small masses surrounded by a jelly-like material.

zo-ög'o-ny (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *gone*, production). The study of the origin and formation of living animals.

zo-öl'o-gy (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *logos*, treatise). Study of the natural history of animals.

zo-ö-path-ol'o-gy (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *pathos*, disease + *logos*, treatise). Study of diseases of animals.

zo-ö-phyte (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *phylon*, plant). A plant-like animal.

zo-ös-mo'sis (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *osmos*, impulsion). The passage of living protoplasm through a membrane.

zo-ö-tox'in (Gr. *zoon*, animal + *toxis*, poisoning). A poison originating from animals, such as snakes, spiders or scorpions.

zos'ter (Gr. *zoster*, girdle). Herpes zoster or shingles, an inflammatory skin disease characterized by reddish groups of vesicles.

Zr. Chemical symbol for *zirconium*.

zy-go'ma (Gr. *zygoma*, the cheek bone). The arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and malar bones.

zy-go-mat'ic. Relating to the zygoma.

zy-go-mat'i-cus ma'jor and minor. See *Table of Muscles*.

zy-go-max'il-la-ry. Relating to the zygoma and maxilla.

zy'gote, zy-go-cyte'. The spore resulting from the conjugation of two protoplasmic bodies or gametes.

zy'lon-ite. Celluloid.

zy'mase (Gr. *zyme*, ferment). A soluble enzyme to which the fermentative activity of yeast is due.

zyme (Gr. *zyme*, ferment). A ferment.

zy'mic (Gr. *zyme*, ferment). Relating to fermentation.

zy'mo= (Gr. *zyme*, ferment). A prefix indicating relation to fermentation.

zy'mo-cyte (Gr. *zyme*, ferment + *kytos*, cell). An organism that produces fermentation.

zy'mo-gen (Gr. *zyme*, ferment + *gennan*, to produce). A substance that produces ferments, existing in the glands secreting digestive juice. It splits up into a ferment and a protein.

zy-mo-gen'ic, zy-mog'en-ous. Relating to or causing fermentation.

zy-mol'o-gy (Gr. *zyme*, ferment + *logos*, treatise). Study of ferments and fermentation.

zy-mol'y-sis (Gr. *zyme*, ferment + *lysis*, solution). Decomposition or digestion effected by the action of ferments.

zy-mo-lyt'ic. Relating to zymolysis.

zy'mo-phyte (Gr. *zyme*, ferment + *phyton*, plant). A microorganism that produces fermentation.

zy-mo'sis. 1. Fermentation. 2. Affected with a zymotic disease. 3. An infectious or contagious disease.

zy-mos-then'ic (Gr. *zyme*, ferment + *sthenos*, strength). An agent that stimulates the activity of a ferment.

zy-mot'ic. Relating to or caused by zymosis.

z. disease. A disease due to bacterial activity.

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